

# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

## OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the Second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1871, and was adjourned without day on Monday, the tenth day of June, A. D. 1872.*

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1872, and so acted until the twenty-sixth day of the same month: he was again elected as such officer on the eighth day of June, A. D., 1872, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to provide for a Deficiency in the Appropriations for the Expenses of taking the ninth Census of the United States.* Dec. 16, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for defraying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz.: —

For the payment of marshals and assistant and deputy marshals, the sum of two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars. Marshals, &c.

For clerk-hire and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Clerks and miscellaneous.

APPROVED, December 16, 1871.

CHAP. II. — *An Act relating to the Limitation of Steam Pressure on towing and freight Boats on the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.* Dec. 20, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

APPROVED, December 20, 1871.

Deficiency appropriation for ninth census.

Standard steam pressure upon certain standard boilers modified. 1871, ch. 100, § 11. Vol. xvi. p. 445.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. III. — *An Act making Appropriations for Expenses incurred under Articles twelve to seventeen, inclusive, of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation  
for British Claims  
Commission;

Post, pp. 867-869.

how to be ex-  
pended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in relation to the United States and British claims commission.

SEC. 2. That the sum hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

APPROVED, December 21, 1871.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act making Appropriations for Expenses that may be incurred under Articles one to nine, inclusive, of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation  
for tribunal of  
arbitration at  
Geneva;

Post, pp. 863-866.

how to be ex-  
pended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations contained in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in relation to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

SEC. 2. That the sum hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, December 21, 1871.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. V. — *An Act for the Construction of a public Building at Chicago, Illinois.*

Secretary of  
the Treasury to  
procure site for  
custom-house and  
post-office build-  
ing in Chicago;

to erect fire-  
proof building  
thereon.

Appropriation  
and how to be  
expended.

Plans and esti-  
mates.

Expenditures  
not to exceed,  
&c.

Money not to  
be used until the

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States on which the custom-house and post-office building, lately destroyed by fire in the city of Chicago, was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation at what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price for the ground; but if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase, in one of the ways aforesaid, one of the twenty-four squares of ground nearest to and immediately surrounding the square on which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building, suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, sub-treasury, post-office, United States courts, pension and internal revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including the cost of the site, exceeding four million dollars; and before any money is expended upon the construction of the building, the plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General: *Provided,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such

building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall cede its jurisdiction over said site, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, December 21, 1871.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to establish Post-roads.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following be established as post-roads:—

Jan. 16, 1872.  
See *Post*, pp. 30,  
100, 382, 415, 586.  
Post-roads  
established in

ALABAMA.

From Gordon, via Sellers, to Campbellton, in Florida. Alabama;  
From Cross Plains, via Collinsville, Gidleys, Thompsonville, and Huff's Gap, to Brock's.  
From Jasper to Elyton.  
From Fulton to Bexar.  
From Chepultepec to Springville.  
From Columbia to Fort Gaines, in Georgia.

ARKANSAS.

From Binkley to Jacksonport. Arkansas;

DAKOTAH.

From Bon Homme to Springfield. Dakotah;

FLORIDA.

From Deadman's Bay, via Spring Warrior, Hampton Springs, Perry C. H., Lovett's Mills, St. Augustine Crossroads, McCall's Academy, to Quitman, in Georgia. Florida;  
From Mellonville, via Appopka and Oakland, to Orlando.

GEORGIA.

From Washington to Lincolnton. Georgia;

INDIANA.

From Huntingburg, via Bretzville and St. Anthony, to Schnelleville. Indiana;  
From Bennett's Switch to Waupecong.  
From Hillsborough to Jacksonville.  
From Liberty to Fairhaven.

IOWA.

From Fontanelle to Custom. Iowa;  
From Spencer, via Sibley and Rock Rapids, to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah.  
From Eldora to Waterloo.  
From Lemars to Orange.  
From Lemars to Beloit.  
From Carroll to Winterset.  
From Yaton to Columbus City.  
From Stuart, via Arbor Hill, to Creston.

ILLINOIS.

From Colchester to Fandon. Illinois;

IDAHO.

From Rock Creek to Six Islands. Idaho.

KENTUCKY.

From Frankfort, via Peak's Mills, to Owenton. Kentucky.

Post-roads  
established in  
Louisiana;

Michigan;

## LOUISIANA.

From New Orleans to St. Bernard.

## MICHIGAN.

From Lapeer to North Branch.

From North Branch to Doyle's Mills.

From North Branch, via Clifford, in Michigan, to Newberry.

From Lapeer to Hadley.

From Milford to Holly.

Maine;

## MAINE.

From Waldoboro', via North Waldoboro', to Washington.

From Washington to Liberty Village.

Missouri;

## MISSOURI.

From Wheeling to Lindley.

From Schell City to Stockton.

From Appleton City to Rosco.

From Osceola to Stockton.

From Tuscumbia to Rocky Mount.

From O'Fallon, via Cottleville and Dalhoff, to O'Fallon.

From St. Charles to Alton, in Illinois.

From Altona to Lucas.

From State Line, via Jonesville and Brosley, to Burdett.

From Hermitage to Nevada City.

From Barnumtown to Roney.

From Newark to Locust Hill.

Minnesota;

## MINNESOTA.

From Carver to Henderson.

Mississippi;

## MISSISSIPPI.

From Brookville to Pickensville.

Massachusetts;

## MASSACHUSETTS.

From New Bedford to Rochester.

New York;

## NEW YORK.

From Cuyler, via New Boston, to Tayler.

From Haskinville to Cohocton.

From Carthage to Copenhagen.

From Romulusville to Fayette.

From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore and Danville, in Pennsylvania,  
to Gulf Summit.

North Carolina;

## NORTH CAROLINA.

From Burnsville to Pensacola.

From Ridgeway to Hilliard's Store.

From Boone to Bowling Rock.

Ohio;

## OHIO.

From Liberty, via Goodwin, to Fair Haven.

From Van Wert, via Wolfcate's Mills and Blakies Store, to Decatur.

From Massillon to Wilmot.

From Canton to Hartville.

Oregon

## OREGON.

From Pendleton to Dalles.

Nebraska.

## NEBRASKA.

From Grand Island, in Hall County, via St. Paul and the north fork  
of the Loup River, to Helena, Montana.



From Norfolk, in Madison County, to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.  
 From Red Cloud to Denver, in Colorado.  
 From Niobrara to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.

Post-roads  
 established in

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee;

From Dover to Erin.  
 From Dover to Murray, in Kentucky.  
 From Johnson City to Marion, in North Carolina.  
 From Dyersburg, via Roaller's, Pearces, and Fishers, to Trenton.  
 From Trenton, via Eaton and Friendship, to Dyersburg.  
 From Kenton, via Masons Hall, to Deavenport.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia;

From Buckannon to Bealington.  
 From Valley Head, via Webster C. H., to Summerville.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Gladeville to Grundy.  
 From Elk Creek to Carsonville.  
 From Pattonsville, via Cedar Point, to Sneydsville.  
 From King George, via Shiloh, Payne's Store, and Leedstown, to Foneswood.  
 From Heathsville to Burgess' Store.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

From New London to Weyauwega.  
 From Pensaukee, via Brookside, to West Pensaukee.  
 APPROVED, January 16, 1872.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to establish Post-roads.*

Jan. 16, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:—*

Post-roads  
 established in

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania.

From Lebanon, via Fontana, Colebrook, Mastersonville, Old Line, and Sporting Hill, to Manheim.  
 From Annville, via Bellview and Water Works, to Jonestown.  
 APPROVED, January 16, 1872.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act making an Appropriation to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for Expenses of the joint select Committee on alleged Outrages in the southern States.*

Jan. 16, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the southern States, the sum of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, said sum to be carried for this purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.*

Appropriation  
 for expenses of  
 joint select com-  
 mittee on alleged  
 outrages in the  
 southern States.

APPROVED, January 16, 1872.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to change the Times for holding Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the western District of Virginia.*

Feb. 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia shall hereafter be held as follows: At Danville, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of February and August; at Lynchburg, on the Tuesday after the third Monday of March and*

Times for hold-  
 ing United States  
 courts in western  
 district of Vir-  
 ginia.

September; at Harrisonburg, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of April and October; and at Abingdon, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of May and October. And all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said court, as herein provided.

APPROVED, February 1, 1872.

February 2, 1872. CHAP. XI. — *An Act for the Apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth Census.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say: to the State of Maine, five; to the State of New Hampshire, two; to the State of Vermont, two; to the State of Massachusetts, eleven; to the State of Rhode Island, two; to the State of Connecticut, four; to the State of New York, thirty-two; to the State of New Jersey, seven; to the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-six; to the State of Delaware, one; to the State of Maryland, six; to the State of Virginia, nine; to the State of North Carolina, eight; to the State of South Carolina, five; to the State of Georgia, nine; to the State of Alabama, seven; to the State of Mississippi, six; to the State of Louisiana, five; to the State of Ohio, twenty; to the State of Kentucky, ten; to the State of Tennessee, nine; to the State of Indiana, twelve; to the State of Illinois, nineteen; to the State of Missouri, thirteen; to the State of Arkansas, four; to the State of Michigan, nine; to the State of Florida, one; to the State of Texas, six; to the State of Iowa, nine; to the State of Wisconsin, eight; to the State of California, four; to the State of Minnesota, three; to the State of Oregon, one; to the State of Kansas, three; to the State of West Virginia, three; to the State of Nevada, one; to the State of Nebraska, one: *Provided*, That if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty-three herein limited.

See 1872, ch. 239.

Post, p. 192.

in new States afterwards admitted.

See 1872, ch. 139.

Post, p. 61.

Election of members of the forty-third Congress, &c.;

of the additional representatives in States entitled thereto.

1872, ch. 253.

Post, p. 195.

Day established for the election of representatives, &c., to the forty-fifth Congress;

to subsequent Congresses.

SEC. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the forty-third, and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said States may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative: *Provided*, That in the election of Representatives to the forty-third Congress in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

SEC. 3. That the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is hereby fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

SEC. 4. That if, upon trial, there shall be a failure to elect a Representative or Delegate in Congress in any State, District, or Territory, upon the day hereby fixed and established for such election, or if, after any such election, a vacancy shall occur in any such State, District, or Territory, from death, resignation, or otherwise, an election shall be held to fill any vacancy caused by such failure, resignation, death, or otherwise, at such time as is or may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the State or Territory in which the same may occur.

Elections to fill vacancies. See 1872, ch. 139. Post, p. 61.

SEC. 5. That no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill.

No State to be admitted to the Union without what population.

SEC. 6. That should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the Constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Number of representatives apportioned to any State to be proportionally reduced, if the right to vote is denied or abridged, except, &c.

APPROVED, February 2, 1872.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act to authorize the Payment of duplicate Checks of disbursing Officers.* Feb. 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks, when lost, stolen, or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, and within three years from such date, to issue duplicate checks, and the treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand dollars.*

Duplicate checks may be issued by disbursing officers in place of original checks lost, &c., after, &c.: to be paid, &c.

SEC. 2. That in case the disbursing officer or agent by whom such lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued, be dead, or no longer in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to state an account in favor of the owner of such original check for the amount thereof, and to charge such amount to the account of such officer or agent.

Limit to amount.

Provision in case the officer issuing the check be dead or not in office.

APPROVED, February 2, 1872.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to admit certain Machinery imported from foreign Countries free of Duty.* Feb. 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Calcasieu sulphur and mining company of New Orleans be, and is hereby, permitted to import, free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, certain machinery and accompanying implements for the purpose of, and to be used only in, making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, in the State of Louisiana: Provided, That the value of such importation shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that said machinery and implements be imported within one year from and after the passage of this act.*

The Calcasieu sulphur, &c., company, may import free of duty certain machinery, &c., within one year.

Limit to value.

APPROVED, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 2, 1872.

Post-routes es-  
tablished in  
Iowa.CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-routes in the State of Iowa.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following be, and the same are hereby, established as post-routes in the State of Iowa:—

From Franklin, in Winneshiek County, State of Iowa, to Washington Prairie, in the same county; also,

From Waukon, in Allamakee County, State of Iowa, via Rud's, Dorchester, Wilmington, to Caledonia, in the State of Minnesota.

APPROVED, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 2, 1872.

Appropriation  
for expenses of  
embassy from  
Japan.CHAP. XV. — *An Act in Relation to the Embassy from Japan.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray such expenses of the embassy and its suite from Japan, which has arrived in the United States, as the Secretary of State may deem proper, but not to exceed the amount herein appropriated; this sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, and on vouchers to be filed in the Treasury Department, and a statement thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 6, 1872.  
1871, ch. 100.  
Vol. xvi, p. 440.Certain iron  
steam ice-boats  
exempted from  
inspection under  
act 1871, ch. 100.CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to exempt the Iron Steam Ice-boats constructed by the City of Philadelphia from the Inspection required by the Act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Security of Life on Board of Vessels propelled in Whole or in Part by Steam, and for other Purposes."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the iron steam ice-boats, constructed by the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill during the winter months, be, and they are hereby, exempt from the inspection required by the act approved twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes: " *Provided,* That this act shall expire at the end of six months from and after its passage.

APPROVED, February 6, 1872.

Feb. 12, 1872.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in Ver-  
mont.CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act establishing certain Post-roads in Vermont.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following post-roads be established in the State of Vermont, viz.:—

From the station on the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad, in Greensboro', via Greensboro', East Craftsbury, and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.

Also, from the station on the same railroad at South Hardwick, to North Craftsbury.

APPROVED, February 12, 1872.

Feb. 20, 1872.

Application of  
Alexander Smith  
and Halcyon  
Skinner, for ex-  
tension of patent  
to be reheard.  
Patent to be  
revived.CHAP. XIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, directed to grant a rehearing of the application of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner, for the extension of letters-patent granted to them on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for improvement in power-looms; and he is hereby authorized to revive and extend the said letters-patent for the further term

of seven years from and after the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding the original term for which letters-patent was granted has expired, and the said patentees had patented the said invention in foreign countries, and such foreign patents had expired before the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, if in his judgment the said patentees were the original and first inventors of the invention described in the said letters-patent, and the invention is useful, and the patentees have failed, without neglect or fault on their part, to obtain from the use and sale of the said invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, labor, and expense bestowed upon the same and the introduction thereof into use. And the said letters-patent, when so revived and extended, shall have the same effect in law as if it had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years: *Provided*, That all persons who at the time of the passage of this act had constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used looms on the plan of the said invention, shall be at liberty, during such extended term, to use and vend to others to use said looms so constructed or used.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 20, 1872.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for Salaries and contingent Expenses of the Post-office Department for the current fiscal Year.*

Feb. 20, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the present fiscal year, viz.:—

Deficiency appropriation for post-office department.

For salaries, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Salaries.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

Contingent expenses.

APPROVED, February 20, 1872.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Feb. 20, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.:—

Pensions appropriation.

For army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

Army pensions, artificial limbs, pension agents, &c.

1816, ch. 68.  
1836, ch. 362.  
1846, ch. 16.  
1847, ch. 13.  
1848, ch. 8,  
108, 120.  
1853, ch. 41.  
1858, ch. 85.  
1862, ch. 166,  
201.  
1864, ch. 183.  
1866, ch. 106,  
235.  
1868, ch. 264.  
1870, ch. 132,  
225, 238.  
1871, ch. 50.

Navy pensions,  
&c.

1800, ch. 33.  
1847, ch. 13.  
1848, ch. 155.  
1862, ch. 166,  
201.  
1864, ch. 183.  
1866, ch. 106,  
235.  
1867, ch. 174.  
1868, ch. 264.  
1870, ch. 132,  
225, 238.

To be paid  
from income of  
navy fund.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all other pensions provided by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

APPROVED, February 20, 1872.

March 1, 1872.  
1864, ch. 106,  
§ 31.  
Vol. xiii. p. 109.

Leavenworth  
stricken from the  
list of certain  
cities.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a national Currency secured by Pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section thirty-one of said act be amended by striking out the word "Leavenworth" when it occurs in said section.

APPROVED, March 1, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

Time for com-  
pleting Green  
Bay, &c., ship  
canal, extended.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, in the State of Wisconsin.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the tenth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

APPROVED, March 1, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

Public park  
established near  
the head-waters  
of the Yellow-  
stone River.  
Boundaries.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river, and described as follows, to wit, commencing at the junction of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone river, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

Certain persons  
locating, &c.,  
thereon, to be  
trespassers.

Secretary of  
the Interior to

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practi-

cable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The secretary may in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

have control of the park;  
to make rules or its care;

may grant certain leases and expend proceeds thereof;

shall prevent the wanton destruction of fish and game, and remove trespassers.

APPROVED, March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to constitute Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, a Port of Delivery.*

March 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a deputy-collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall receive a salary, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Shreveport made a port of delivery.

Deputy-collector, salary, &c.

APPROVED, March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, Missouri.*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for "The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near Saint Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot-passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls, for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers.

[Amended 1872, ch. 130. Post, p. 58.]

Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph;

railway tracks;

ways for foot-passengers, wagons, &c.;

all trains of all railroads may use the bridge.

Tolls.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of

Bridges may be built as a drawbridge or with unbroken spans; height of bridge and length of spans.

Piers;  
main span.  
Pivot draw-  
bridge;  
spans;  
to be opened  
promptly, ex-  
cept, &c.  
Permanent  
channel may be  
made and main-  
tained.  
Navigation not  
to be impeded.  
Plans to be ap-  
proved by the  
Secretary of War.  
Bridge to be a  
lawful structure  
and post-route.  
Charges.  
Litigation, if  
any, on account  
of the obstruction  
to navigation, to  
be had in what  
courts.  
This act may  
be altered, &c.  
Plan of bridge  
to be approved  
by Secretary of  
War.  
Saint Joseph  
bridge building  
company not to  
assign its charter;  
1870, ch. 260.  
Vol. xvi. p. 275.  
nor construct  
any other bridge.

location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain break-waters or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

SEC. 4. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of the Missouri river, at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the district courts of either judicial districts of Missouri or Kansas in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches; and the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved, and all such alterations, when required by law, shall be made at the expense of said bridge company; and the plan on which such bridge is intended to be built and shall be built shall be first submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the Saint Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at Saint Joseph, Missouri.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.



CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Admission of Paintings, Statuary, and Photographs for Exhibition free of Duty.* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any State for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

Certain paintings, &c., to be admitted free of duty.  
Bonds for payment of duties, &c.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act transferring certain Powers and Duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a Seal therefor.* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all and singular the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon the Secretary of the Interior relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States, or to the reform school and jail in the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Department of Justice.

Certain powers, &c., as to convicts, transferred to the Department of Justice. See *Post*, p. 118.

SEC. 2. That the seal heretofore provided for the office of the Attorney-General shall be the seal of the Department of Justice, with such change in the device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all books, papers, documents, and records in said Department of Justice may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department, and with the same force and effect.

Seal of the Department of Justice;  
authentication of records.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the Extermination of fur-bearing Animals in Alaska."* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents, who shall be charged with the management of the seal fisheries in Alaska, and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said agent shall receive the sum of ten dollars each day, one assistant agent the sum of eight dollars each day, and two assistant agents the sum of six dollars each day while so employed; and they shall also be allowed their necessary travelling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, for which expenses vouchers shall be presented to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and such expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate six hundred dollars each in any one year: *Provided,* That such agents shall never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any lease of the right to take seals, nor in any proceeds nor profits thereof, neither as owner, agent, partner, or otherwise.

1870, ch. 189.  
Vol. xvi. p. 180.  
Secretary of Treasury to appoint agent and assistants to manage the seal fisheries in Alaska;  
their pay and travelling expenses.  
Agents not to be interested in right to take seals.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect a dwelling-house upon each of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the use of said agents, the cost of both not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Dwelling-houses for agents.

SEC. 3. That the said agents be, and they are hereby, empowered to administer oaths in all cases relating to the service of the United States, and to take testimony in Alaska for the use of the government in any matter concerning the public revenues.

Agents may administer certain oaths and take testimony.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.  
1868, ch. 264, § 2.  
Vol. xv. p. 235.

Pensions may  
be granted for  
wounds received,  
&c., at any na-  
val station.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act amending the Act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An Act relating to Pensions."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the second section of the act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," be amended by inserting after the word "commission," in said section, the words "or was at some naval station."

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to repeal the Paragraphs of Schedule C of the internal Revenue Acts imposing Taxes on canned Meats, Fish, and certain other Articles.*

Internal revenue tax on  
canned meats,  
&c., repealed.

1866, ch. 184, § 9.  
Vol. xiv. p. 145.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act so much of Schedule C of the internal revenue acts as imposes a tax on any "can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to amend Section thirty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes."*

Privileges of  
act  
1870, ch. 255,  
vol. xvi., p. 271,  
extended to To-  
ledo.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act to defray the Expenses of District Judges from other Districts while holding District or Circuit Courts in the southern District of New York.*

Expenses of  
district judges  
from other dis-  
tricts while hold-  
ing courts in the  
southern district  
of New York,  
how to be paid.  
1871, ch. 113, § 3.  
Vol. xvi. p. 494.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever, in virtue of section three of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two," passed March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, a district judge, from another district, shall hold a district or circuit court in the southern district of New York, his expenses, not exceeding ten dollars per day, certified by him, shall be paid by the marshal of said district, as a part of the expenses of the court, and be allowed in his account.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to provide for the Survey of the Harbor and River at Washington, D. C.*

Board of sur-  
vey constituted  
for the harbor and  
river at Wash-  
ington, D. C.;  
to serve with-  
out pay;

their duties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the chief of engineers of the United States Army, the superintendent of the coast survey, the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the governor of the District of Columbia, Alexander R. Shepherd, and Carlisle P. Patterson, who shall serve without compensation, are hereby created a board of survey, and are empowered and instructed to examine into the condition of the harbors and landings for vessels from the Anacostia bridge, on the eastern branch, along the entire water-front of the city of Washington and Georgetown, to the head of tide-water. And the said board are directed to report to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, a full and comprehensive plan for opening, improving, and developing the water-channel so as to secure the best possible harbor facilities along said water-front. And

the said board are also directed to take into consideration the sanitary effect upon the city of Washington, and the feasibility of reclaiming, in any improvements suggested, the swamp and marsh lands along said water-front: *Provided*, That any expense attending said report shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and shall be paid by the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Issuing of a Certificate of Registry to the Brig "Michael and Anna."* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a certificate of registry to the brig "Michael and Anne," the property of T. B. Marshall and Brother, of the city of Savannah, State of Georgia.

Certificate of registry to issue to the brig "Michael and Anne."

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act authorizing an American Register to the British Brig "Isadora," owned by Edwin M. Fowle, of Newton, Massachusetts.* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the British brig "Isadora," owned by Edwin M. Fowle, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Register to issue to the brig "Isadora."

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and other Counties in the State of Iowa.* March 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized and required to receive and examine the selections of swamp-lands in Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and such other counties in the State of Iowa as formerly presented their selections to the surveyor-general of the district including that State, and allow or disallow said selections, and indemnity provided for according to the acts of Congress in force touching the same at the time such selections were made, without prejudice to legal entries or the rights of bona-fide settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States prior to the date of this act.

Selections of swamp-lands in certain counties in Iowa to be received. &c.

1850, ch. 84.  
Vol. ix. p. 519.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of George W. Morse.*

March 11, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the commissioner of patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over petitions of George W. Morse for the extension of two letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extensions may be granted, and to hear the testimony of the applicant and determine upon the said petitions in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original terms of said patents, or of any foreign patents covering the same inventions, had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extensions upon the same principles, otherwise, that govern his decisions upon such applications when made under the law of July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents, if extended, for making use of said inventions since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, and prior to the date of their extension: *And provided further*, That any person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the manufac-

Petition of George W. Morse for extension of patents to be heard by commissioner.

1870, ch. 230.  
Vol. xvi. p. 198.

Certain persons not to be liable for infringements thereof.

ture of fire-arms, and using said invention, shall be entitled to use the machinery made or constructed by them for manufacturing the same since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, without liability during the term of said extension.

APPROVED, March 11, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241.

Post, p. 192.

Elko land district established in Nevada;

boundaries;

location of office;

register and receiver, their residence, powers, and salaries.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Nevada.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that portion of the State of Nevada, embraced in the following described limits, to wit, commencing at the corner common to townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, range forty-four and forty-five east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; thence running due east to the eastern boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence north on said eastern boundary of said State to the north boundary of said State; thence west on said north boundary of said State to the eastern boundary of the Carson land district; thence south along said eastern boundary of the Carson land district to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Elko land district, the office of which shall be located at Elko, in Elko county, State of Nevada; which location may be changed by the President of the United States from time to time as the public interest may require.

SEC. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district, and said officers shall reside in the place where said land-office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the other land districts in said State.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241.

Post, p. 192.

Additional land district established in Minnesota;

boundaries and office;

register and receiver, their residence, powers, and pay.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Minnesota.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present Alexandria land district which lies north of township number one hundred and thirty-six north, and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act authorizing the Warren National Bank of South Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, to change its Name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts.*

Name of Warren National Bank of South Danvers may be changed.

Proceedings for change.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Warren National Bank of South Danvers, now located in Peabody, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to change its name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under

the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of name shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Warren National Bank of Peabody, in the town of Peabody, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the county of Essex for not less than four successive weeks.

Obligations of bank not affected.

Change when made to be published.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to authorize the Purchase of a Site for a public Building at Cincinnati, Ohio.* March 12, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a central and suitable site in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, United States depository, post-office, internal revenue and pension offices, at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Ohio shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

[Amended. See ch. 415. Post, p. 353.]

Site to be purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a building for the courts and offices of the United States.

No money to be expended until, &c.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a fire-proof Building at Albany, New York.* March 12, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a fire-proof building at Albany, New York, on a central and suitable site, to be donated to the United States by the city or citizens of Albany, suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices in said city, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and before commencing work on said building he shall cause plans and estimates to be made therefor, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized therefor exceeding the sum herein named; said building to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or applied to the erection of said building until a valid title to the site thereof shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of New York shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Fire-proof building to be constructed at Albany, New York, for courts, &c., of the United States.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be expended until, &c. See Post, p. 353.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872. CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to provide for the Designation of a chief medical Purveyor.*

Chief medical purveyor of the army to be designated.

Pay not increased.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint by selection from the present assistant medical purveyors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief medical purveyor of the army, to fill the vacancy now existing. Nothing herein shall be construed to increase the pay of the officers appointed to fill said vacancy.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

March 14, 1872. CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of public Property at Houlton, Maine.*

Public property at Houlton, Me., to be sold, if, &c.

Reservation to the county of Aroostook;

limit.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and convey the land and building belonging to the United States at Houlton, Maine, known as Hancock barracks, if, in his opinion, it shall be for the interest of the government to sell the same, reserving to the county of Aroostook so much of said land as shall be necessary for the monuments thereon erected, by the consent of the War Department, to establish a meridian line, which land shall be granted to said county: *Provided,* That the land so granted shall not exceed in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 14, 1872.

March 15, 1872. CHAP. LIII. — *An Act to issue an American Register to the Brig "A. L. Palmer."*

Register to be issued to the brig "A. L. Palmer."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue an American register to the British-built brig "A. L. Palmer," wrecked, and rebuilt by American citizens.

APPROVED, March 15, 1872.

March 16, 1872. CHAP. LIV. — *An Act authorizing the President of the United States to re-establish the Monroe Land District in the State of Louisiana.*

Monroe land district in Louisiana re-established.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his judgment the public interests would be subserved thereby, to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana, with the same boundaries that existed before the consolidation of said land district with the land district at New Orleans.

APPROVED, March 16, 1872.

March 16, 1872. CHAP. LV. — *An Act to continue in Force a Grant to the State of Nevada for College Purposes.*

Grant to Nevada for college purposes continued in force, provided, &c.

1866, ch. 166, § 3.  
Vol. xiv. p. 85.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the grant made to the State of Nevada under section three of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada," shall not cease by reason of the failure of the said State to provide at least one college, as required by the several acts of Congress as a condition of said grant, but the same shall continue in full force: *Provided,* That all the conditions of law be complied with prior to the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

APPROVED, March 16, 1872.

March 18, 1872. CHAP. LVI. — *An Act to restore the Records of the United States Courts in the northern District of Illinois.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in proceedings to restore  
In proceedings

the records of the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois, destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act relating to records of the courts of the United States," the notice required by said act may be served upon any non-resident of said district anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any foreign country, the proof of the service of such notice, if made in a foreign country, to be certified by a minister or consul of the United States in such country, under his official seal.

to restore certain lost records of courts in northern district of Illinois, notice to be served on whom, and proof thereof. 1871, ch. 111. Vol. xvi. p. 474.

SEC. 2. That a certified copy of the official return of the district attorney, clerk of the circuit or district court, or the marshal of the northern district of Illinois, made in pursuance of law, and on file in the Department of Justice, relating to any cause in either of said courts to which the United States was a party, the record of which was destroyed in said fire, may be filed in the court to which it appertains, and shall have the same force and effect as if it were an original return made to said court; and in any case in which the names of the parties, and the date and amount of the judgment or decree shall appear from such returns, it shall be lawful for the court in which they are filed to issue the necessary process to enforce such decree or judgment in the same manner as if the original record was before said court.

Certified copies of certain lost official returns to be filed in court and have effect of originals.

When judgments may be enforced.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records and files of the circuit and district courts of said district which were destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and in which the United States is interested, so far as the judges of said courts, respectively, shall deem it essential to the interests of the United States that said records and files be restored; and the judges of said courts, respectively, are authorized to direct such steps to be taken as, in their opinion, shall be deemed advisable to restore the judgment dockets and indices of said courts, and for that purpose, may direct the performance, by the clerks of said courts, and by the United States attorney for said district, of any duty incident thereto, and said clerks and said district attorney shall be allowed such compensation and disbursements for services rendered under this section (in cases where no compensation is now provided by law for such services) as may be allowed by the Attorney-General, and certified to be just and reasonable by the judge of the court in which said services are rendered, and the amount so allowed shall be paid out of the judiciary fund: *Provided, however,* That the sum allowed the clerks of said courts shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the entire compensation of the United States attorney for such services shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

District attorney to take steps to restore the records, &c., of said courts under the direction of the judges.

District attorney and clerks to be compensated for services;

allowance not to exceed, &c.

APPROVED, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to amend Section thirty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes."*

March 18, 1872

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the privileges of an act entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby extended to the port of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same effect as if it had been inserted in the thirty-fifth section of said act.

Privileges of act 1870, ch. 255, § 35, extended to Pittsburgh. Vol. xvi. p. 211.

APPROVED, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a Building suited to the Use of the Post-office, the Pension and Revenue Officers, and the judicial Officers of the United States, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

March 18, 1872 1871, ch. 141. Vol. xvi. p. 587.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the entire cost of the build-

Limit to cost of

public building in Trenton, N. J. ing heretofore authorized to be constructed at Trenton, New Jersey, including the *sight* [site] thereof, be, and the same is hereby, limited to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said building, instead of being constructed strictly fire-proof, shall have a fire-proof vault extending to each story; and all money heretofore and hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no money heretofore or hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, March 18, 1872.

March 18, 1872. CHAP. LIX. — *An Act for the Construction of an Addition to the United States Court-house and Post-office Building in Indianapolis, Indiana, and for the Purchase of additional Ground adjoining the Site of said Building.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to cause to be erected an addition to the building now owned by the United States in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, to correspond in design to the said building, and suitable for the further accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, local land-offices, and internal revenue and pension offices, at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; said addition to be erected on the grounds now owned by the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to negotiate for the purchase of the lot or part of lot lying east of and adjoining the ground on which the United States court-house and post-office building has been erected in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, at a cost to be agreed upon by the owner or owners of said lot or part of lot, and the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and the district attorney of the United States for Indiana, and the postmaster at Indianapolis, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said lot or part of lot until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Indiana shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said lot or part of lot, and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, March 18, 1872.

March 18, 1872. CHAP. LX. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the Post-office, Custom-house, Pension-office, United States Circuit and District Courts, and internal Revenue Offices, at Hartford, Connecticut.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building at Hartford, Connecticut, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices, at a cost not exceeding three hundred



thousand dollars; said building to be constructed with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*; That no money which may hereafter be appropriated shall be used or expended for the purposes herein mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, which, it is understood, the city of Hartford proposes to donate for this purpose, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Connecticut shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Fire-proof vault.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be expended until, &c.  
See *Post*, p. 353.

APPROVED, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act authorizing the Survey and Marking of the Boundary between the Territory of the United States and the Possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.* March 19, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to co-operate with the government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission, in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, submitted November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains: *Provided, however*, That engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers in the performance of the duties contemplated by this act, without any additional salary, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to make the necessary details of engineers for that purpose.

Joint commission to determine the boundary between the United States and British possessions, &c.

Engineers in the regular service to act.

SEC. 2. That fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the object of said joint commission.

Appropriation.  
See *Post*, p. 529.

APPROVED, March 19, 1872.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Pre-emption Settlers in the State of California.* March 22, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all bona-fide pre-emption claimants who may have filed their declaratory statements, prior to the passage of this act, upon any of the public lands in the State of California, shall have one year from and after the passage of this act in which to make proof and payment of their respective claims.

Certain pre-emption settlers in California to have one year from, &c., to prove, &c., their claims.

APPROVED, March 22, 1872.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act appropriating Money for the Purchase of a suitable Site, and erecting a Building thereon, in the City of Saint Louis, Missouri, to be used for the Purposes of a Custom-house, Post-office, and other federal Offices.* March 27, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, at a private sale, or by condemnation in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Missouri, a suitable lot in the city of Saint Louis, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building, to be used for the purposes of a custom-house, post-office, United State court, and other federal offices; and that the sum of five hundred

Site to be procured in Saint Louis, Mo., for building for custom-house, post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

Former appro-  
priations,  
1870, ch. 292.  
Vol. xvi. p. 297.  
1871, ch. 21.  
*Ante*, p. 12.

#### Plans, &c.

No expenditure  
to be made until  
a valid title is ob-  
tained, jurisdic-  
tion ceded, and  
right to tax re-  
linquished.

#### Limit to ex- penditure.

thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said lot; and that the sum of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," and extended by an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the civil service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be applied toward the erection of the building above mentioned; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made; but no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the construction of said building until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Missouri shall cede its jurisdiction over said site and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the site exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, nor for the full completion of said building and site exceeding two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 27, 1872.

March 27, 1872. CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.*

Time for com-  
pletion of Portage  
Lake and Lake  
Superior ship  
canal extended.  
Vol. xiii. p. 520.  
Vol. xiv. p. 81.  
Vol. xvi. p. 599.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

APPROVED, March 27, 1872.

March 30, 1872.  
1866, ch. 288.  
Vol. xiv. p. 306.  
1867, ch. 196.  
Vol. xiv. p. 558.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act in Addition to an Act entitled "An act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act for the Removal of Causes in certain Cases from State Courts,' approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Certain perso-  
nal actions in  
State courts by  
aliens against  
certain civil offi-  
cers of the United  
States may be  
removed to the  
circuit courts of  
the United  
States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever a personal action has been or shall be brought in any State court by an alien against any citizen of a State who is, or at the time the alleged action accrued was, a civil officer of the United States, being non-resident of that State wherein jurisdiction is obtained by the State court, by personal service of process, such action may be removed into the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, in the same manner as now provided for the removal of an action brought in a State court by the provisions of section three of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

APPROVED, March 30, 1872.

April 1, 1872.  
See 1872, ch. 281.  
*Post*, p. 215.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the Town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other Bridges across said River, and to establish them as Post-roads.*

Bridge across

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for any

person or persons, company or corporation, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at such point on said river, within fifteen miles of the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, as may accommodate the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad and its connections on the west side of said river, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches: *Provided*, That said bridge shall not be so located or constructed as to interfere in any manner with the approaches to the railroad bridge now erected at Clinton, or with the piers of the same, or so as to obstruct in any manner the passage of said bridge by boats, vessels, or rafts, or to render such passage more difficult or dangerous: *Provided, however*, That this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the crossing of the approaches to said bridge, if such crossing shall be found necessary.

Bridge not to interfere with navigation, &c.;

nor with present railroad bridge, &c.;

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, where said bridge may be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats.

may be draw-bridge, or built with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Draw-bridge;

to be opened promptly.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and a post-route

Charges for transportation.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

All railway companies to have equal rights in the passage of the bridge, &c.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located

Regulations for

the security of the navigation of the river to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. [See ch. 281. *Post*, p. 215.]

Right to erect, &c., the bridge, may be revoked.

Bridges across the Mississippi River authorized near Muscatine, Iowa;

between the counties of Carroll and Whitesides, Illinois, &c.

between La Crosse Co., Wisconsin, and Houston Co., Minnesota.

Right to alter, &c., this act, expressly reserved.

Act to take effect from passage.

April 1, 1872.

Gilbert Morton may be re-appointed ensign in the navy.

April 1, 1872.

Name of the

under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation, modification by law whenever the public good shall in the judgment of Congress so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 7. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the counties of Carroll and Whitesides, in the State of Illinois, and the counties of Jackson and Clinton, in the State of Iowa, either by the Western Union Railroad Company or the Sabula, Ackley, and Dakota Railroad Company, or both of them, or by either or both of their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Illinois and Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 8. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the county of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the county of Houston, in the State of Minnesota, by the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 9. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, without any expense or charge to the United States.

APPROVED, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Restoration of Gilbert Morton to the naval Service.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to re-appoint Gilbert Morton an ensign in the navy.*

APPROVED, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act to change the Name of the Pleasure Yacht "Lois" to that of "Sea Witch," and to change the Name of the Yacht "William M. Tweed" to that of "Julia."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treas-*

ury be, and hereby is, authorized to change the name of the pleasure-yacht "Lois" owned by Frank H. Stott, of the State of New York, to that of "Sea Witch," and grant said vessel registry in said name.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to change the name of the yacht "William M. Tweed," owned by A. B. Stockwell, of the State of New York, to that of "Julia," and grant said yacht registry in said name.

APPROVED, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the President to appoint George Plunkett a Paymaster in the Navy.* April 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint George Plunkett a paymaster in the United States navy, if, in his opinion, the interests of the public service will be thereby promoted.

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Reporting and Printing of the Debates in Congress.* April 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the congressional printer is hereby directed to enter into a contract, in behalf of the general government, with Franklin Rives, Jefferson Rives, and George A. Bailey, for the reporting and printing of the debates in Congress for the term of two years, on and from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in accordance with a proposed form of contract from the said Rives and Bailey, submitted to and approved by the joint committee on public printing on the part of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose aforesaid there be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the accounts having been approved, as in previous years, by the secretary of the Senate and by the clerk of the House, or their representatives.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be employed as a reporter for the House without the approval of the Speaker of the House: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the joint committee on public printing to publish an advertisement once a week, for four weeks, in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and San Francisco, inviting proposals in detail for reporting and for printing, together and separately, the debates of the forty-third, the forty-fourth, and the forty-fifth Congresses, together or separately, and to report all proposals which may be received before the designated day to Congress, at the earliest practicable date, with estimates, hereby directed to be made by the congressional printer, of the cost of reporting the debates and of printing them at the government printing office, accompanied by the recommendations of the joint committee on public printing on all proposals and estimates so submitted; and that the bills for such advertising be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: *And provided further*, That no debates shall be reported or published at public expense, after the close of the present Congress, except upon written contracts entered into therefor under the authority of Congress.

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act to establish a Port of Entry and Delivery at the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* April 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a port of entry and delivery be established at Pittsburgh, Pa.,

made a port of entry and delivery.

ery be, and is hereby, established at the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which shall be entitled to the same provisions and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of entry and delivery in the United States.

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

April 2, 1872.  
1856, ch. 164.  
Vol. xi. p. 119.

Protection given to discoverers of deposits of guano, extended to their widows, &c., in certain cases.

Rights of discovery, &c., not impaired.

Prohibition of the export of guano suspended as to certain persons until July 14, 1877.  
1856, ch. 164, § 2.  
Vol. xi. p. 119.  
1865, ch. 80, § 8.  
Vol. xiii. p. 494.  
1866, ch. 298, § 3.  
Vol. xiv. p. 328.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize Protection to be given to Citizens of the United States who may discover Deposits of Guano," approved August 18, 1856.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act of Congress approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the widow, heirs, executors, or administrators of such discoverer, where such discoverer shall have died before perfecting proof of discovery or fully complying with the provisions of said act approved as aforesaid, after complying with the requirements of the act of Congress of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be held to impair any rights of discovery or any assignment by a discoverer heretofore recognized by the government of the United States.

SEC. 2. That section three of an act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," amendatory of the act aforesaid, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "five," wherever the same occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act to provide for the Exchange and Transfer of two small Parcels of Land in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the United States marine hospital grounds, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, lie adjoining lands of John G. Woerner, upon an angular line of division; and whereas it is represented that an alteration and straightening of said division line, and an exchange of certain irregular strips of land, will be conducive to the interest and convenience of both parties: Therefore,

A commission to determine a new division line between property of John G. Woerner and the St. Louis marine hospital tract.

Conveyance to John G. Woerner if, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission, to consist of two persons, to determine upon a new division line between the property of John G. Woerner, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the St. Louis marine hospital tract, which shall be a continuous straight line; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if he shall be satisfied that the said exchange shall be beneficial to the government of the United States, to convey to John G. Woerner the strip of land that may be found to lie on the south side of the line so determined upon, in exchange for the strip of land that may be found to lie on the north side of said line: *Provided,* That the said division line shall be so located that the exchange of said strip of land, and the location of said line, shall involve no expense to the government; and upon the further condition that the said John G. Woerner shall pay unto the United States the sum of the difference of value, if any, between the two parcels of land thus exchanged, such sum to be ascertained by the said commissioners, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose an umpire; a majority of the commission thus constituted, to determine the location of said division line, and the difference in value as aforesaid, the appraisement and location to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And upon the full payment of the sum aforesaid, if any difference in value should be

Secretary of the Treasury to approve appraisement and location.

in favor of the United States, and conveyance by John G. Woerner to the United States of a valid title to the said strip or parcel of land lying north of the said new division line, and adjoining the southeast corner of the said St. Louis marine hospital grounds, and the payment of all expenses that may be incurred in locating said new line, determining the difference in value of the two parcels of land, and the transfer herein provided for, and compliance with the other conditions herein set forth, the Secretary of the Treasury shall execute the necessary deeds for the conveyance to John G. Woerner of the parcel of land lying on the south side of said new division line, and adjoining the southwest corner of the St. Louis marine hospital grounds.

Secretary of the Treasury to execute the necessary deeds.

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act authorizing an American Register to the Dutch Bark "Alice Tarlton."*

April 2, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the Dutch bark "Alice Tarlton," owned by John S. Emery and Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Register to issue to the bark "Alice Tarlton."

APPROVED, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act to enable honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors, their Widows and orphan Children, to acquire Homesteads on the public Lands of the United States.*

April 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as herein-after modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided,* That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also,* That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however,* That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

[Amended.  
1872, ch. 338.  
Post, p. 333.  
1873, ch. 274.  
Post, p. 605.]

Certain honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, may enter upon, &c., not over one-quarter section of certain public lands as a homestead.

1862, ch. 25, § 3.  
Vol. xii. p. 339.  
1862, ch. 75.  
Vol. xii. p. 392.

Settlement, &c., may be commenced within, &c.

Certain time to be deducted.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead, who have hereto

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the

entered less than 160 acres as a homestead, may now make up the difference.

The widows and orphan children of those entitled to a homestead under this act, may enjoy its benefits.

Proviso.

Actual service in the army or navy to be deemed equivalent to a residence for the same time upon the tract entered as a homestead when, &c.

Provisos.

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead may make entry by an agent.

Settlements, &c., to be made in person.

Commissioner of land office to make rules.

homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the commissioner of the general land office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, April 4, 1872.

April 5, 1872.  
1870, ch. 255, § 32.  
Vol. xvi. p. 271.

Merchandise imported at certain ports, but destined for certain other ports, how to be conveyed and under whose control.

Inspectors.

No unloading, &c., between first and last ports, unless, &c.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act to amend the thirty-second Section of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section thirty-two of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: SECTION 32. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles, securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of customs; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the said Secretary, and at the expense of the said companies respectively. And such merchandise shall not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases which may arise from a difference in the gauge of railroads, or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or from low water, ice, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation; but in no case shall there be permitted any breaking of the original packages of such merchandise.

APPROVED, April 5, 1872.



CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to change the Location of the First National Bank of Seneca, State of Illinois, to the City of Morris, Illinois.* April 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the First National Bank of Seneca, now located at Seneca, La Salle county, State of Illinois, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Morris, county of Grundy, and State aforesaid. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit shall be carried on in the city of Morris.

First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, may change its location.

Proceedings.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law, in which the said bank be a party or interested; and when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change, shall be published in at least one weekly newspaper in each of the counties of Grundy and La Salle, in the State of Illinois, for not less than four successive weeks.

Obligations and duties of the bank not affected.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Act when to take effect.

APPROVED, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Chicago.* April 5, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Illinois, October seventh, eighth, and ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

Goods, &c., sent from without the United States for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire, to be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials, except lumber, imported to be and actually used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned by said fire, a drawback of the import duties paid on the same: *Provided*, That said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the passage of this act.

Drawback to be allowed of the import duties on certain building materials.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed, or as may have accrued, prior to the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in the first collection district of the State of Illinois, against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the city of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire: *Provided*, That such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

The Commissioner of internal revenue may suspend the collection of certain internal taxes in the first collection district of Illinois.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act defining the Rights of Part Owners of Vessels in certain Cases.* April 9, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person or persons or body corporate having more than one-half ownership of any vessel shall have the same power to remove a captain, who is also part owner of such vessel, as such majority owners now have to remove a captain not an

Right of part owners of a vessel to remove the captain.

Right not to  
apply in certain  
cases.

owner: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply where there is a valid written agreement subsisting, by virtue of which such captain would be entitled to possession, nor in any case where a captain has possession as part owner, obtained before the passage of this act.

APPROVED, April 9, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act to settle and quiet the Titles to Lands along the Boundary Line between the States of Georgia and Florida.*

Titles to cer-  
tain lands in  
Georgia and  
Florida, so far as  
derived from the  
United States,  
confirmed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the titles to all lands lying south of the line dividing the States of Georgia and Florida, known as the Orr and Whitner line, lately established as the true boundary between said States, and north of the line run by Georgia, known as the Watson line, being all the lands lying between said lines, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as the United States has title thereto, in the present owners deriving titles from the State of Georgia.

APPROVED, April 9, 1872.

April 12, 1872.

[Supplementary  
act, 1873, ch. 292.  
Post, p. 612.]

Right of way  
granted to the  
Portland, Dalles,  
and Salt Lake  
Railroad Co. for  
railroad and tele-  
graph, with land  
for depots, &c.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland, in the State of Oregon, by the way of Dalles city, to some suitable point on the Union Pacific or Central Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Salt Lake, not further east than Green river, with a branch from a suitable point west of the Blue mountains to a suitable point in Walla-Walla valley, there are hereby granted to the Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company, organized under articles of incorporation filed in the office of the secretary of state of Oregon on the twenty-fifth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to their successors and assigns, a strip of land one hundred feet wide on each side of the centre line of said road, and the necessary lands for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other needful uses in operating said road and telegraph, not exceeding forty acres at any one place: *Provided*, That the locations for depots, stations, and side-tracks shall not exceed for the whole line of said road more than one location of forty acres for every ten miles of the same, and when made upon surveyed lands shall conform to the government surveys thereof.

Locations for  
depots, &c., not  
to exceed, &c.

Plat of located  
section, &c., to  
be filed within,  
&c.

SEC. 2. That said company shall, within six months after the location of any section of twenty miles or more of their said road, if the same be upon surveyed land, and if upon unsurveyed land, then within six months after the survey thereof by the United States, file a plat of such located section, together with proof thereof, with the register of the land office for the district wherein said located section may be situated, and upon approval thereof the same shall be noted upon the township plats in said office, and thereafter all lands over which the said line of road shall pass shall be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States, subject to such right of way so located as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the line of said road shall be located within three years after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said road shall be completed within ten years thereafter.

Road when to  
be located and  
completed.

APPROVED, April 12, 1872.

April 13, 1872.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act to change the Time for holding the Spring Term of the United States Circuit and District courts at Harrisonburg, Virginia.*

Time of hold-  
ing the United

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That instead of the time now provided for in the act approved February first, eighteen hundred and

seventy-two, "to change the times for holding circuit and district courts of the United States for western district of Virginia," for holding the spring term at Harrisonburg, in that State, said courts shall be held thereat on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May in each year.

APPROVED, April 13, 1872.

States courts at Harrisonburg, Va.  
1872, ch. 9.  
*Ante*, p. 28.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Officers and Crew of the United States Steamer "Kearsarge."* April 17, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of money hereafter to be appropriated, to Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, and the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer "Kearsarge," while engaged in the capture and destruction of the vessel called the "Alabama," on the nineteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the same being the estimated value thereof, to be distributed to the officers and crew attached to the "Kearsarge" at the date above named according to the pay-roll of the ship at the time, and to be in lieu of the bounty authorized by the eleventh section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings, and so forth:" *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to the assignee of any of said officers or crew, entitled to receive the same, but only to himself in person, or to his wife, or to his personal representatives, excluding any such assignee: *And provided further*, That if any of the officers or crew of said United States steamer "Kearsarge" shall have received the bounty provided for by the said section eleven of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the same shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to such officer or seaman under this act.

The estimated value of the "Alabama" to be paid to the officers and crew of the "Kearsarge," in lieu of bounty, &c.  
1864, ch. 174, § 11.  
Vol. xiii. p. 310.  
See *Post*, p. 352.

No money to be paid to the assignee of any claim.

If bounty has been received, amount to be deducted.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act to change the Boundaries of the Collection District of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas.* April 17, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the county of Starr, now forming a part of the collection district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, shall be detached therefrom and annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and form a part of said district in said State.

Starr County, Texas, annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act to authorize William C. Jardine to make Application to the Commissioner of Patents for the Issue of a Patent for his Improvement in Brake and Rest for Carts.* April 17, 1872.

WHEREAS William C. Jardine's application for improvement in brake and rests for carts was passed for issue September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but by the neglect of his agent application and payment for the issue of the same was not made within the time required by law: Therefore,

Preamble.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That William C. Jardine be authorized to make application to the commissioner of patents for the issue of a patent for his improvement in brake and rest for carts, and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to issue a patent for the same if he should deem it right and proper: *Provided*, That such application be made and the proper fees be paid within one year from the passage of this act, any thing in the proviso contained in the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the issue of such patent shall not

Patent may issue to William C. Jardine for, &c., if, &c.

1870, ch. 230, § 35.  
Vol. xvi. p. 202.  
Certain inter-

vening rights not affected. affect the right to use said patented improvement of any person who, since the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said patented improvement.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act to erect two new Land Districts in the State of Nebraska.*

See 1872, ch. 241.  
Post, p. 192.  
Western land district established in Nebraska.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the State of Nebraska which lies west of range twenty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian, in the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and erected into a new land district, to be named and called the Western district.

Republican Valley district.

SEC. 2. That all those parts of the present South Platte and Nemaha districts, in the State of Nebraska, which lie west of range four and east of range twenty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian be, and the same are hereby, erected into and constituted a new land district, to be named and called the Republican Valley district.

Register and receiver for such districts, their residence, duties, and pay.

SEC. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for each of said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office in each case, respectively, and shall perform like duties and be entitled to receive the same amount of compensation, respectively, as are now prescribed by law for other land-offices in said State.

APPROVED, April 22, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act to extend the Time for filing Claims for additional Bounty, under the Act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

1866, ch. 296,  
§§ 12, 13.

Vol. xiv. p. 322.  
Time of filing claims for certain additional bounty extended.

1869, ch. 133, § 4.  
Vol. xv. p. 334.  
1870, ch. 253.  
Vol. xvi. p. 254.  
[See 1873, ch. 281.

Post, p. 608.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same is hereby, revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

APPROVED, April 22, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned Ordnance to certain Soldiers' monumental Associations.*

Condemned ordnance for certain soldiers' monumental associations;

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver (if the same can be done without detriment to the government) four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls, for the purpose of ornamenting the grounds surrounding soldiers' monuments, to each of the following associations, viz.:

To the Jefferson County, Ohio, Monumental Association ;  
To the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Monument Association ;  
To the Soldiers' Monument Association at Cortland Village, New York ;  
To the Hancock County, Ohio, Soldiers' Monumental Association ;  
To the Soldiers' Monument Association at Greencastle, Indiana ;  
To the Buchanan County, Iowa, Soldiers' Monument Association ;  
To the Youngstown, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association ;

for national cemetery at Andersonville.

And a like number to the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, to be placed in said cemetery.

APPROVED, April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act in Relation to Bounties.*

April 22, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided,* That the same has not already been paid.

Bounty to persons who enlisted in the military service prior to July 2, 1861, &c. Vol. xii. p. 1260.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain Negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado.*

April 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into negotiations with the Ute Indians, in Colorado Territory, for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of a certain reservation made in pursuance of a treaty concluded March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, situate in the southwest portion of the said Territory of Colorado; and report his proceedings under this act to Congress for its consideration, the expense of such negotiation to be paid by the United States, and to be hereafter appropriated.

Negotiations to be made with the Ute Indians, to extinguish their right in a certain reservation.

Vol. xv. p. 619.

APPROVED, April 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act to create the Linkton Land District, in the State of Oregon.*

April 24, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south of the fourth standard parallel south of the base-line, between townships eighteen and nineteen south, and east of the meridian line between ranges five and six in said State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the Linkton district; and the office of said district shall be located at Linkville, subject to be changed by the President of the United States as the public interests may require.

See 1872, ch. 241. Post, p. 192. Linkton land district in Oregon established.

Office.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, in accordance with existing laws authorizing appointments to office, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the office for said district, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States for the State of Oregon.

Register and receiver;

their residence, pay, duties, &c.

SEC. 3. That all sales and locations made at the offices of the district in which the lands embraced in this district have hitherto been included, situate within the limits of this district, which shall be valid and right in other respects up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Certain sales and locations confirmed.

APPROVED, April 24, 1872.

April 24, 1872.

Time for completing the military road from Fort Wilkins to Fort Howard extended, with original rights, &c.

1863, ch. 104.

Vol. xii. p. 797.

1868, ch. 54.

Vol. xv. p. 67.

1870, ch. 93.

Vol. xvi. p. 121.

April 27, 1872.

[Repeated.  
See *Post*, pp. 326,  
330.]

Persons bidding for carrying mails on advertised routes, and awarded the contract for such service, wrongfully refusing to enter into the contract, &c., to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined and imprisoned.

Oath of bidder to be affixed to each bid for carrying the mail, and to contain what.

Penalty upon postmasters, &c., for signing certificate of sufficiency of guarantors before, &c., or for knowingly making a false certificate.

No bidder released from his bid by an award to a lower bidder until, &c.

If any regular bidder, &c., fails to enter into contract, &c., postmaster-general to do what.

Regular contracts hereafter made may be continued for not over six months.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the military Road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time for the construction and completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same is hereby, extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 2. That all the grants, rights, and privileges contained in the original grant be continued in full force and virtue for said time.

APPROVED, April 24, 1872.

CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act relating to Proposals and Contracts for Transportation of the Mails, and for other Purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the postmaster-general, in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 2. That each bid for carrying the mail shall hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

SEC. 3. That any postmaster or other officer of the Post-office Department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guarantors or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 4. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the postmaster-general.

SEC. 5. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the postmaster-general shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the postmaster-general shall consider such bid too high; in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the postmaster-general, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the postmaster-general.

SEC. 6. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the postmaster-general, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and in case of new service not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed; in such bid if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the postmaster-general, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Post-office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Bidders upon routes where the annual pay exceeds \$5000, to send with bid check for not less than five per cent. of annual pay;

if awarded the contract and failing to perform the same, to forfeit the amount, &c.

SEC. 7. That in case of the sickness, or unavoidable absence from his office, of the postmaster of any money-order post-office, he may, with the approval of the postmaster-general, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster: *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases: *And provided further*, That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct, in like cases, of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

Chief clerk of money-order post-office may act as postmaster, if, &c.

Postmaster's bond to cover his acts.

Acting postmaster to be subject to penalties, &c.

SEC. 8. That the postmaster-general, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing, or hereafter made, for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

Postmaster-general may accept new sureties upon contracts, &c.;

SEC. 9. That the postmaster-general is hereby authorized to cause to be placed to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post-office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and that the receipts of the Post-office Department, derived from this source, during each quarter, shall be entered by the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department, in the accounts of said department, under the head of "Revenue from money-order business."

may place to the credit, &c., the net proceeds of the money-order business.

Receipts from this source, how to be entered.

APPROVED, April 27, 1872.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act to amend the first Section of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Disposition of useless military Reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

April 29, 1872.  
1871, ch. 68.  
Vol. xvi. p. 430.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended by adding thereto the following proviso: "*And provided further*, That upon payment of the appraised value by John C. Smith, or his heirs, a patent shall be issued to said Smith, or his heirs, for so much of the military hay reserve of Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, as is embraced in the north half of section twenty-six, township number eight north, of range number thirty-five east of the Willamette meridian, so soon after such payment as the said Smith shall prove to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver of the proper land-office that he was in the lawful possession of said land under the pre-emption laws of the

Patent to issue to John C. Smith for portion of the military hay reserve of Fort Walla-Walla.

United States at the time said land was taken by the military authorities for a hay reserve as aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 29, 1872.

April 30, 1872.  
1852, ch. 96.  
Vol. x. p. 37.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act to amend Section second, Act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in Relation to the Transportation and Exportation of imported Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bond through certain Ports in the State of Texas.*

Certain imported merchandise withdrawn for exportation to certain places in Mexico, to pass through Indianola, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section second of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports and places in Mexico," be so amended that imported merchandise, duly entered and bonded at a port of the United States, and withdrawn from warehouse in accordance with existing law, for exportation for San Fernando, Paso del Norte, and Chihuahua, in Mexico, shall pass through Indianola, the port of entry for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, as well as through the port of Lavaca, in said district, as required by said section.

APPROVED, April 30, 1872.

May 1, 1872.  
1872, ch. 28,  
Ante, p. 33

CHAP. CXXX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

St. Joseph bridge building company or its assigns may build bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph;

railway tracks;

ways for foot-passengers, wagons, &c.;

all trains of all railroads may use the bridge.

Tolls.

St. Joseph bridge building company not to assign its charter. 1870, ch. 260. Vol. xvi. p. 275.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, or its assigns, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near St. Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot-passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers.

SEC. 2. That the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. That the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at St. Joseph, Missouri: *Provided,*



however, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the said bridge building company from mortgaging said charter and franchises held by it by assignment from the said railroad company, with the bridge constructed or to be constructed thereunder, in the manner and for the purposes in and for which the said bridge building company is or may be authorized by or under the laws of the State of Missouri to mortgage its property.

Charter and franchises may be mortgaged.

APPROVED, May 1, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act repealing the Duty on Tea and Coffee.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the first day of July next tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same. And all tea and coffee which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on said first day of July shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses on said first day of July, upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

May 1, 1872.

Tea and coffee to be free from import duty. July 1, 1872. Provision for what is in public stores, &c., on that day.

APPROVED, May 1, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

May 2, 1872.

1871, ch. 122. Vol. xvi. p. 573.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall hereafter be "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company;" and the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises heretofore conferred upon the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

The Texas and Pacific railway company to have all the rights, &c., of the Texas Pacific railroad company;

SEC. 2. That the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have power and authority to issue the construction and land bonds authorized by the eleventh section of said act of incorporation, for such amounts, not exceeding forty thousand dollars per mile of said road, of construction bonds, as said company may deem needful to provide for the construction and equipment of its line, and to include in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted in aid of the construction of said railroad; and in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said land bonds, any portion of said lands not so used to secure the construction bonds aforesaid; and all or any portion of the lands acquired by the terms of consolidation lawfully authorized by the fourth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation, and within the time limited for the completion of the road, and all such lands of every description shall be subject to all limitations and conditions now by law existing in relation thereto, and as modified by this act; and this act shall not be construed to revive, enlarge, extend, or create any land grant whatever, beyond that heretofore granted by Congress, and which shall duly inure to said company upon compliance with the terms of this act in relation to the times fixed for completion of said railway, and all such mortgages shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations by law existing under this act and the acts to which it is supplementary in respect to such lands, and shall not be held to vest any title in the mortgage or create any lien on such lands, other than such company is or may become lawfully entitled to vest or create thereunder; but the amount of said land bonds shall not exceed two and a half dollars per acre for all lands covered by the mortgage or mortgages securing the same.

may issue construction and land bonds not exceeding, &c.

Mortgage may include what, and to be subject to what conditions.

No land grant revived, &c., by this act.

Amount of land bonds not to exceed, &c.

Mortgages to be filed, &c., in the Department of the Interior, and this to be evidence of their execution.

Proceeds of bonds and stock, how only to be applied.

Standard of road and equipment

Existing liens not affected.

The iron or steel rails to be made from American ore.

Construction of road to be commenced where, and to be continued in what direction.

200 miles to be in running order in two years, and not less than 100 miles a year afterwards.

Time of completion. Gauge.

Road from San Diego eastward, when and how to be built.

Road between Marshall and Shreveport, &c.

SEC. 3. That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution: *Provided*, That the aforesaid bonds and the authorized capital stock, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied only for the purpose of securing the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line, under lawful contracts with such parties, and on such terms and conditions as said company may deem needful, and for the further purpose of purchase, consolidation, completion, equipment, and operating of the other roads, as contemplated by said act and specified therein, being a part of the aforesaid railroad line, and for the expenses necessary and incident to the works authorized thereby: *Provided, however*, That said road and its equipment shall be of the standard heretofore required by the United States government for the existing Pacific railway lines: *And provided further*, That said mortgage or mortgages shall in nowise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

SEC. 4. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been contracted for before consolidation by any railroad company which may be purchased by or consolidated with this company.

SEC. 5. That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction, under the original act and this supplement, or in pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and towards San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act; and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and said road from Marshall, Texas, throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform gauge: *Provided, however*, That the said company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of the second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado river until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point or east thereof; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion; and it shall also be lawful for said company to commence and prosecute the construction of its line from any other point or points on its line; but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the grant of any additional lands or subsidy, of any nature or kind whatsoever, on the part of the government of the United States: *Provided*, That said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and required to construct, maintain, control, and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between said points, of the same gauge as the said Texas and Pacific railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connections, and shall be entitled to the same privileges, for the transaction of business in connection with the said Texas and Pacific railway, as are granted to roads intersecting therewith: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as changing the terminus of said Texas and Pacific railway from Marshall as provided in the original act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Repealing clause.

APPROVED, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, amending an Act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to enforce the Rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other Purposes."* May 3, 1872.  
1870, ch. 114.  
Vol. xvi. p. 145.  
1871, ch. 99.  
Vol. xvi. p. 433.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section nineteen of an act to amend an act approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," and amended act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 19. That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of none effect:" *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for said Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its legislature next after the approval of said act. Votes for representatives in Congress to be only by written or printed ballot; [Amended. 1872, ch. 415. Post, p. 348.]

this not to apply to certain States.

APPROVED, May 3, 1872.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.* May 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely: Legislative, executive, and judicial expense appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1873.

# LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative.

*Senate.* — For compensation and mileage of Senators, four hundred thousand dollars. And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of the secretary of the Senate for compensation and mileage of Senators up to and including the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and that hereafter the fiscal year for the adjustment of such accounts shall extend to and include the third day of July. Pay and mileage of senators. Accounts of secretary of Senate for, &c., to be adjusted.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.: secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; librarian and six clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each; one page at seven hundred and twenty dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument arms, &c., to re-

Fiscal year for such accounts, when to begin.

Pay of officers, clerks, &c., of Senate.

Sergeant-at-arms, &c., to re-

ceive no fees, &c. whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; secretary to the president of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the committee on finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery-room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each; making, in all, one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For temporary clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, ten thousand dollars.

Appointment and removal of certain messengers.

Temporary clerks.

Contingent expenses.  
Stationery and newspapers.

Clerks to committees.  
Pages, &c.

Appointment and removal of pages.

Horses, &c.  
Fuel, &c.  
Furniture, labor, &c.

Packing boxes.

Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.

Capitol police.

Into what funds

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz.:—

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, five thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fourteen pages for the Senate-chamber, two riding pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, eight thousand dollars.

For horses and carryalls, seven thousand dollars.

For fuel and oil for the heating-apparatus, eight thousand dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, five thousand dollars; for labor, thirteen thousand dollars; for folding documents, and materials therefor, eight thousand dollars; for packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, thirty thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

*Capitol Police.*—For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-seven privates, at one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars; making, in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, one-

half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, to be paid. and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

*House of Representatives.* — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million dollars. Pay and mileage of representatives and delegates;

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz.: clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; six assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; eight assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; one chief messenger, in the office of the clerk of the House, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; six firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to committee of ways and means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee of claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to committee on the public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk at speaker's table, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; private secretary to the speaker, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller for the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; five mail-carriers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, at five dollars and seventy-six cents, per day each; document file clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each per annum, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars. Sergeant-at-arms, to receive no fees, &c.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz.: —

Contingent expenses.

For cartage, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand one hundred dollars. Clerks to committees, &c.

For messenger to the committee on appropriations, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

For messenger to the committee of ways and means, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

Folding.	For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, eight thousand dollars.
Horses and carriages.	For horses and carriages for transportation of mails, and saddle-horses for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.
Furniture.	For furniture, and repairs of the same, ten thousand four hundred dollars.
	For packing-boxes, two thousand six hundred dollars.
	For laborers, thirteen thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.
Newspapers and stationery.	For newspapers and stationery for representatives and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.
Pages.	For twenty-five pages, including three riding pages, seven thousand six hundred dollars.
Mail boys.	For five mail-boys, seven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter all expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session.
Expenditures, when to be made up and reported.	
Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.	For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
Public printing.	<i>Public Printing.</i> — For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars. And the compensation of the foreman of printing and the foreman of binding, at the government printing office, shall be two thousand one hundred dollars each, to commence on the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and a sum sufficient to pay the increase of salary hereby provided is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Congressional printer, clerks, &c.	
Compensation of foreman of printing and of binding established.	
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of his office, viz.: For stationery, postage, advertising, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Printing.	For the public printing, six hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.
Paper.	For paper for the public printing, seven hundred and nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.
Binding.	For the public binding, five hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents.
Lithographing, engraving, &c.	For lithographing, engraving, mapping copies of maps, plans, and diagrams in fac-simile on tracing-linen, and photo-lithographing plates for patent-office illustrations, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Library of Congress.	<i>Library of Congress.</i> — For compensation of the librarian, four thousand dollars; and for fourteen assistant librarians, three at two thousand five hundred dollars each, two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, three at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two at one thousand dollars each, and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty dollars.
Pay of librarian, assistants, &c.	
Books, periodicals and newspapers, and exchange of public documents.	For purchase of books for the library, eight thousand dollars; for purchase of law books for the library, two thousand dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars.
	For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, five thousand dollars. Botanic garden, green-houses, &c.

For pay of superintendent and assistant in botanic garden and green-houses, and two additional laborers, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, twelve thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars. Pay of superintendent and assistants.

*Public Buildings and Grounds.*—For clerk in the office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars. Public buildings and grounds.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars. Clerk and messenger.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Gardener.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Laborer.

For compensation of a foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars. Furnace-keepers.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's house, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For two policemen at the President's house, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. Police and watchmen.

For compensation of two night-watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars. Doorkeeper.

For assistant doorkeeper, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars. Draw-keepers at bridge.

For watchman in Franklin square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars. Heating apparatus.

For electrician for the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars. Electrician for Capitol.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman at Lincoln square, five hundred and forty dollars. Watchmen.

For watchman at Lafayette square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fourth street, five hundred and forty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues, five hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

#### EXECUTIVE.

Executive.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars. President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars. Vice-President.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars. Secretary to sign land patents.

For compensation to private secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant secretary (who shall be a short-hand writer), two thousand five hundred dollars; two executive clerks at two thousand three hundred dollars, &c. Private secretary, assistant clerks, &c.

hundred dollars each, steward at two thousand dollars, and messenger at one thousand two hundred dollars, of the President of the United States; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars.

Department of State.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of state, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, additional compensation to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, nine laborers, and four watchmen; in all, seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, twelve thousand dollars; and in newspapers, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease.

Publication of laws in newspapers to cease after, &c.

Proof-reading, stationery,

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars; for extra clerk-hire and copying, four thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, viz., rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand dollars.

Books, maps, &c.

Mexican claims commission.

Commissioner, umpire, agent, &c.

*United States and Mexican Claims Commission.*—For compensation of the commissioner on the part of the United States, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation of umpire, three thousand dollars; for agent, four thousand dollars; for secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars; for legal assistant to agent, three thousand dollars; for two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for two translators, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for one assistant messenger, three hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Spanish commission.

*United States and Spanish Commission.*—For the compensation and expenses of the commission for determining the pending questions between the United States and Spain growing out of the acts of the Spanish officials in and about Cuba, fifteen thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars additional for acting as superintendent of the building; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional compensation of two hundred dollars to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, twenty-seven clerks of class one; thirty-two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, one assistant messenger, and ten laborers; one clerk of class four and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the building; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; sixty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and two of said watchmen.



acting as lieutenants of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars each, in addition; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five firemen, at six hundred dollars each; ninety charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars; and for additional clerks and additional compensation to clerks in his office, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.

*Supervising Architect.*—In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant photographers, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Pay of supervising architect, assistants, clerks, &c;

*First Comptroller of the Treasury.*—For first comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

of 1st comptroller, &c.;

*Second Comptroller of the Treasury.*—For second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one clerks of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.;

*Commissioner of Customs.*—For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

commissioner of customs, &c.;

*First Auditor.*—For the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

1st auditor;

*Second Auditor.*—For second auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, and for additional to disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

2d auditor;

*Third Auditor.*—For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, fifty-one clerks of class one; ten copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers, three assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

3d auditor;

*Fourth Auditor.*—For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one; seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

4th auditor;

*Fifth Auditor.*—For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists,

5th auditor.

Treasury Department

Pay of auditor for Post-office Department;

treasurer, assistant, &c.;

register, assistant, &c.;

comptroller of currency, deputy, &c.;

commissioner of internal revenue, deputy, &c.

Dies, paper, and stamps. Collectors, assessors, &c., of internal revenue.

Net pay of collectors not to exceed \$4500 a year.

Detection, &c.,

at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

*Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.* — For compensation of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty-four clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and fifteen laborers; also, five additional clerks of class three, five additional clerks of class two, and fifteen assorters of money-orders at nine hundred dollars each, for the money-order division; in all, two hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

*Treasurer.* — For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and seven female laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That eight thousand five hundred dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the treasurer of the United States at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Register of the Treasury.* — For compensation of the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eight clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, fifteen clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one; eight copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two laborers; in all, eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

*Comptroller of the Currency.* — For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four, fourteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, thirty female clerks, four messengers, four laborers, and two night-watchmen; in all, one hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.* — For commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, three thousand five hundred dollars; two deputy commissioners, at three thousand dollars each; seven heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, twenty-eight clerks of class one; seventy-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; seven messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers; in all, three hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For dies, paper, and for stamps, four hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives, and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, four million seven hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the total net compensation of collectors of internal revenue shall in no case exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of

violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases of violations of where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, eighty thousand dollars; and from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States; but no compensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and property so secured; and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a written statement, under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover, or assist in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such moneys; and if any person so employed shall receive or attempt to receive any money or other consideration from any person, firm, or corporation alleged thus to have withheld money from the United States, except in pursuance of the written contract made in relation thereto with the Secretary of the Treasury, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not less than two years, or both, in the discretion of any court of the United States having jurisdiction; and the person so employed shall be required to make report of his proceedings under such contract at any time when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury may employ not over three persons to aid in collecting money belonging to and withheld from the United States.  
Terms of employment, compensation, &c.  
No person to be employed, unless, &c.

Penalty upon such persons for misconduct.

Report.

*Light-House Board.* — For chief clerk of the light-house board, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one female copyist, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Light-house board.

*Bureau of Statistics.* — For the officer in charge of the bureau of statistics, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, five copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, one laborer, and one charwoman at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of statistics.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter, no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed.

Temporary clerks; limit to their pay.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For postage, newspapers, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, sealing ships' registers, care of horses for mail and office wagon, repairs of wagons and harness, washing towels, investigation of accounts and records, brooms, brushes, crash, cotton cloth, cane, chamois-skins, dusters, flour, keys, lye, matches, nails, oil, powders, repairing hand-stamps, sponge, soap, tacks, wall-paper, and the other miscellaneous items required for the current and ordinary business of the department, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Postage, newspapers, &c.

For furniture, such as carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, chair-covers and cushions, repairs, and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of the like character, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture, &c.

For coal, wood, lighting the treasury building, baskets, books, spittoons, drop-lights and tubing, files, blank-keys, water-coolers, tumblers, hatchets, ice-picks, mail-sacks, match-safes and matches, pitchers, towels, traps,

Fuel, &c.

thermometers, buckets, dippers, saws, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Independent  
treasury.

Office of assistant  
treasurer at  
New York;

*Independent Treasury.* — Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, four thousand dollars; chief of general pay division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of general pay division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of currency receiving division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of currency receiving division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of registered interest division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; general pay teller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant general pay teller, two thousand four hundred dollars; coin paying teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; coin receiving teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; assistant coin receiving teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coupon interest division, two thousand three hundred dollars; chief of fractional currency division, two thousand five hundred dollars; register of coin certificates, two thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand and fifty dollars; nine clerks, at two thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand nine hundred dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; four book-keepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; three clerks, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, six thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars; six clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, three thousand nine hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two thousand six hundred dollars; six messengers at four dollars per day each, seven thousand five hundred and twelve dollars; one messenger, eight hundred dollars; one keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; six watchmen, at two dollars per day each, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; one watchman, six hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

at Boston;

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for paying teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; one interest clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one messenger and watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

at San Francisco.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in

addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier, three thousand dollars; for book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant cashier, two thousand dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp-clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for three night-watchmen, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one day-watchman, nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Independent  
treasury.  
Office at San  
Francisco;

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; registered interest clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant coupon clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; fractional currency clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant coin teller, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant fractional currency clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of building, one thousand one hundred dollars; seven female counters, at nine hundred dollars each, six thousand three hundred dollars; four watchmen, at nine hundred and thirty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars.

at Philadel-  
phia;

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; four watchmen, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

at St. Louis;

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; amounting, in all, to fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

at New Or-  
leans;

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

at Charles-  
ton;

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks, four thousand two hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

at Baltimore.

Office of depositary at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, three thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

Office of depos-  
itary at Chicago.

Independent  
treasury.  
Office of depos-  
itary  
at Cincinnati;

Office of depositary at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars and one at two hundred and forty dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

at Louisville;

Office of depositary at Louisville: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

at Pittsburg;

Office of depositary at Pittsburg: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

at Santa Fé;

Office of depositary at Santa Fé: For depositary (in addition to his pay as receiver), two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two watchmen, each seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

at Tucson.

Office of depositary at Tucson, Arizona: For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Special agents.  
1846, ch. 80.  
Vol. ix. p. 59.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositaries, including national banks acting as depositaries under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-  
penses.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant treasurer at New York, and other offices, thirteen thousand dollars. For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

No part for  
clerical services.  
Checks, &c.  
Additional  
clerks.

Mint,  
branches, and  
assay offices.

#### UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Phila-  
delphia.

*Mint at Philadelphia.* — For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, new machinery, and repairs, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars; for freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch mint at  
San Francisco;

*Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.* — For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

at Carson City.

*Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.* — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, wood, and incidental expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Assay office,  
New York.

*Assay Office, New York.* — For salary of superintendent, four thousand

five hundred dollars; for salary of assayer, three thousand dollars; for salary of melter and refiner, three thousand dollars; for salary of assistant assayer, two thousand dollars; for salary of deputy treasurer, three thousand dollars; for compensation of clerks, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, ten thousand two hundred dollars. Mint, &c.

For wages of workmen, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

*Branch Mint at Denver.* — For assayer (who shall have charge of said mint), two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand five hundred dollars. Branch mint at Denver.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars.

*Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.* — For salaries of assayer, who shall have charge of the assay office, melter and refiner, and clerk, five thousand four hundred dollars; and the offices of superintendent and one clerk are hereby abolished after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. Assay office at Boise City. Certain offices abolished July 1st, 1872.

For wages of workmen, three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina.* — For assayer, fifteen hundred dollars; for wages of workmen, fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars. Branch mint at Charlotte.

For chemicals, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous expenses, fifteen hundred dollars.

#### GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Governments in the Territories.

*Territory of Arizona.* — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, secretary, interpreter and translator in the executive office, fourteen thousand dollars. Territory of Arizona.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That hereafter no expense for printing exceeding four thousand dollars, including printing laws, journals, bills, and necessary printing of the same nature, shall be incurred for any session of the legislature of any of the territories. Expense for printing for any session of the legislature of any territory not to exceed \$4000.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

*Territory of Colorado.* — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars. Territory of Colorado;

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office in Colorado territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

*Territory of Dakota.* — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars. Dakota;

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

*Territory of Idaho.* — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. Idaho.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly,

Governments in the Territories.	officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.
Territory of Montana;	<i>Territory of Montana.</i> —For compensation of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of the secretary's office, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.
New Mexico;	<i>Territory of New Mexico.</i> —For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, and ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.
Utah;	<i>Territory of Utah.</i> —For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.
Washington;	<i>Territory of Washington.</i> —For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fourteen thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.
Wyoming.	<i>Territory of Wyoming.</i> —For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.
District of Columbia.	<i>District of Columbia.</i> —For salary of the governor, three thousand dollars; for salary of the secretary, two thousand dollars; for pay of the members of the council, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of public works ten thousand dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of health, at two thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such boards who shall hold any other federal office.
Proviso.	

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior.	
Pay of Secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.	For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; assistant secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk; four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars extra, if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; five clerks of class four, one of whom may be designated by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one; one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office; in all, forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.
Superintendent of building.	For one captain of the watch, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.
Captain of the watch and watchmen.	
Stationery, &c.	For stationery, furniture, advertising, books, and maps for the library, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.
Distribution of documents.	For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, five thousand dollars.
Rent.	For rent and fitting up of rooms for the use of the pension office and for the bureau of education, sixteen thousand dollars.
Repairs, fuel, &c.	For casual repairs of the department building, ten thousand dollars. For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, at fourteen hundred dollars,



and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars. Department of the Interior.

*General Land Office.*—For commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers, three assistant messengers, seven laborers, and two packers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for additional clerks on account of military bounty lands, viz., for principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers; in all, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just or fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum. General land office. Pay of commissioner, recorder, clerks, &c. Additional clerks, &c. Piece-work.

For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, under the several acts, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, twenty thousand dollars; to bring up arrearages of work in the land office by the employment of thirty clerks of class one, for one year only; thirty-six thousand dollars; making a total appropriated for the general land office of two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. Maps, stationery, repairs, &c. Additional clerks for one year.

*Indian Office.*—For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. For temporary clerks, viz., for one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and four female copyists at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars. Indian office. Pay of commissioner, chief clerk, &c.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

*Pension Office.*—For compensation of commissioner of pensions, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twenty-two clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, seventy-six clerks of class two, seventy-eight clerks of class one, sixteen female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and five laborers in his office; in all, three hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars. Pension office. Pay of commissioner, &c.

For compensation of additional temporary clerks in the pension office for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, as follows: For four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, nine female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, seven assistant messengers, and five laborers; in all, ninety-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; and for detection and investigation of fraud, seventy-five thousand dollars.

*United States Patent Office.*—For compensation of the commissioner Patent office.

Patent office.  
Pay of commissioner, assistant, examiners, clerks, &c.

of the patent office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; trade-mark examiner, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-four principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-four first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; one librarian, two thousand dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, fifty-five clerks of class two, and forty-five clerks of class one; making, in all, three hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; for forty permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; for three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; for thirty-five copyists of drawings, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each; for one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars; for one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; for eight attendants in model-room, at one thousand dollars each; for eight attendants in model-room, at nine hundred dollars each; for thirty laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for six laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent, &c., expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the patent office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model-cases, stationary portfolios for drawings, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars.

Photo-lithographing, &c.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman, forty thousand dollars.

Bureau of education.  
Pay of commissioner, &c.

*Bureau of Education.*—For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors-general and their clerks in Louisiana;

*Surveyors-General and their Clerks.*—For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Dakota;

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Kansas.

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Surveyors General and their clerks in Colorado;

For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. New Mexico;

For surveyor-general of California, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars. California;

For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Idaho;

For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Nevada;

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Oregon;

For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Washington;

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars. Nebraska and Iowa;

For surveyor-general of Montana Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Montana;

For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Utah;

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars. Wyoming,

For surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars. Arizona.

*Department of Agriculture.* — For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, five clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen; and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. Department of agriculture. Pay of commissioner, &c.

For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars. Collecting statistics and preparing reports.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, fifty thousand dollars; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars. Purchase and distribution of seeds, &c.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to greenhouse, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars. Experimental garden, &c.

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for lights, five hundred dollars; for repairs of building, heating apparatus, furniture, and water and gas pipes, one thousand two hundred dollars; for keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars; for new furniture, one thousand dollars; for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, three hundred dol- Stationery, &c.

Department of agriculture. lars; for cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars; for collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, two thousand dollars; for cases for the library, one thousand dollars; for entomological works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for botanical works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for repairs and changes, five hundred dollars; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, five hundred dollars; for chemicals and contingent expenses, seven hundred dollars; for current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; for completion of valuable sets in the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, viz., for advertising, postage, telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchase of old reports, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-office  
Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Post-  
master-General,  
assistants, super-  
intendents, chiefs  
of division,  
clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one additional chief clerk for money-order office, two thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, fifty-eight clerks of class three, three additional clerks of class three for money-order office, forty-eight clerks of class two, fifty-two clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two female translators in the bureau of foreign mails, and one female translator in the money-order office, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger and four assistant messengers; nine watchmen, fifteen laborers, and twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each; for temporary clerk hire, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, and two laborers, additional force in the money-order office, seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Stationery,  
fuel, &c.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; for fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas fixtures, three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting, one thousand five hundred dollars; for carpets, one thousand dollars; for furniture, two thousand dollars; for livery, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for hardware, eight hundred dollars; for engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; for assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; for fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; for two firemen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; for six laborers, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; for three assistant messengers, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; for two female laborers, nine hundred and sixty dollars; for one female laborer, at two hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War department.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, three assistant messengers, one laborer; in all, forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of Secretary of War, clerks, &c.

To enable the Secretary of War to have the rebel archives examined, and copies furnished from time to time, for the use of the government, including also an additional sum for the contingent expenses of his office, eleven thousand dollars; and for the payment of clerks employed in the examination and settlement of claims, arising from the collection and organization of volunteers during the late war, as follows: four clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, and twelve clerks of class one; one fireman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum; and for incidental expenses, eight thousand dollars; and two additional clerks of class one, to aid in examining the rolls of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, to secure, within a reasonable time, the decision of cases of veterans of that war, now pending in the pension bureau; making, in all, the further sum of seventy-five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, which is hereby appropriated.

Examination of rebel archives, and copies.

Additional clerks.

For contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

*Office of the Adjutant-General.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class one, and two messengers; in all, ninety thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Office of adjutant-general;

For contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

*Office of the Quartermaster-General.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

quartermaster-general;

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

*Office of the Paymaster-General.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-three clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and two messengers, seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

paymaster-general;

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

*Office of the Commissary-General.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

commissary-general;

For contingent expenses, viz., office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

*Office of the Surgeon-General.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

surgeon-general;

For contingent expenses, blank books, stationery, binding, rent, fuel, and including rent of surgeon-general's office and army medical museum, eight thousand dollars.

*Office of Chief Engineer.*—For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

chief engineer.

War department. For contingent expenses, viz., for stationery, office furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand dollars.

Office of chief of ordnance; *Office of Chief of Ordnance.* — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; and one messenger; in all, twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

military justice. For contingent expenses, viz., stationery, one thousand dollars. *Office of Military Justice.* — For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Signal office. For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

*Signal Office.* — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of inspector-general. *Office of the Inspector-General.* — For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

War Department buildings. *War Department Buildings.* — For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department (two hundred and fifty dollars), four watchmen, and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

Pay of superintendents, &c. For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets (two hundred and fifty dollars), and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

Fuel, &c. For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, white-washing, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Building occupied by paymaster-general. For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general (two hundred and fifty dollars), and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department. For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and, additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Stationery. For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks; *Bureau of Yards and Docks.* — For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

equipment and recruiting. *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.* — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Navy department.

*Bureau of Navigation.* — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. Bureau of navigation;

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

*Bureau of Ordnance.* — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. ordnance;

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

*Bureau of Construction and Repair.* — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. construction and repair;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

*Bureau of Steam Engineering.* — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, one assistant draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. steam engineering;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

*Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.* — For chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. provisions and clothing;

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. medicine and surgery.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent (two hundred and fifty dollars), five watchmen, and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars. Stationery and miscellaneous.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

## JUDICIAL.

## Judiciary.

*United States Courts.* — For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate or retired justices, eight thousand dollars each; in all, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars. Supreme Court of the United States.

For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars. Reporter.

For the salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars. Marshal of Supreme Court.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, including the salaries of the retired judges of the eastern district of Texas, southern district of Ohio, and eastern district of Michigan, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. District judges.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the four associate judges, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. District attorneys.

Marshals.	For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.
Warden of jail.	For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.
Court of Claims. Salaries of judges, &c.	<i>Court of Claims.</i> — For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, at four thousand dollars each; the chief clerk, three thousand dollars; and assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and messenger thereof; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Stationery. Reporting decisions.	For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars; for reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the seventh volume of the reports of the court of claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.
Judgments; no part for George Chorpenn- ing.	To pay judgments of the court of claims, four hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this sum shall be paid upon any judgment rendered in favor of George Chorpennning growing out of any service rendered in carrying the mail.

#### Department of Justice.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Pay of Attorney-General, solicitor-general, assistants, &c.	<i>Office of the Attorney-General.</i> — For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three assistant attorneys-general, at five thousand dollars each; solicitor of internal revenue, five thousand dollars; naval solicitor and judge-advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; seven clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two watchmen; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
Office of solicitor of treasury, &c.	<i>Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.</i> — For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-two thousand and sixty dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, viz.: Fuel, labor, stationery, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars; for rent of building, fifteen thousand dollars; for furniture and law-books, six thousand dollars.
Commissioners to codify the laws.	<i>Commissioners to codify the Laws of the United States.</i> — For compensation of three commissioners to codify the laws of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.
British claims commission.	For incidental and contingent expenses for clerk-hire, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.
Civil service.	<i>United States and British Claims Commission.</i> — For the compensation and expenses of the United States and British claims commission, forty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Heads of executive departments, &c., to include in annual estimates sums necessary for	To enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the civil service as may, from time to time, be adopted by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.
	SEC. 2. That after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, it shall be the duty of each head of an executive department of the government, and of all other public officers who have heretofore had printing and binding done at the congressional printing office for the use of their respective departments or public offices, to include in their



annual estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year such sum or sums as may to them seem necessary "for printing and binding, to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer."

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the congressional printer, when Congress shall have made an appropriation for any department or public office, to be expended "for printing and binding, to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer," to cause an account to be opened with each of said departments or public offices, on which he shall charge for all printing and binding ordered by the heads of said departments or public offices, in accordance with the schedule of prices established in accordance with law, and it shall not be lawful for him to cause to be executed any printing or binding the value whereof shall exceed the amount appropriated for such purpose. And the congressional printer is hereby authorized to employ a clerk of class two to have charge of said accounts; and that he make a detailed report of each account with departments or public offices to Congress in his annual report.

Congressional printer to open an account with each department, &c., for which an appropriation has been made for printing, &c.

Clerk.

Report.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts prescribing and limiting the number of congressional documents to be printed for the use of any head of department or public office are hereby repealed.

Certain limit to number of documents repealed.

SEC. 5. That all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, shall hereafter be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, on account of "proceeds of government property," and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law; and a detailed statement of all such proceeds of sales shall be included in the appendix to the book of estimates. But this section shall not be held to repeal the existing authority of law in relation to marine hospitals, revenue-cutters, the clothing fund of the navy, or the sale of commissary stores to the officers of the army. And it shall be the duty of the register of the treasury to furnish to the proper accounting officers copies of all warrants covering such proceeds, where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

Proceeds of sales of old material, &c., how to be used and applied.

See 1872, ch. 348. Post, p. 337.

Detailed statement.

This section not to apply to, &c.

Register of Treasury to furnish copies of warrants, &c.

SEC. 6. That the public grounds surrounding the Capitol shall be enlarged (according to the plan approved by the committees on public buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, which plan is hereby directed to be deposited in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior) by extension between First street east and First street west, in the following manner: northwardly to the south side of North B street, and southwardly to the north side of South B street, including, in addition to so much of the reservations, avenues, and streets as are necessary for such extension, the two squares designated on the plan of the city of Washington as numbers six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, respectively.

Public grounds around the Capitol to be enlarged.

Plan.

What to be included.

See Post, p. 537.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, from the owner or owners thereof, at such price, not exceeding its actual cash value, as may be mutually agreed on between the Secretary and such owner or owners, and not exceeding the appraisal made by the commission of nine in their report to Robert Ould, United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, such private property as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect, the value of the property so purchased to be paid to the owner or owners thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of said Secretary: *Provided*, That before such payment shall be made, the owner or owners of the property purchased shall, by good and sufficient deed or deeds, in due form of law, and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, fully release and convey to the United States all

The Secretary of the Interior to purchase from owners such private property as may be necessary, &c.

Limit as to price.

Sufficient conveyances before payment.

their and each of their several and respective rights in said titles to such lands and property so purchased.

If property cannot be obtained by mutual agreement, the supreme court of the District of Columbia to provide for making a just appraisal thereof.

SEC. 8. That if the Secretary of the Interior shall not be able to agree with the owner or owners of any private property needed for the purposes of this act upon the price to be paid therefor, or if for any other cause he shall be unable to obtain the title to any such property by mutual agreement with the owner or owners thereof, it shall be his duty to make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, in such mode, and under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, to make a just and equitable appraisal of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and improvements thereon necessary to be taken for the public use in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to which the Secretary has been unable to obtain the title by mutual agreement with the owner or owners thereof.

Upon payment, &c., of appraised value, the fee of the premises to vest in the United States, &c.

SEC. 9. That the fee-simple of all premises so appropriated for public use, of which an appraisal shall have been made under the order and direction of said court, shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, respectively, of the appraised value, or in case the said owner or owners refuse or neglect for fifteen days after the appraisal of the cash value of said lands and improvements by said court to demand the same from the Secretary of the Interior, upon depositing the said appraised value in the said court to the credit of such owner or owners, respectively, be vested in the United States. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to pay to the several owner or owners, respectively, the appraised value of the several premises as specified in the appraisal of said court, or pay into court by deposit, as hereinbefore provided, the said appraised values; and the sum necessary, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, for such purpose is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell at public auction such materials in the buildings in squares numbers six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight as are not necessary for the public works in this District; and further, that the moneys realized by such sales shall be applied to the improvement and extension of the Capitol grounds.

Secretary of Interior to make payment.

Appropriation.

Certain materials in the buildings to be sold at public auction.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Court to determine the time and manner of the taking and delivery of the condemned property.

Costs.

Proceedings where there are doubts as to the ownership of the property, &c.

When possession may be taken.

Certain railroad companies to remove their tracks from, &c.

SEC. 10. That said court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving possession. The cost occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the United States, and, as to other costs which may arise, they shall be charged or taxed as the court may direct.

SEC. 11. That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners, but in such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases, as soon as the United States shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment, by a deposit of money, under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken.

SEC. 12. That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and they are hereby required to remove their tracks, respectively, from the Capitol grounds, as hereby established, and to run the same as they may be directed, from time to time, by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, as the grading and filling up of said grounds may render necessary. That a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the chief engineer of the army, and the officer in charge of public buildings and

Commission to report a plan to

grounds, is hereby authorized and directed to examine and report to Congress, prior to the second Monday of December next, a plan by which the locomotive railroad track in front of the western entrance of the Capitol shall be removed, with due regard to the rights of all parties concerned, and by which proper connections with other railroads may be made.

remove locomotive railroad track in front of western entrance of Capitol.

SEC. 13. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the annual salaries of the second comptroller, of the register, and of the supervising architect of the treasury department, shall be four thousand dollars each; and the annual salary of the judges of the court of claims shall be four thousand five hundred dollars each, and a sufficient sum to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby appropriated.

Salaries of second comptroller, register, supervising architect, and of the judges of the court of claims established.

APPROVED, May 8, 1872.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act to provide for the Removal of the Kansas Tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their Lands in Kansas to actual Settlers.*

May 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be appraised and sold so much of the lands heretofore owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians in the State of Kansas, and which was ceded to the United States in trust in the treaty made by the United States and said Indians proclaimed November seventeenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty, and which remain unsold, in the following manner, viz.: The said Secretary shall appoint three disinterested and competent persons, who shall, after being duly sworn to perform said service faithfully and impartially, personally examine and appraise said lands by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres or less, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of said improvements, distinguishing between improvements made by members of said Indian tribe, the United States, and white settlers, and make return thereof to the commissioner of Indian affairs: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, set aside any appraisements that may be made under the provisions of this section, and cause a new appraisement to be made.

Unsold lands in Kansas of the Kansas Indians to be appraised and sold. Vol. xii. p. 1111.

Mode of appraisement, &c.

Appraisement may be set aside.

SEC. 2. That each bona-fide settler at the time occupying any portion of said lands and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled, at any time within one year from the approval of said appraisement, to purchase, for cash, the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, at the appraised value thereof, including the appraised value of any improvements which may have been made by the United States or any of said Indians on the same, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Bona-fide settlers, &c., and their heirs, may purchase not over 160 acres of such lands and improvements at the appraised value.

SEC. 3. That all the lands mentioned in the first section of this act now occupied by bona-fide settlers, as mentioned in the second section of this act, remaining unsold at the expiration of one year from the approval of said appraisement, shall be sold at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; and all the lands mentioned in the first section of this act which shall be unoccupied by bona-fide settlers at the date of such appraisement may be sold at any time after the approval of said appraisement, at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided,* That in no case shall any of the lands mentioned in this act be sold at less than

Occupied lands unsold after one year, &c., to be sold at public sale.

Unoccupied lands may be sold after approval of appraisement.

Limit to price.

Lands unsold after, &c.

Proceeds of sales of lands how to be applied.

The diminished reserve of the Kansas Indians to be appraised and sold, &c., if, &c.

Mode of appraisement and sale.

Improvements.

Proceeds of sales.

Adult members of tribe desiring to remain upon the reservation, may receive patent for their allotment, exempt, &c.

their appraised value: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, open any of said lands remaining unsold after having been publicly offered to cash entry at their appraised value, subject to the rights of bona-fide settlers as provided for in this act: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands and improvements, after paying the expenses of said appraisement and sale, shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of said treaty in the payment of the liquidated indebtedness of said Kansas tribe of Indians pro rata as the same shall be received, and the excess, if any, shall be distributed to the said Indians, per capita, in money.

SEC. 4. That if said Kansas tribe of Indians shall signify to the President of the United States their desire to sell their diminished reserve, as indicated in said treaty, including lands held in severalty and in common, and to remove from the State of Kansas, and shall so agree in such manner as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of the Interior may cause the same to be appraised in legal subdivisions as hereinbefore provided for the appraisement of the so-called "trust lands," and sold in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres at not less than its appraised value, after due notice, to the highest bidder or bidders on sealed bids, including improvements of every character, and no preference shall be given to settlers on any part of said diminished reserve, and the appraised value of any improvements on any part of said diminished reserve made by any member of said tribe shall be paid to him or her in person, and the residue of the proceeds of said sales shall belong to said tribe in common, fifty per centum of which shall be placed to their credit on the books of the treasury, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, said interest to be paid to them semi-annually for the term of twenty years, after which period the principal shall be paid to the members of said tribe per capita, and the remaining fifty per centum of the proceeds of sales as aforesaid shall be used in providing and improving for them new homes in the Indian Territory, and in subsisting them until they may become self-sustaining: *Provided*, That if any adult member of said tribe to whom an allotment was assigned under the provision of articles one and two of said treaty of November, eighteen hundred and sixty, shall desire to remain upon the same, such member of said tribe shall, upon satisfying the Secretary of the Interior that he or she is the person to whom such allotment was originally assigned, and that he or she has, since the date of such assignment, continued to occupy and cultivate the same, be entitled to demand and receive for such allotment a patent in fee-simple; but such land so patented shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale during the natural life of such Indian.

APPROVED, May 8, 1872.

May 8, 1872.

CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act to fund certain Liabilities of the City of Washington, existing June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to limit the Debt of and Taxation in the District of Columbia.*

Certain floating debts and trust funds of the City of Washington to be funded.

Limit.

Bonds to be issued;

denominations,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the commissioners of the sinking-fund of the District of Columbia, duly appointed under the laws of the said District, be, and are hereby, authorized to fund the liabilities of the city of Washington, consisting of the floating debts and trust-funds found to be due on the first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, not exceeding one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the auditing commission appointed to ascertain the amount of said liabilities, and reported by said commission to the legislative assembly under date of November eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and January third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and for that purpose the said commissioners are hereby directed to issue registered or coupon bonds of the said District of Columbia, in denominations of fifty dollars, or any multi-

ple of that sum, not to exceed the amount of said liabilities, bearing interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, and having a period to run not more than thirty years nor less than fifteen years; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized to negotiate the sale of the said bonds at their discretion, at a rate of discount not to exceed three per centum upon their par value, and with the proceeds thereof to pay the said liabilities of the city of Washington; and the principal and interest of said bonds shall be made payable in the city of Washington, or in the city of New York: *Provided*, That such amount of the said bonds or their proceeds as is necessary shall be applied and strictly held to make good the trust-funds; on which there is a deficiency of two hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents: *Provided, further*, That the holders of any of the said floating debts shall have the privilege of converting the same, or any part thereof, at par, for an equal amount of the bonds proposed to be issued under this act.

interest, when, where, and how payable;

how may be sold.

Trust funds to be made good.

Holders of floating debt may convert the same.

SEC. 2. That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia is hereby empowered to cause to be levied upon and collected from all taxable property of the city of Washington, within its limits, a tax annually, which shall be sufficient to pay the interest upon the said bonds, and to create a sinking-fund sufficient to retire the said bonds at maturity, the said tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as general annual taxes are collected in the said District: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of taxes in any one year, excepting such additional assessments as may be made for improvements specially authorized by law, shall not exceed two per centum on the assessed cash valuation of property in said city.

Tax to be levied, &c., annually, to pay interest and create a sinking fund.

Aggregate tax, except, &c., not to exceed, &c.

SEC. 3. That the collector of the District of Columbia shall pay over to the said commissioners, upon their requisition being first certified by the auditor and the comptroller of said District, as is now provided by the laws of said District, all the moneys collected by virtue of this act, with which said moneys the said commissioners shall pay or cause to be paid the coupons or interest on said bonds issued by them under the provisions of this act; and the residue, collected as aforesaid as a sinking-fund, the said commissioners shall invest in the said bonds issued by them, or in any bonds of the District of Columbia or of the late corporations of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and shall cause to be placed on record, in the office of the register of the said District of Columbia, a full and complete report of all their acts herein on or before the first day of January of each year, and shall also make a report of the same to the legislative assembly at the commencement of each regular session thereof.

Money collected to be paid to commissioners, and how applied.

Report of commissioners.

SEC. 4. That the said bonds shall be issued in the name of the District of Columbia, and shall show that they are so issued in payment of the liabilities aforesaid of the city of Washington (found to be due at the time and in the manner provided in the first section of this act), and said bonds shall be signed by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, and countersigned by the register and the comptroller of the said District; and a proper registry shall be kept in the office of the register of the said District of the number, denomination, date of issue, and to whom issued.

Tenor of the bonds, how executed and registered.

SEC. 5. That so much of the act passed at the late extra session of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act providing for the payment of the debts of the late corporation of Washington," approved January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, levying taxes on real and personal property in the city of Washington, to pay the debt and the interest on the debt of the late corporation of Washington, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, disapproved, cancelled, and declared void.

Conflicting provisions of act of the assembly of the District declared void.

SEC. 6. That the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act authorizing the District of Columbia to create a debt for special

Certain acts of the assembly of the District declared void.

improvements and repairs in said District by the issuing of four millions of bonds and levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue thereon, and submitting the act with the question of the issuing of four millions of improvement bonds to a vote of the people at a general election in said District;" and also the act of the legislative assembly, approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue on four million dollars of bonds authorized to be issued by the District of Columbia to create a debt for special improvements and repairs in said District, by the issuing of four millions of bonds and levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue thereon, and submitting the act, with the question of the issuing of four millions of improvement bonds, to a vote of the people at a general election in the said District," be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and declared null and void, and the authorities of the District are hereby forbidden to issue any portion of the four millions of bonds named in said acts; and that the act of the said legislative assembly, approved July tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for improvements and repairs in the District of Columbia, and providing for the payment thereof," be, and the same is hereby, approved, ratified, and confirmed.

Certain bonds not to be issued.

Certain act approved.

Debt of the District not to exceed, &c., unless, &c.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 7. That the debt of the District of Columbia, including the debts of the late corporations, shall at no time exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, unless an increase over the said amount shall have been previously authorized by act of Congress.

SEC. 8. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, May 8, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act to change the Time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the western District of Wisconsin, at La Crosse.*

Time of holding circuit and district court at La Crosse, Wis. 1870, ch. 175, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 171. December term abolished.

Proviso.

Courts at Madison and certain power of judges not interfered with.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse, be on the third Tuesday of September of each year, instead of the first Monday of December, as now provided by law; and that the December term at La Crosse be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and that all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, may be entered, heard, and tried at the time herein fixed for holding said courts: *Provided, however,* That a term of said court may be held in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of taking forfeitures of recognizances and disposing of any and all matters pending in said court, civil or criminal, necessary to be disposed of at said term to prevent discontinuances or any loss of any rights that may have accrued to any party or to the government of the United States.

SEC. 2. This act shall not interfere with the term of said courts appointed to be holden at Madison, in said district, nor with the power now possessed by the judges of said courts to order special terms of the same, as now provided by law.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act to extend the Time of Payment for their Lands by Persons holding Pre-emptions on the public Lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota.*

Persons holding pre-emptions on public lands in certain States to have one year

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all persons holding pre-emptions upon any of the public lands of the United States within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota, whose final payment has not been made, shall be allowed the additional

time of one year in which to make final proof and payment from the time additional to at which such pre-emptions are required to be paid for by the present <sup>make final proof,</sup> laws. &c.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Purchasers of Lands sold for direct Taxes in the insurrectionary States.* May 9, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no owner, his heirs or assigns, of any land sold for taxes under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts amendatory thereof, shall be permitted to recover the same in any action or proceeding against the purchaser at such sale, his heirs or assigns, without showing, in addition to other necessary facts, that all taxes, costs, and penalties due upon the said land, at the time of the sale, have been paid by him or them, or bringing into court and depositing with the clerk, for the use of the United States, the amount, with interest, of the taxes and penalties due to the United States on account of the land when sold, together with all the costs and expenses of the sale, which sum, in case of the recovery of the land by such owner, his heirs or assigns, shall be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the United States.

Lands in insurrectionary States sold for direct taxes not to be recovered in proceedings against the purchasers, &c., without showing, &c.  
1862, ch. 98.  
Vol. xii. p. 422.  
1863, ch. 21.  
Vol. xii. p. 640.  
1865, ch. 87.  
Vol. xiii. p. 501.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the owner of any land sold for taxes as aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall recover the same from the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure, without his or their fault or neglect, of the title of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk, of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of possession of any such land by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is hereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money equal to that originally paid by the purchaser of the land so recovered, if the same has been paid into the treasury.

Purchasers, evicted from such lands, by, &c., through failure of title, to be repaid their purchase-money, if, &c.  
[Amended.  
1872, ch. 337, § 9.  
Post, p. 332.]

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act to perpetuate Testimony in the Courts of the United States.* May 9, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter all depositions taken de bene esse, to be used in any civil cause depending in any court in any district of the United States, for the causes and before the officers mentioned in section thirty of the "Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be taken upon reasonable notice, to be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition, to the opposite party or his attorney of record, which notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition; and in all cases in rem, the person having the agency or possession of the property at the time of seizure shall be deemed the adverse party, until a claim shall have been put in; and whenever, by reason of the absence from the district and want of an attorney of record or other reason, the giving of the notice herein required shall be impracticable it shall be lawful to take such depositions as there shall be urgent necessity for taking, upon such notice as any judge authorized to hold courts in such circuit or district shall think reasonable and direct. But this act shall not be construed to

Depositions de bene esse in civil cases in United States courts to be taken upon what notice;  
1789, ch. 20, § 30.  
Vol. i. p. 83;

in cases in rem;

where there is no attorney of record.

Power of court

not limited hereby. affect the power of any such court to cause testimony to be taken under commission, according to the course of the common law, to be used therein.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act to regulate Elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.*

Times of elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That elections in the Territories of Washington and Idaho for delegates to the House of Representatives of the forty-third Congress, shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and thereafter biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November; and all elective territorial, county, and precinct officers shall hereafter be elected at the times herein specified, unless otherwise provided by legislation subsequent hereto, in either of said Territories.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act authorizing the Appropriation for the Employment of Surfm<sup>n</sup> at alternate life-saving Stations on the New Jersey Coast, for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be expended in employing Crews at such Stations, and for such Periods, and at such Compensation, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty Dollars per Month for each Person employed.*

Appropriation for pay of surfmen at life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast.

1871, ch. 114.  
Vol. xvi. p. 496.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to expend the sum of ten thousand and eighty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, appropriated by "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the "pay of six experienced surfmen to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, from December fifteenth to March fifteenth," in employing crews of experienced surfmen at such stations, and for such periods as he may deem necessary and proper, and at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty dollars per month for each person to be employed.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Settlers on the Osage Lands in the State of Kansas.*

Osage Indian trust, &c., lands in Kansas, except, &c., to be subject to sale to whom, for what and how.

Claimants, when to file statements and make payments.

Actual settlers who have not paid for and entered their lands, when to file statements and make payments.  
1870, ch. 296, § 12.  
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas; excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, shall be subject to disposal, for cash only, to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section to each, in compact form, in accordance with the general principles of the pre-emption laws, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; *Provided,* That claimants shall file their declaratory statements as prescribed in other cases upon unoffered lands, and shall pay for the tracts, respectively, settled upon within one year from date of settlement where the plat of survey is on file at that date, and within one year from the filing of the township plat in the district office where such plat is not on file at date of settlement.

SEC. 2. That any actual settler upon these lands who may have failed to pay for and enter the land settled upon by him under the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall have three months from the date of this act in which to file his declaratory statement, and shall be required to prove up his claim and pay for the land before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. And in case of failure of any party to comply with the provisions of this act, the land claimed by him or her shall be subject to the settlement and entry of any other quali-



fied person: *Provided*, That all the persons availing themselves of the provisions of this section shall be required to pay, and there shall be collected from them, at the time of making payment for their land, interest on the total amounts paid by them, respectively, at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the date at which they would have been required to make payment under the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the date of actual payment: *Provided further*, That the twelfth section of said act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so amended that the aggregate amount of the proceeds of sale received prior to the first day of March of each year shall be the amount upon which the payment of interest shall be based.

Five per cent interest to be paid on what sum and for what time.

Settler, transferring claims prior to, &c., not precluded from entering upon another tract, if, &c.

Certain restrictions of the pre-emption laws not to apply.

SEC. 3. That the sale or transfer of his or her claim upon any portion of these lands by any settler prior to the issue of the commissioner's instructions of April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall not operate to preclude the right of entry, under the provisions of this act, upon another tract settled upon subsequent to such sale or transfer: *Provided*, That satisfactory proof of good faith be furnished upon such subsequent settlement: *Provided further*, That the restrictions of the pre-emption laws relating to previous enjoyment of the pre-emption right, to removal from one's own land in the same State, or the ownership of over three hundred and twenty acres, shall not apply to any settler actually residing on his or her claim at the date of the passage of this act.

APPROVED, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to promote the Development of the mining Resources of the United States.*

May 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners, in the several mining-districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

See 1873, ch. 159. Post, p. 465.

Valuable mineral deposits in public lands and the lands to be open to citizens, &c.

SEC. 2. That mining-claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations, and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining-claim located after the passage of this act, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed, one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining-claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing at the passage of this act shall render such limitation necessary. The end-lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

Length of mining-claims upon veins or lodes;

width;

end-lines.

SEC. 3. That the locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with said laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which

Locators of mining locations where there is no adverse claim, &c., to have what exclusive rights of possession and enjoyment.

Certain exclusive rights to locators of mining claims.

#### Limitations.

Owners of tunnels to have what rights of possession of certain veins or lodes.

What to be deemed an abandonment of right by owners of tunnels.

Miners may make certain rules as to locations, &c., of mining-claims.

Requirements as to locations; records;

amount of work necessary to hold possession.

See 1873, ch. 214.  
Post, p. 483.

Mine to be open to relocation, if, &c.

Rights of co-owners.

Interest of delinquents after notice, &c., to belong to co-owners.

Patent for land claimed, &c., for valuable deposits, how to be obtained.

lies inside of such surface-lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side-lines of said surface locations: *Provided*, That their right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid, through the end-lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins or ledges: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

SEC. 4. That where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of said tunnel.

SEC. 5. That the miners of each mining district may make rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining-claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining-claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the passage of this act, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: *Provided*, That the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after such failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required by this act, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion to comply with this act, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.

SEC. 6. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have,

complied with the terms of this act, may file in the proper land-office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted as aforesaid, and shall file a copy of said notice in such land-office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for said land, in the manner following: The register of the land-office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to said claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor-general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during said period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land-office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with this act.

Patent for land claimed, &c., for valuable deposits, how to be obtained.

SEC. 7. That where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment; and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment-roll with the register of the land-office, together with the certificate of the surveyor-general that the requisite amount of labor has been expended, or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment-roll shall be certified by the register to the commissioner of the general land office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, to rightly possess. If it shall appear from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the surveyor-general, whereupon the register shall

Proceedings if adverse claim is filed.

Judgment of court to be obtained.

After judgment, patent to issue to party entitled to possession upon, &c.

Where there are several parties entitled to different portions of claim.

Proof of citizenship.  
1866, ch. 262.  
Vol. xiv. p. 251.  
1870, ch. 235.  
Vol. xvi. p. 217.

Alienation of title by patent.

Description of vein claims on surveyed lands how to designate location;  
on unsurveyed lands.

Repeal of §§ 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6, of act of 1866, ch. 262.

Vol. xiv. pp. 251, 252.

Existing rights not affected.

Pending applications and patents heretofore issued.

Proceedings to obtain patents under act of 1870, chap. 235, vol. xvi. p. 217; to be had according to this act.

Placer-claims upon surveyed lands.

Pending proceedings.

Certain agricultural lands may be entered for homestead, &c., purposes.

Proceedings for patent for placer-claim which includes a vein or lode.

certify the proceedings and judgment-roll to the commissioner of the general land office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. Proof of citizenship under this act, or the acts of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the case of an individual, may consist of his own affidavit thereof, and in case of an association of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief, and in case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory of the United States, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of the title conveyed by a patent for a mining-claim to any person whatever.

SEC. 8. That the description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued as aforesaid for claims upon unsurveyed lands, the surveyor-general, in extending the surveys, shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

SEC. 9. That sections one, two, three, four, and six of an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect existing rights. Applications for patents for mining-claims now pending may be prosecuted to a final decision in the general land office; but in such cases where adverse rights are not affected thereby, patents may issue in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and all patents for mining-claims heretofore issued under the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall convey all the rights and privileges conferred by this act where no adverse rights exist at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be and remain in full force, except as to the proceedings to obtain a patent, which shall be similar to the proceedings prescribed by sections six and seven of this act for obtaining patents to vein or lode claims; but where said placer-claims shall be upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining-claims hereafter located shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant, but where placer-claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands: *Provided*, That proceedings now pending may be prosecuted to their final determination under existing laws; but the provisions of this act, when not in conflict with existing laws, shall apply to such cases: *And provided also*, That where by the segregation of mineral land in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, said fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

SEC. 11. That where the same person, association, or corporation is in possession of a placer-claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer-claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case (subject to the provisions of this act and the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over

the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy) a patent shall issue for the placer-claim, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet of surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer-claim, or any placer-claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in the second section of this act, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer-claim, an application for a patent for such placer-claim which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim shall be construed as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer-claim has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer-claim is not known, a patent for the placer-claim shall convey all valuable mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof.

Effect of patent for placer-claim upon veins, &c., within its boundaries.

SEC. 12. That the surveyor-general of the United States may appoint in each land district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining-claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims, and the survey and subdivision of placer-claims into smaller quantities than one hundred and sixty acres, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any United States deputy surveyor to make the survey. The commissioner of the general land office shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this act; and, in case of excessive charges for publication, he may designate any newspaper published in a land district where mines are situated for the publication of mining-notices in such district, and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and, to the end that the commissioner may be fully informed on the subject, each applicant shall file with the register a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by said applicant for publication and surveys, together with all fees and money paid the register and the receiver of the land-office, which statement shall be transmitted, with the other papers in the case, to the commissioner of the general land office. The fees of the register and the receiver shall be five dollars each for filing and acting upon each application for patent or adverse claim filed, and they shall be allowed the amount fixed by law for reducing testimony to writing, when done in the land-office, such fees and allowances to be paid by the respective parties; and no other fees shall be charged by them in such cases. Nothing in this act shall be construed to enlarge or affect the rights of either party in regard to any property in controversy at the time of the passage of this act, or of the act entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nor shall this act affect any right acquired under said act; and nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting to A. Sutro the right of way, and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Surveyor-general may appoint in each district competent surveyors of mining-claims.

Expenses of survey, &c., of claims, &c.  
Commissioner of land office to establish maximum charges, &c.

Applicant to file sworn statement of fees and charges.  
Fees of register and receiver.

Adverse rights not affected by this act.

Provisions of act of 1866, ch. 244, vol. xiv. p. 242, not affected hereby.

SEC. 13. That all affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land-district where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land-office. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided on per-

Affidavits under this act, &c., may be verified and testimony &c., taken, before whom.

Testimony in contests as to

character of land,  
how taken.

Where veins  
intersect, &c.,  
priority of title  
to govern.  
Proviso.

Where veins  
unite, oldest loca-  
tion to take.

Patents for  
non-mineral  
lands, not con-  
tiguous to lode,  
but used by  
proprietors for  
mining, &c.,  
purposes.  
Limit to  
amount of such  
land.

Repealing  
clause.  
Existing rights  
not affected.

sonal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if said party cannot be found, then by publication of at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper, to be designated by the register of the land-office as published nearest to the location of such land; and the register shall require proof that such notice has been given.

SEC. 14. That where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and such prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection: *Provided, however,* That the subsequent location shall have the right of way through said space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the said mine: *And provided also,* That where two or more veins unite, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection.

SEC. 15. That where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable under this act to veins or lodes: *Provided,* That no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz-mill or reduction-works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill-site, as provided in this section.

SEC. 16. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, in any way, rights or interests in mining property acquired under existing laws.

APPROVED, May 10, 1872.

May 10, 1872. CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to correct an Army Officer's Record.*

Preamble.

Whereas in December, eighteen hundred and seventy, Major Samuel Ross, United States army, unassigned, was examined by a retiring board at San Francisco, California, and found disabled for active duty on account of wounds received in battle; and whereas no official action having been taken to retire from active service the said Ross on the proceedings of said retiring board, and the said Ross being a supernumerary officer was honorably mustered out of service as such on or about January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and whereas on or about March second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the said Ross was re-appointed an officer of the United States army, as second lieutenant, with a view of being retired from active service on account of said disability: Therefore,

Name of Sam-  
uel Ross to be  
placed on retired  
list of army  
officers, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to place the name of said Samuel Ross on the list of officers retired from active service, according to the proceedings and report of said retiring board, to take effect for rank and pay from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to correct the army records and register so that the name of said Ross will appear as continuously in service; *Provided,* That any and all moneys as pay or emoluments received by said Ross, on account of being declared mustered out as aforesaid, shall be deducted from his pay as such retired officer, accruing from, on, and after the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Claims to appoint special Commissioners to take Testimony, and for other Purposes.* May 11, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the commissioners of claims shall have authority to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, to be used in cases pending before them, who shall have authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the depositions of witnesses: *Provided,* The claimants shall pay the fees of such special commissioners for taking the depositions of witnesses called by them; but such fees shall in no case exceed ten cents per folio if the claim is less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before the said commissioners of claims, or either of them, or before any special commissioner appointed by virtue of this act, in any matter or claim pending before said commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner prescribed by law in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 3. That the commissioners of claims may appoint and employ agents, but not more than three at any time, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and authority of said commissioners, to investigate claims pending before them, to procure evidence, to secure the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the government, and to examine the same, and to cross-examine the witnesses produced by claimants, and to perform such other duties as may be required of them by said commissioners, who may discharge them at any time. The said agents shall be allowed their actual and necessary travelling expenses; the expenses paid out in investigating claims, procuring witnesses, and taking testimony, and six dollars per day while employed in the discharge of their duties; of all which, at the end of each month, they shall make a statement in detail, specifying the amounts by them paid out, to whom paid, when and where and for what purpose, and the number of days employed in their duties, and shall transmit the same, duly certified, to the commissioners. But no claim where the amount exceeds ten thousand dollars shall be examined, decided, and reported by the commissioners to Congress, except the testimony on behalf of the claimant in such case shall have been taken orally before the commissioners or some one of them personally, or shall have been taken previous to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be used in the court of claims or before some department of the government.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners may employ three additional clerks at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year; and may employ, at the usual rates, such assistance for the short-hand reporter as may be necessary, from time to time, in reporting, copying, and preparing for Congress the oral testimony taken in cases before the said commissioners.

SEC. 5. That all the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be allowed and paid in the same manner, and out of the same appropriation provided for in the act organizing the said commissioners of claims, being an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners of claims to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the navy of the United States, in the same manner and with

[Extended.  
See 1873, ch. 236.  
Post, p. 577.]

Commissioners of claims may appoint special commissioners to take testimony in cases before them.  
Fees, and who to pay.

Knowingly, &c., swearing falsely before, &c., to be perjured, and how punished.

Commissioners of claims may employ agents to investigate claims, &c.

Pay and expenses of such agents.

Detailed statement, &c.

No claim of over \$10,000 to be reported by commissioners to Congress, except, &c.

Additional clerks to commissioners and aid to short-hand reporter, and their pay.

Expenses under this act how provided for. 1871, ch. 116, § 6. Vol. xvi. p. 525.

Commissioners to consider the claims of loyal citizens for supplies taken, &c., during the rebellion, for the use of the navy.

the like effect as they are now required by law to do in the case of stores or supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army.

APPROVED, May 11, 1872.

May 11, 1872. CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act to carry out certain Provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for the Relief of Settlers on the Cherokee Lands in the State of Kansas.*

Preamble.  
Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Whereas in order that certain provisions of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee nation may be rendered clearer, and made more satisfactory to settlers upon the lands known as the "Cherokee strip," in the State of Kansas, said settlers having moved thereon since the date of said treaty, and for the purpose of facilitating the sale of said lands: Therefore,

Certain Cherokee lands in Kansas to be surveyed and offered for sale.

Price.

Fractions of less than forty acres.

Heads of families, &c., settlers, &c., upon these lands may enter and purchase not over 160 acres.

Price and payment.

Heads of families, &c., who may settle, &c., within one year.

Lands not sold within, &c., to be sold, on sealed bids, after, &c.

Proof of settlement, entry and payment.

Town-site laws made applicable.

Public advertisement.

Certain Cherokee citizens,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the strip of land lying west of the Neosho river, and included in the State of Kansas, conveyed to the Cherokee nation of Indians by the United States, and now belonging to said nation, shall be surveyed, under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, in the same manner as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, and shall be by him offered for sale under the provisions and restrictions of this act; and all the lands in said tract lying east of the Arkansas river shall be sold at two dollars per acre, and all lands in said tract lying west of said river shall be sold at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That where there is a fraction of land less than forty acres, the same shall be sold with the contiguous tract, expense of survey to be paid out of the proceeds of said land in accordance with the treaty of July ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 2. That each person being the head of a family or over twenty-one years of age who has made a bona-fide settlement and improvement upon any portion of said lands, and is now occupying the same, or, in case of his or her death, the heirs of such, or, if such heirs are minors, their guardians for them, shall be entitled to enter and purchase the lands so settled upon and occupied, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price fixed in the first section of this act, payment for which shall be made at any time within one year from the date of the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the acceptance of the provisions of this act, as provided for in the fifth section hereof; and all persons heads of families or over twenty-one years of age who may settle upon said lands at any time within one year from the date of the passage of this act, may purchase the land so settled upon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price fixed in the first section of this act, and shall make payment therefor within one year from the date of said settlement: *Provided*, That all lands not sold under the foregoing provisions of this section, and all lands settled upon but unpaid for at the expiration of the limitation named in the foregoing provisions of this act, shall, unless such payment be suspended by reason of contest or appeal, be sold by the Secretary of the Interior, on sealed bids, after due advertisement, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and at not less than the price fixed in the first section of this act: *Provided further*, That proof of settlement, entry, and payment shall be made at the land-office of the proper district, under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the town-site laws shall be, and hereby are, extended to and made applicable to said lands, subject to the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may cause public advertisement to be made of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any Cherokee citizen, or the heirs at law of such who had rights under the Cherokee laws to any portion of said lands, and



whose titles were valid at the date of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and who may be able to establish such validity within one year from the date of the passage of this act, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall receive the proceeds of the sale of such identical lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, instead of their being invested as hereinafter provided for in the fourth section of this act.

&c., to receive proceeds of sales of certain lands.

SEC. 4. That all moneys accruing from the sales of land under this act shall, without unnecessary delay, be invested in the registered five per centum bonds of the United States, as provided in the twenty-third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Proceeds of sales under this act to be invested.

SEC. 5. That the sale of said lands, as hereinbefore provided for, shall not take place until the provisions of this act are accepted by the Cherokee national council, or by a delegation duly authorized thereby; which acceptance shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and, when approved by him, the same shall be final and conclusive.

Sales not to be made until provisions of this act are accepted by Cherokee national council, &c.

APPROVED, May 11, 1872.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River, at Boonville, Missouri.*

May 11, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Missouri river, between the city of Boonville, in Cooper county, and Franklin, in Howard county, in said State, and to lay on or over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge across the Missouri river, in Missouri, between Boonville and Franklin.

Railway-tracks.

Navigation not to be interfered with.

Litigation to be in the district court of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length. *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge may be a draw-bridge, or with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Pivot draw-bridge and draw.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Bridge to be a post-route.

Charges and right of way for postal-telegraph purposes.

All railway companies to have equal rights in the passage of the bridge.

Regulations for building and using the bridge.

Congress may direct the structure to be changed, &c., or revoke the authority to continue the bridge.

Act may be altered, &c.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, May 11, 1872.

May 14, 1872.

See *Ante*, pp. 17, 25, 30, and *Post*, pp. 382, 415, 586.

Post-roads established in

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act to Establish certain Post-roads.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads: —

### ALABAMA.

From Crossville, via Big Wills Creek and Rodentown, to Atalla.

From Crossville, via Grove Oak, Newville, and Park's Store, to Scottsboro'.

From Tusculumbia, Saint's Store, to Newburg.

From Rocky Head to Haw Ridge.

From Kemp's Creek to Bowdon.

From Ashland, via Hillabee, Millersville, and Bradford, to Rockford.

From Louina, via Davidson and Dudleyville, to Dudeville.

From Louina, via Wood's Ferry, Wesobulga, and Mullins, to Blakes' Ferry.

From High Shoals, via Roanoke, Wief's, Higgins', and Buffalo Wallow, to Chambers'.

From Rock Mills, via Bacon Level, Hickory Flat, and Wehadka, to Antioch.

From Pinckneyville to Childersburg.

From Tuskegee, via Honey Cut, to Union Springs.

From Hines Precinct to Tuskegee.

From Wedowee, via Jordans and Arbacoochee, to Bell's Mills.

From Cole's Station to Tallasee.

From Wetumpka to Robinson Springs.

From Society Hill to Hurtville.

From Troy, via Pea River, Buck Horn, and Louisville, to Clayton.

From Blake's Ferry, via Fox Creek, to East Mill.

Alabama.

From Tuskegee, via Cross Keys, Culhatchee, and Mount Meigs, to Montgomery. Post-roads established in Alabama;  
 From Dadeville, via Pinckneyville and Sylacogga, to Childersburg.  
 From Opelika, via Oak Bower, to Dudleyville.  
 From Letohatchee, via Hickory Grove, Mount Carmel, Argus, and Helicon, to Olustee.  
 From Chulafinnee to Caimbardville.  
 From Jasper to Somerville.  
 From Bullock to Rutledge.  
 From Rock Mills to Houston, Georgia.  
 From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee, Beulah, Ossissippi, Trammell's Factory, to West Point, Georgia.  
 From Hillians to Collinsville.  
 From Springville to Violy.  
 From Fertiles to Athens.  
 From Somerville to Decatur.  
 From Somerville to Oleander.  
 From Rogersville to Gilbertsboro.  
 From Lagrange to Brickville.  
 From Rock Creek to Dickson.  
 From Bexar to Pikeville.  
 From Chester to Democrat.  
 From Jasper to Jonesboro.  
 From Pettersville to Athens.  
 From Handy to Jasper.  
 From Houston to Hanby's Mills.  
 From Tuscumbia, via Saint's Store, to Newburg.  
 From Florence, via Rice's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.  
 From Tuscumbia, via Fink's Store, to Frankfort.  
 From Tuscumbia, via Fike's Store, to Frankfort.  
 From Florence, via Saint's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.  
 From Pikesville, via Bexas, to Fulton, Mississippi.  
 From Allsboro to Iuka, Mississippi.  
 From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee Valley, Beulah, Mechanicsville, Ossinoppi, Georgia and Alabama Manufacturing Company, to West Point, Georgia.  
 From Abbeville to Clopton.  
 From Columbia to Port Gains, Georgia.  
 From Bullock to Rutledge.  
 From Dadeville, via Mountreal, Mt. Zion, Fish Pond, Bulger's Mills, Kowaliga, Guthries, Cotton Store, Sand Tuck, Howle's Store, to Wetumpka.  
 From Waverly via Rome, Walnut Hill, Melton's Mills, to Channahatchee.

#### ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Arizona Territory;

From Tubac to Monument.  
 From Tubac, via Sonoita Valley, to Crittenden.  
 From Hardyville, via Mineral Park, to Prescott.  
 From Bradshaw, via Walnut Grove, to Wickenburg.

#### ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.

From Hamburg to Lake Village.  
 From Marshall to Harrison.  
 From West Plains, via Wright's Mill, to Mountain Home.  
 From West Plains, via Spear's Mills, to Gainesville.  
 From Cambria to Mercyville, in Missouri.  
 From Maysville to Vinita, Indian Territory.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Arkansas;

From Lewisburg, via Howard and Union City, to Gibbon's Landing.  
From Clarksville, via Spada, Morrison's Bluff, Calico, and Anderson,  
to Reveille.  
From Arkadelphia, via Rome, Gray's Ferry, Moscow, Mount Moriah,  
and Rosston, to Magnolia.  
From Brinkley, via Cypress Ridge, Hickory Ridge, and Dades, to  
Trenton.  
From Marshall to Rally Hill.  
From De Vall's Bluff to De Witt.

California;

#### CALIFORNIA.

From Santa Cruz to Pescadero.  
From Bear Creek to Yo Semite.  
From Mendocino City to Noyo River.  
From Ukiah City to Booneville.  
From Upper Lake to Bartlett's Springs.  
From Chico to Dayton.  
From Dayton to Butte City.  
From Butte City to Princeton.  
From Woodland, via Cacheville, to head of Capay Valley.  
From Wheatland to Spencerville.  
From Calistoga, via Great Geysers, to Cloverdale.  
From Camptonville, in Yuba County, via Indian Hill, to Brandy City,  
in Sierra County.  
From Shasta City, via Millville, Phillip's Ranch, Round Mountain,  
Luttrell's Ranch, Caton's Valley, Birney's Valley, Birney's Falls, Pitt  
River, Bingettville, Fall River Valley, Big Valley, Davidson's Ranch,  
Mayfield's Mills, Whitley's Crossing, Ash Creek, Adin, McDevitt's Mills,  
Townsend's Ranch, Steel Brothers' Ranch, Hot Springs Valley, Butte  
Mountain, Dorrisburg, Franklin's Store, Goose Lake, and Ford Bidwell,  
to Lake City.  
From Strawberry Valley, via Scales Diggings, Port Wine, Saint Louis,  
and Whiskey Diggings, to Gibsonville.  
From Jehama, via Paskento, to Newville.  
From Lower Lake to Bartlett's Springs.  
From Taylorville to Reno, Nevada.  
From Sebastopol, via Forbesville, to Guernville.  
From Antioch to Bantas.  
From Red Bluff, via Roaring River, Janesville, Igo, Piety Hill, Horse-  
town, and Middletown, to Shasta City.

Colorado Ter-  
ritory.

#### COLORADO TERRITORY.

From Badito, via Gardner, Cristome, San Isabel, and Bismarck, to  
Villa Grove.  
From Cañon City, via Greenwood, Mace's Hole, and Dotson's to  
Greenhorn.  
From Greenwood to Colfax.  
From Badito, via Gardner, to Colfax.  
From Fort Collins to Livermore.  
From Trinidad, via San Francisco, to La Trinchera.  
From Garland to Zapota.  
From La Lorna to Capote.  
From Colorado Springs to Fairplay.  
From Creswell, via Bergen Park, to Junction.

CONNECTICUT.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Connecticut;

From New Hartford, via Berkhamstead and Hartland, to West  
Greenville, in Massachusetts.

From Redding to Bridgeport.

From Pleasant Valley to Riverton.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Dakota Terri-  
tory;

From Richland to Sioux City, in Iowa.

From Yankton, via Welchtown, Ashvill, Skunk Lake, and Sisseton,  
to Breckenridge.

From Yankton, via Scotland, Milltown, Rockport, Firesteel, Batesville,  
Diamond Hill, and Eldorado, to North Pacific Railroad.

From Fort Sully, via Cheyenne Agency, Grand River Agency, Fort  
Rice, Fort Stevenson, and Fort Bradford.

From Whetstone Agency, via White River Forks, to Spotted Tail's  
Agency.

From Eden, via Lodi, Turkey Creek, and Thomsonville, to Yankton.

From Canton, via Turnersville, Swan Lake, Ashville, and Wolf Creek,  
to Milltown.

From Sioux Falls City, via Rockport, to Fort Thompson.

From Vermillion, via Pilot Grove and Morry's Crossing, to Yankton.

From Medera to Big Stone Lake.

From Yankton to Norfolk, in Nebraska.

From Owego to Breckinridge, in Minnesota.

From Norfolk, in Nebraska, via Santee Agency, Springfield, Dayton,  
Scotland, Maxwell City, Red Earth, and Skunk Lake, to Dell City.

From Crow Creek Agency, via Cocosh, Gray Cloud, Alwilda, Central  
City, Bangor, Cecelia, and Brinsbine, to Flandreau.

From Springfield, via Marshton, Woodbine, Laurel, Rockport, Atch-  
ate, Flandreau, Lake Shetek, and Mahoka Lake, to Mankato, in Min-  
nesota.

From Sioux Falls City to Wicklow.

From Sioux Falls City to Worthington.

GEORGIA.

Georgia;

From Jasper to Dawsonville.

From Louisville to Way's.

From Tunnel Hill to Dirt Town.

From Bainbridge, via Swann's Bridge, to Steam Mill.

From Harrell, via Calvary, to Concord, Florida.

From Athens, via McClesky's and Jug Tavern, to Lawrenceville.

From Monticello to Hillsborough.

From Madison to Ebenezer.

From Oconee Station, on Central Railroad, to Norris' Store.

From Hawkinsville to Vienna.

From Valdosta, via Ashley Lawson's, to E. J. Williams'.

From Cartersville, via Ball Ground, Walasco, and Dawsonville, to  
Dahlonega.

From Mt. Pleasant, on Brunswick and Albany Railroad, to Owen's  
Ferry, on St. Illa River.

INDIANA.

Indiana.

From New Garden to Arba.

From Bethel to Holansburg.

From Martinsville, via Pine City, to Eminence.

From Martinsville, via Monroe Mills and Oak Farm, to Nashville.

From Morgantown, via Cope, to Waverly

From Newberg to Marco.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Indian Terri-  
tory;

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Perryville, via Bushy and Goodland, to Paris, in Texas.

From Parker, in Kansas, via Coody's Bluff, Shanta-Sapba (or Black Dog Creek), Choteau Station, and Locust Grove, to Tahlequab.

From Rossville, via Nu-Nohetihe, Lynch's Mill, Grand Salim, Locust Grove, and Fourteen-mile Creek, to Fort Gibson.

From Marysville, in Arkansas, via Spavinaw and Moravian Mission, to Tahlequab.

From Tahlequab, via Flint, Clear Spring, and Lee's Creek, to Van Buren, in Arkansas.

From Coyville, Kansas, via Sac Agency, Okmulege, Barnett, Brunor, Stonewall, and Tishamingo, to Preston, Texas.

Iowa;

### IOWA.

From Harper's Ferry, via Elon and Dalby, to Waukon.

From Fairbank to Grove Hill.

From Duncombe to Gowrie.

From Cherokee to Worthington.

From Jefferson to Mansion.

From Davenport, via Amity, Allen's Grove, and Buena Vista, to Calamus.

From Platteville, via Mormontown, to Redding.

From Florence, via Robin and Doebell, to Shellsburg.

From Iron Hill, via Emeline and Canton, to Cascade.

From Easton, via Plattsville, to Bridgeport.

From Le Mars to Wolfdale.

From Sibley to Beloit.

From Ottumwa, via Oak Springs, to Unionville.

From Iron Hill to Crab's Mill.

From Centre Junction, via Madison, to Hale.

From Spirit Lake, via Sibley, to Beloit.

From Cherokee, Iowa, to Worthington, Minnesota.

From Union Mills to Hopewell.

From Donelson, via Dover, Clay Grove, and Pilot Grove, to Salem.

From Woodbine to Shelby.

From Le Mars, via Orange City, Ocheyedan, and Sibley, to Worthington, Minnesota.

From Miami Valley to Garner's Mill.

From Franklin to Washington Prairie.

From Waukon, via Rud's, Dorchester, and Wilmington, to Caledonia, Minnesota.

From Neola to Glenwood.

Illinois;

### ILLINOIS.

From Colchester to Fandon.

From Mill Shoals to Belle City.

From Robinson, via Hardinsville, Chauncey, and Sumner, to Mier.

Idaho;

### IDAHO.

From Silver City to Fairville.

From Tynesville to Washington.

Kentucky.

### KENTUCKY.

From Fordsville to Pellville.

From Owenton, via Squireville, to Springfort.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Kentucky;

From Buffalo to Siloma.  
From Prestonburg to Warfield.  
From Grumville, via Deer Creek, to Rolling Fork.  
From Morton to Rockville.  
From Hickman to St. John, via Lodgetin, Morse Station, Lynnville,  
Murray, Good Bridge, New Providence, and New Concord.  
From Moscow to Milburn, via Clinton and Spring Hill.  
From Clinton to Wingo Station, via Sullivan's Store, and Baltimore.  
From Clinton to Mayfield, via Dublin.  
From Columbus to Blandville, via McClure's.  
From Clinton to Blandville, via Cummin's Mill.  
From Blandville to Barlow City.  
From Dublin, via Fancy Farm, Wilson's Creek, and Kansas, to  
Paducah.  
From Mayfield to Barlow City, via Wilson Creek, Lovelaceville,  
Hinkleville, and Hazlewood.  
From Hodgenville to New Haven.  
From Calhoun to Sevia or Owensboro and Russelville Railroad.  
From Samuels Depot to Chaplin.  
From Lancaster, via Buckeye, Mouth of Paint Lick, and Sulphur Mill,  
to Nicholasville.  
From Benton, via Birmingham and Vogle's Lime Kiln, to Eddyville.  
From Benton, via Fair Dealing, Aurora, Hico, Shiloh, to Murray.  
From Calvert City, via Palman and Simpsonia, to Florence.  
From Eddyville, via Parksville, to Cadiz.  
From Princeton, via Simms' Store and Walloria, to Montgomery.  
From Montgomery, via Cherry Hill, to Roaring Springs.  
From Cadiz, via Trillis Store, to Cherry Hill.  
From Smithland, via Salem, Marion, Fredonia, to Princeton.  
From Cypress to Marion.  
From Hurricane to Marion.  
From Morganfield to Dixon.  
From Morganfield to Marion.  
From Caseyville to Morganfield.  
From Dixon to Princeton.  
From Dixon to Marion.  
From Mayfield, via Stubblefield, and Cuba, to Linnville.  
From Brewer's Mill, via Farmington and Huverd's Mill, to Boydsville.  
From Princeton, via Parkersville, to Cadiz.  
From Cadiz to Rockcastle.  
From Cadiz to Linton.  
From Caseyville to Providence.  
From Fredonia to Dixon.  
From Fredonia to Eddyville.  
From Calvert City, via Haddock's Ferry, Dycusburgh, to Fredonia.  
From Mayfield, via Fair Oaks and Clear Springs, to Simpsonia.  
From Dixon, via Providence, to Creswell.  
From Warsaw to Sparta.  
From Robinson's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, via Curry's  
Run Post-Office, Richland, and Antioch, to Havilandsville.

# KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Attica to Cawker City.  
From Twin Mounds, via Valley Brook, Michigan City, and La Mont  
Hill, to Lyndon.  
From Middle Creek to Lincolnville.  
From Cawker City to Wilson.  
From Elk Falls, via Belknap and Cloversdale, to Cedarville.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Kansas.

- From Wichita via London and Wellington, to Caldwell.
- From Solomon City to Wichita.
- From Peabody, via Plum Grove and Spring Branch, to Towanda.
- From Newton, via Brookdale, to Fort Zarah.
- From Longton, via Grafton, to Peru.
- From Osborne, via Connell's Ranch and Russell, to Fort Zarah.
- From Independence to Caney.
- From Augusta, via Numeocah, Belle Plains, and Meridian, to Cald-  
well.
- From Louisburg, via New Lancaster, Fontana, and Greeley, to Gar-  
nett.
- From Quenemo (formerly known as the Sac and Fox agency) to  
Tecumseh.
- From Fredonia to Coysville.
- From Pleasanton, via Mound City, Blue Mound, Ozark.
- From Westport, Missouri, via Shawnee Mission, Tomahawk Creek, and  
Aubrey, to New St. Louis.
- From Mound City, via Oakwood, to Garnett.
- From La Cygne, via Cady, Goodrich, and Sugar Valley, to Garnett.
- From Manhattan, via Belle Garde, Oak Grove, and Johnson, to Frank-  
fort.
- From Eldorado, via Little Walnut, Hickory Creek, and Rock Creek, to  
Elk Falls.
- From Abilene, via Newbern and Mud Creek, to Marion Centre.
- From Skiddy to Diamond Springs.
- From Saint Mary's, via Eskridge, to Emporia.
- From Eureka to Winfield.
- From Wichita to Winfield.
- From Independence, via Grafton and Center, to Cloverdale.
- From Parsons to Smithfield, in Missouri.
- From Wichita to Fort Sill, in Indian Territory.
- From Douglass, via St. Joe, Ninnescha, and Merictan, to Caldwell.
- From Minneapolis to Salina.
- From Lindsburg to Hutchinson.
- From Bloomingdale, via Merion Centre, to Florence.
- From Minneapolis, via Salt Creek Valley, to Cawker City.
- From Ellsworth, via Jewell City, to Grand Island, in Nebraska.
- From Concordia to Asherville.
- From Centralia, via Neuchatel, to Vienna.
- From Concordia, via Oak Creek and Pilot Rock, to Zahnville.
- From Sumner City, via Chicaska, to Caldwell.
- From Jewell, via Delta City, to White Rock.
- From Russell Station, via Paradise Creek, Cavert Creek, Osborne  
City, Gaylord, Ballard, Covington, and Waterloo, to Fort Kearney, Ne-  
braska.
- From Wichita, via Sumner City, Caldwell, Cheyenne, Washita Agen-  
cies, and Fort Hill, to Jackson, Texas.
- From Wichita to Willington.
- From Wichita to Augusta.
- From Hutchinson to Camp Supply.
- From Hutchinson, via Atlanla, to Fort Zarah.
- From Big Timber, via Greenville, Burr Oak, White Mound, and Salem,  
to Cora.
- From Winfield, via Oxford, to Sumner City.
- From Bunker Hill to Zarah.
- From Concordia, via Pipe Creek, Minneapolis, Lindsey, Salina, and  
Lindsburg, to Wichita.
- From Salina, via Elm Creek, to Hutchinson.
- From Kirwin to the western line of the State.



From Kirwin, up Deer Creek, to the northwestern corner of Phillips County. Post-roads established in Kansas;  
 From Kirwin, via Truesdale and Darling Ranch, to Prairie Dog City.  
 From Russell Station, via Osborn, Gaylord, and Ballard, to Red Cloud, in Nebraska.  
 From New Scandinavia, via White Rock City, Greenville, White Mound, Sweeny's Ranch, Ballard, and Gaylord, to Fort Hays.  
 From Belleville, via Prairie Plaine, to Dryden, Nebraska.  
 From Wyandotte, via Quindaro, Six-Mile House, White Church, and May Wood, to Tonganoxie.  
 From Bunker Hill, via Lura, to Osborne City.  
 From Burlington, via Lyndon, Fairfax, and Richardson, to Carbon-dale.  
 From Humboldt to Hepler.  
 From Greenville, via Oakland and Iowa, to Athens.  
 From Beloit, via Salt Creek and Lincoln Centre, to Ellsworth.  
 From Aurora to Beloit.  
 From Concordia, via Lake Sibley, to Bellville.  
 From Oswego, via Elm Grove, to Parker.  
 From Coffeyville, via Peru and Cedar Vale, to Arkansas City.  
 From Clay Centre, via Brown Rock and Butler, to Washington.  
 From Fort Hays, via Bulls City, Cedarville, Emmaville, and Waterloo, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska.  
 From Tioga to Altoona.  
 From Wichita, via Bellplaine and Oxford, to Arkansas City.  
 From Newton, via Hutchinson, Fort Zarah, to Fort Dodge.  
 From Eskridge, via Rock Creek, to Council Grove.  
 From Jewell, via Oakland and White Mound, to Red Cloud, Nebraska.  
 From Fredonia to Elk City.  
 From Sabetha to Falls City, Nebraska.  
 From Perryville, via Ozawkie, to Grasshopper Falls.  
 From Abilene, via Buckeye, Cheever, and Lovejoy, to Clay Centre.  
 From Elk City, via Boston, Cloverdale, to Cedarvale.

## LOUISIANA.

Louisiana;

From Lake Charles to Leesburg.  
 From Washington to Churchville.  
 From Washington, via Big Cave, to mouth of Bayou Rouge.  
 From Port Vincent, via Walker's, Ott's Mills, and Hog Branch, to Independence.  
 From Monroe to Vernon.  
 From Cuba to Brooklyn.  
 From Lake Providence to Floyd.  
 From Vernon to Winnfield.  
 From Farmerville to Marion.  
 From Farmerville to Pigeon Hill.  
 From Homer to Eldorado.  
 From Baton Rouge to Clinton.  
 From Franklinton to Palestine.  
 From Monroe, via Chemiere, Brooklyn, to Winfield.  
 From New Orleans to Grand Isle, in the Parish of Jefferson.

## MARYLAND.

Maryland.

From Dundee to Skipton.  
 From Westminster, via Mexico and Snyderburg, to Manchester.  
 From Park Mills to Greenfield Mills.  
 From Brooklyn to Johnson's Store.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Missouri;

### MISSOURI.

From Troy, via Chantilly, New Salem, Bur Oak Valley, and Dryden,  
to Troy.  
From Newark to La Belle.  
From West Plains, via Chapel and Summersville, to Currant River.  
From Mound College to Jacksonville.  
From Brazeto, via Hanleys, St. Elizabeth Tavern, and Cage, to Dixon.  
From Hillsboro, via Lemay's Ferry, to St. Louis.  
From Gainesville to Mountain Home.  
From Billings, via Delaware Town, to Ozark.  
From Fair Grove to High Prairie.  
From Sentinel Prairie, Payne's Prairie, to Bolivar.  
From Dixon to Manton.  
From Linn to Cooper Hill.  
From Bethany to Eagleville.  
From Oregon, via Grant Whig Valley, to Maryville.  
From Pickering to Grant City.  
From Breckenridge to Groveland.  
From Civil Bend, via Jameson, to Crittenden.  
From Civil Bend to Kindig.  
From Mercyville, via Tullvania and New Boston, to Milan.  
From O'Fallon, via Cottleville, Hamburg, Mechanicsville, and Dashoff,  
to O'Fallon.  
From Van Buren to Poplar Bluff.  
From Grant's Hill, via Grant City, to Bedford, Iowa.  
From Marysville, via Clearmount, to Bradyville, Iowa.  
From Mooreville, via Monroe, Morris, and Bates, to Norborne.  
From Rockport to College Springs, Iowa.  
From Marysville to Rochester.

### Minnesota.

### MINNESOTA.

From Beaver, via Elba and Whitewater Falls, to St. Charles.  
From Antrim to Fairmount.  
From Worthington to Spirit Lake, in Iowa.  
From Windom, via Big Bend, Lake Shetek, and Saratoga, to Lynd.  
From Rushford to Winona.  
From Campbell, via Sherwin's Lakes, to Fergus Falls.  
From Newburg, via Lenora, Amherst, and Watson Creek, to Wash-  
ington.  
From Rochester, via Farm Hill, to Lake City.  
From Lake City, via West Albany, Hyde Park, Millville, and Forest  
Mound, to Plainview.  
From Rosendale to Cosmos.  
From Atwater to Cosmos.  
From Morris to Lac Qui Parle.  
From Worthington, via Lawrence, to Dell City, Dakota Territory.  
From Blue Earth City to Banks.  
From Henderson, via Prairie Mound and Round Grove, to Beaver  
Falls.  
From Cokato to Fair Haven.  
From Saint Joseph, Saint Wendalland, Holding's Ford, to Burn-  
hamsville.  
From Jackson, via Worthington, to Luverne.  
From Graham Lake to Herron Lake.  
From Worthington, via Round Lake and Lake Ocheden, to Jackson.  
From Maywood to Princeton.  
From Bonnewell's Mills, via Collingwood, to Cokato Station.

From Herman to Lake Traverse.  
 From Jackson to Windom.  
 From Graham Lake to Worthington.  
 From Grand Meadow to High Forest.  
 From Saint Peter to New Auburn.  
 From Langdon to Cottage Grove.  
 From Alexandria, via Miliona and Leaf Valley, to Brandon.  
 From Elizabethtown to Oak Lake.  
 From Alexandria, via Moe, to Herman.  
 From Holmes City to Herman.  
 From Rush Lake to Otter-Tail Crossing.  
 From Willmar to Granite Falls.  
 From Willmar, via Emerson, Hawk Creek, and Yellow Medicine City,  
 to Lynd.  
 From Redwood Falls to Beaver Falls.  
 From Fair Haven, via French Lake, to Cokato Station.  
 From Clear Lake to Santiago.

Post roads es-  
 tablished in  
 Minnesota;

### MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi;

From Vaiden to Sidon.

### MONTANA.

Montana;

From Beartown to Yreka.  
 From Missoula, via Agency and St. Ignatius, to Scribner.  
 From Springville to Centreville.  
 From Radersburg to Keatingville.  
 From Darling to Vipond.  
 From Radersburg, via Crow Creek Ferry, Deep Creek, Robinson's  
 Store, North Creek, Duck Creek, and Diamond City, to Fort Baker.

### MICHIGAN.

Michigan;

From Clam Lake to Traverse City.  
 From Evart to Falmouth.  
 From Clam Lake to Sherman.  
 From Clam Lake to Manistee.  
 From Falmouth, via Farewell, to Clam Lake.  
 From Ashton to Marietta.  
 From Owasso to Big Rapids.  
 From Falmouth, via Houghton Lake and Grand Traverse State Road,  
 to Fife Lake.

### MAINE.

Maine.

From Mattawaumkeag to Medway.  
 From Greenville to Mount Kinneo.  
 From Caribou office in Lindon to New Sweden.  
 From Green's Landing to Isle au Haut.  
 From Indian Township to Grand Lake Stream, over the Granger  
 Turnpike.  
 From Winter Harbor, via Birch Harbor and Prospect Harbor, to West  
 Goldsborough.  
 From Linneus, via Oakfield and Dyer Brook Plantation, to Island  
 Falls.  
 From Lindon, via Woodland and Perham, to Washburn.  
 From Etna Centre to South Etna.  
 From Newfield, via West Newfield, to East Wakefield Railroad Station,  
 New Hampshire.  
 From Windham Centre, via Windham, to Great Falls.

Post-roads established in  
Maine;

From East Holden, via Dedham, South Dedham, and Ellsworth, to a point two miles south of Dedham.

Nebraska;

### NEBRASKA.

From Ashland, via Eagle, to Palmyre.

From Columbus, via Clear Creek, Osceola, and Lincoln Creek, to York Centre.

From Nebraska City, via Wilson's Creek, to Ashland.

From North Bend, via Hillsdale, to West Point.

From Grand Island, via Juniata, to Red Cloud.

From Cottonwood Springs, via Stockville, to Red Willow.

From Bennett, via Solon, to Cropsey.

From Fall City, Nebraska, to Sabetha, Kansas.

From North Bend to Midland.

From Plum Creek, via Arrapahoe and mouth of Frenchman's Fork, Nebraska, to Julesburg, Colorado Territory.

From Columbus, via Pepperville and Summit, to Ulysses.

From Bennett, via Laoni, to Beatrice.

From Sutton, via Spring Ranch, to Meridian.

From Grand Island, via Dannebrag, to Cotesfield.

From Ashland to Lone Valley.

From Ponca, Nebraska, to Texas, Dakota Territory.

From Ponca, via Daily Branch and Morton's Place, to Saint James.

From Lincoln, via Tipton, Oak Creek, and Sand Creek, to Benton.

From Pleasant Hill, via Tabor, Lucieville, Empire, and Henry, to Red Cloud.

From Papillion, via Forest City, to Ashland.

From Fort Kearney, via Republican City and Alma City, to Arrapahoe.

From Harvard, via Spring Ranch, to Red Cloud.

From Fairmount, via McFadden, to York.

From Columbus to Crete.

From Adams Centre, via Gilson, to Red Cloud.

From Fairmount, Nebraska, via Hebron, to Bellville, Kansas.

From Red Cloud, Nebraska, to Fort Hays, Kansas.

From York to Amity.

From Norfolk, Nebraska, via Santee Agency, Springfield, Dayton, Scotland, Maxwell City, Red Earth, and Skunk Lake, to Dell City, Dakota Territory.

From Columbus, via Hammond, to Niobrara.

From Lone Tree to Niobrara.

From Syracuse, via Burr Oak, Hendricks, and Latrobe, to Laoni.

From Palmyra, via Solon, to Latrobe.

From Jenkins' Mills to Concordia, Kansas.

New Jersey.

### NEW JERSEY.

From Closter to Alpine.

From Elizabeth to Lyons Farms.

From Layton to Dingman's Ferry.

From Rudd's Lake, via Mount Olive, to Drakestown.

From Somerville, via Weston, Millstone, Blackwell's, Griggstown, Harlingen, and Plainville, to Flaggstown.

From Newton, via Tranquility and Huntsville, to Allamuchy.

From Parsippany Station to Troy.

From Caldwell to Centreville.

From Caldwell, via Fairfield, to Pine Brook.

From Flanders, via Naughtingsville, to German Valley.

From Hamburg, via Beaver Run, to Papakating.

From New Foundland, via West Milford, to Ringwood Furnace.

From Smith's Mills, via Lower Macopin and Upper Macopin, to West Milford. Post-roads established in New Jersey;

### NEW YORK.

From Grant Station to Panama. New York;  
 From Ellicottsville to Machias.  
 From Truxton, via Cheningo, South Cuyler, and Taylor Centre, to Taylor.  
 From Cayuta, via Van Etten, to Van Etenville.  
 From Downsville, via Butternut Grove and Fremont Centre, to Haukins.  
 From Chaumont, via Depauville and Clayton Centre, to Clayton.  
 From Springfield, via Sardinia and Yorkshire, to Arcade.  
 From Homer, via Scott, Spafford, and Borodino, to Skaneateles.  
 From Cortland Village, via Virgil and Creswell, to Harford.  
 From Port Leyden to Moose River.  
 From Barnes' Corners, via East Rodman and Burr's Mills, to Watertown.  
 From Black Brook, via Wilmington and North Elba, to Saranac Lake.  
 From South Bristol, via Bristol Springs, to Naples.  
 From Stockholm Depot, via Stockholm, to Stockholm Centre.  
 From Burke, via Burke Centre, to Thayer's Corners.  
 From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and Danville, to Harmony Centre, Pennsylvania.  
 From Pottersville to Mill Brook.  
 From Franklin to Franklin Station.  
 From Port Chester, via White Plains, to Parrytown.  
 From Cheshire to Bristol Springs.  
 From Chusham to East Salem.  
 From Pine Lake, via Newkirk's, Rockwood, Kecks Center, and Somersville, to Fonda.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire;

From West Ossippee to Centre Sandwich.  
 From North Weare, via Henniker and West Henniker, to Hillsburg Bridge.  
 From Rumney to North Groton.

### NEVADA.

Nevada.

From Wadsworth, via St. Clavis Station, Stillwater, and West Gate, Ellsworth, and San Antonio, to Belmont.  
 From Pine Grove to Rockland, Nevada.  
 From Wadsworth, via Walker River, Metallic District, Roads, Salt Marsh, Columbus, Silver Peak, Palmetto, and Fish Lake Valley, to Fort Independence.  
 From Elko, Nevada, via Tuscarora, and Bull Run District, to Mountain City, Nevada.  
 From Elko, Nevada, to Bullion City Railroad Mining District, Nevada.  
 From Toana, via Schellburne, Piermont, Sacramento District, Patterson District, and Silver Park, to Pioche City.  
 From Battle Mountain, via Tuscarora, to White Rock City.  
 From Tecoma to Buel.  
 From Wells Station, via Clover Valley, Spruce Mountain, Shelburn, Ruby Hill, Piermont, and Silver Park, to Pioche.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
North Caro-  
lina;

### NORTH CAROLINA.

- From Troy to Carthage.
- From Bowers Mills, via Rock Bridge, Allen's Store, and Caledonia, to Cuvierville.
- From Catawba Vale, via Crooked Creek, Stone Mountain, Bear Wal-  
low, and Blue Ridge, to Hendersonville.
- From Asheville, via Burnsville, Bakersville, Boone, and Jefferson, to  
Sparta.
- From Hickory Tavern, via Dudley's Shoals, Brusley Mountain, and  
Warrior Creek, to Wilkesboro.
- From Globe to Blowing Rock.
- From Sparta to Independence, in Georgia.
- From Catawba Station, via Yount's Mills, Clines Store, White Sulphur  
Springs, and Hickory Tavern, to Jefferson.
- From Brown's Summit to Company Mills.
- From Warm Springs to Spring Creek.
- From Manteo to Cape Hatteras.
- From Shoe Hill, via Montpelier, to Edinboro Medical College.

Ohio;

### OHIO.

- From Cherry Fork to Wheat Ridge.
- From Belmont, via Morristown, to Flushing.
- From Leatherwood to Cadwallader.
- From Cambridge to New Connerstown.
- From Nelson to Southington.
- From Ripley, via Huntington, to Manchester.
- From Union to Eagle Creek.
- From Lewis Centre, via White Sulphur Springs, to Plaine City.
- From Tranquillity, via Campbell's Mill, to Fairfax.

Oregon;

### OREGON.

- From Pendleton, via Forks of Birch Creek and Rock Creek, to Scotts.
- From Union to Gem City, Union County.
- From Baker City to Wingville.
- From Jacksonville, via Manzanita, Hanna's Ferry, Big Meadow, Little  
and Big Butte Creek, Sam's Valley, to Jacksonville.
- From Roseburg, via Looking-Glass Post-Office, Brewster Valley, Ben-  
ton Prairie, Coos City, Mansfield, to Empire City.

Pennsylvania.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

- From Peru Mills, via Shade Valley, to Shade Gap.
- From New Gallilee to Cannelton.
- From Findleyville to Monongahela City.
- From Centralia to Montana City.
- From Herricksville to Le Raysville.
- From Woodbury to Roaring Springs.
- From Bendersville, via Idaville, to Hunter's Run.
- From Greenwood Furnace to Reedsville.
- From Burnt Cabins to Richmond Furnace.
- From Cumberland Valley, via Bean's Cove, to Flintstone, Maryland.
- From Buckhorn, via New Columbia, to Jerseytown.
- From Sereno, via Unityville, to Muncy Bottom.
- From Beatty's Station, via Lycippus, to Pleasant Unity.
- From Marshall's Creek, via Reseca, Twelve-Mile Pond, Fifteen-Mile  
Pond, to Blooming Grove.

From Adamstown, via Swartzville and Reinhold's Station, to Reinholdsville. Post-roads established in Pennsylvania;

From Thompson, via Hine's Corners, Preston Centre, Stanton Hill, Scott Centre, and Ball's Eddy, to Hancock, New York.

From Farnassus to North Washington.

From Williamson, via St. Thomas, to Mount Parnel.

From Williamson to Upton.

From Darlington, via Canelton, Elder's Mills, and Ackor, to Clarkson, Ohio.

From Parsons to Wilkesbarre.

From Noble's Mills to Taylorsville.

From Vancefort to Hayesville.

From English Centre to Waterville.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina;

From Whippy Swamp to Allendale.

From Sheldon, on Port Royal Railroad, to Oak Point, on Bull River.

### TEXAS.

Texas.

From Cameron to Giddings.

From Houston to Liberty.

From Newton to Leesburg.

From Burkville to Sabine Town.

From Burkville to Alexandria.

From Burkville to San Augustine.

From Liberty to San Augustine.

From Houston to Jasper.

From San Augustine to Jasper.

From Dallas, via Eagleford, Grapevine, and Prairie Point, to Decatur.

From Paris to Perryville.

From Keachi, in Louisiana, via Glade Springs, Elysium Fields, and Evergreen, to Harmony Hill.

From Trinity City, via Butler, Fairfield, Tehuacana, to Hillsborough.

From Benham, via Gay Hill and Caldwell, to Cameron.

From Giddings to Lexington.

From Stephenville to Weathersfield.

From Stephenville to Comanche.

From McKinney to Denton.

From Greenville to Cooper.

From Greenville to Kaufman.

From Mount Pleasant to Honey Grove.

From Carsetta to Mansfield, in Louisiana.

From Belton to Lampasas.

From Waxahachie to Clebourne.

From Gainesville to Decatur.

From Sherman, via Preston, Georgetown, and Cedar Springs, to Boorlands.

From Basin Springs to Sherman.

From Sherman to Warren.

From McKinney, via Lebanon, to Fort Worth.

From Austin, via Blanco, to Fredericksburg.

From Gatesville to Lampasas.

From Marshall, via Carter's Ferry, on Sabine River, to Carthage.

From Jefferson to Gilmen.

From Bastrop to Red Rock.

From San Saba to Fort Mason.

From Victoria, via Guadalupe River, Anaqua, Cromwell's Mills, and Kemper City, to Refugio.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Texas;

From Meridian to Cleburn.

From Waco, via Meridian, Hico, Comanche, Brownwood, Concho Post, Concho, thence to connect with overland mail from California, to San Antonio.

From Burnet, via Blufton, Sluno Town, and German Settlement, to Fort Mason.

From Liberty to Cold Springs, on the west side of Trinity River.

From La Grange to Lockhart.

From San Antonio to Friotown.

From Victoria to Texana.

From San Antonio to Bandera.

From Lampasas to Brownwood.

From Longview, via Gilmer, Simpsonville, Winsborough, and Bright Star, to Sulphur Springs.

From Sulphur Springs, via Emery and Jordan Saline, to Canton.

From Canton to Athens.

From Montague to Jacksboro'.

From Greenville, via Humboldt, Ashland, and Pecan, to Cooper.

From Jefferson, via Pittsburg, to Bright Star.

From Hallsville, via Flanigan's Mills, Harmony Hill, and Beckville, to Carthage.

From Mount Pleasant, via Dabb's Bridge, Sulphur Bluff, Charleston, Cooper, and Ben Franklin, to Honey Grove.

From Cooper, via Pecan Branch and Commerce, to Greenville.

From Sherman, via Preston, Georgetown, Cedar Springs, Bourlands, and Bason Springs, to Sherman.

From Livingston, via Moscow, to Homer.

From Livingston, via Colila, to Sumpter.

Tennessee;

#### TENNESSEE.

From Livingston, via Sweet Gum Plains, Ward Fox Springs, to Celina.

From Walnut Valley to Fillmore.

From Union Depot to Whitestore.

From Jonesboro to Horse Creek Camp Ground.

From Freedom to Washington College.

From Jackson to Wellwood.

From Macon, via Oakland and Hickoryville, to Wythe Depot.

From Memphis, via Cuba, Mount Zion, to Portersville.

From Trenton, via Brazil, to Easton.

From Humboldt to Brazil.

From Mossy Creek to Rutledge.

From Cross Plains, via Fountain Head and Epperson Springs, to Lafayette.

From Brentwood, via Owens Cross-Roads, Rock Hill, and Patensville, to Hurt's Cross-Roads.

From Mitchelsville to Springfield.

Utah:

#### UTAH.

From Ophir, via Camp Floyd, to Fairfield.

From Fairfield to Ureka.

From Ureka to Payson.

From American Fork City to Forest City.

From Salt Lake City to Silver Lake.

Vermont.

#### VERMONT.

From Windsor to Cornish Flat, in New Hampshire.



From Greensboro, via East Craftsbury and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury. Post-roads established in Vermont;  
 From South Hardwick to North Craftsbury.  
 From Whiting Station, via Sudbury and Hubbardtown, to Castleton.  
 From Cabot to Walden.  
 From Bradford to West Corinth.  
 From Corinth to East Corinth.  
 From Norrisville to Danville.

### VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Barksdale Depot, via Hall's Cross-Roads, to Spring Garden.  
 From Wolf-Trap to Omega.  
 From Danville, via Hall's Cross-Roads and Spring Garden, to Riceville.  
 From Gladeville to Grundy.  
 From Mangohick to Hanover Court House.  
 From King George Court House to Shiloh.  
 From Shiloh, via Paine's Store, Rock Springs, Leedstown, to Faneswood.  
 From Miller's Tavern, via Enterprise, Fawcette, and Mount Zion, to Tappahannock.  
 From Hampstead to Fair Haven.  
 From Stevensville, via Wright and Lipscombe's Store, to King and Queen Court House.  
 From Nottoway Court House, via Saint Mark's Church and Marshall's Store, to Olive Branch Church.  
 From Guilford to Gum Springs.  
 From Lynchburg City to Bigbee's Shop.  
 From Thaxton's, via Coonsville and Sandy Ford, to Stewartsville.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia;

From Buckhannon, via Valentine, Hinkle's Mill, Mary Halls, Robert Talbotts' Store, and Witmoth's Store, to Bealington.  
 From Rathbone, via Richardsonville and Lynch's Mills, to Arnoldsburg.  
 From Castle, via Forks, Johns Creek, Crosiers, and Peck's Mills, to Union.  
 From Sweet Springs to Simmonsville.  
 From Mouse's, via Hinkles Mills, Maltons, and Dunkle's, to Franklin.  
 From Fountain City to Arcadia.  
 From Perryville to John D. Payne's, on Bradshaw Creek.

### WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

From Menominee to Sheridan.  
 From Reedsburg to Wonewac.  
 From De Forestville Station to Norway Grove.  
 From Chippewa Falls to Flambeau Farm.  
 From Viroqua, via Newton, to La Crosse.  
 From Toma, via Ontario and Bloomingdale, to Viroqua.  
 From Prairie du Sac to Merrimac.  
 From Potosi to Cassville.  
 From Baldwin's Mills to Little Wolf.  
 From Berlin, via Harrisville, to Neshkoro.  
 From New Richmond to St. Croix Falls.  
 From Montfort to Muscoda.  
 From Chippewa Falls, via Penoka Range, to Ashland.  
 From Madison to Lake View.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Wyoming;

# WYOMING.

From Fort Bridger to Pine Grove.

Washington.

# WASHINGTON.

From Seattle to Bensonville.

From Montezano to Liberty.

From Whatcom to Semiahmoo.

From the Dalles, via Columbus, to Golden Dale.

From Delta, via Pinawawa and Colfax, to Spokane Bridge.

From Snohomish City, via Mouth of Snoqualmie River, to Snoqualmie.

APPROVED, May 14, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act to establish the Pay of the enlisted Men of the Army.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto hereinafter provided:—

Monthly pay of enlisted men of the army during their first enlistment established.	Sergeant-majors.	Sergeant-majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.
	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.
	Principal musicians.	Chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.
	Sergeants.	Principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars.
		Saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.
		First sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars.
		Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars.
	Corporals.	Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars.
		Corporals of artillery and infantry, fifteen dollars.
		Saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.
	Blacksmiths, &c.	Blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.
		Trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars.
	Musicians;	Musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.
	Privates.	Privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, thirteen dollars.
	Hospital stewards.	Hospital stewards, first class, thirty dollars.
		Hospital stewards, second class, twenty-two dollars.
		Hospital stewards, third class, twenty dollars.
	Ordnance-sergeants.	Ordnance sergeants of posts, thirty-four dollars.
	Sergeant-majors, &c., of engineers.	Sergeant-majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars.
		Quartermaster-sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars.
		Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars.
	Corporals, musicians, and privates.	Corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars.
		Musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars.
		Privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars.
		Privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.
Additional pay for the last three years of enlistment;		SEC. 2. That to the rates of pay above established one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars' increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. And all former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the army are hereby rescinded.
not to be paid until, &c., and when to be forfeited.		
Repeal of former laws.		
Pay of re-en-		SEC. 3. That all the enlisted men enumerated in the first section of this

act who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist under the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of this act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment: *Provided*, That one dollar per month shall be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, named in the first section of this act, during the whole period of their re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier on his discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

SEC. 4. That enlisted men, now in the service, shall receive the rates of pay established in this act according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act to establish a System of Deposits, to prevent Desertion, and elevate the Condition of the Rank and File of the Army.* May 15, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any enlisted man of the army may deposit his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit-book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: *Provided*, That the government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

SEC. 2. That for any sums of not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months, or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the money value of all clothing overdrawn by the soldier beyond his allowance shall be charged against him, every six months, on the muster-roll of his company, or on his final statements if sooner discharged. The amount due him for clothing, he having drawn less than his allowance, shall not be paid to him until his final discharge from the service.

SEC. 4. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the amounts of deposits and clothing balances accumulated to the soldier's credit under the provisions of sections one and three of this act shall, when payable to the soldier upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriations for "pay of the army" for the then current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act to provide that Minors shall not be enlisted in the military Service of the United States without the Consent of Parents or Guardians.* May 15, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians:

## PROVISO.

*Provided*, That such minor shall have such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control.

Penalty upon officers who knowingly violate this law.

SEC. 2. That in case any officer knowingly violates the provisions of this act by the enlistment or muster of a minor, he shall be liable to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, and, upon conviction, shall be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as such court may direct.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the West Wisconsin Railway Company to keep up and maintain a Bridge for Railway Purposes across Lake Saint Croix, at the City of Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin.*

West Wisconsin railway company may maintain the bridge across Lake Saint Croix.

Bridge, how constructed.

All railroad companies may use the bridge upon terms, &c.

Structure to be built as the Secretary of War shall prescribe;

to be changed, &c., at cost of owners, as Congress may direct.

If there is litigation, cause to be tried where.

This act may be altered, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the West Wisconsin Railway Company is hereby authorized to keep up and maintain the bridge heretofore constructed by it for the uses and purposes of its railway across Lake Saint Croix, at the city of Hudson, in the county of Saint Croix, and State of Wisconsin, the said bridge having been constructed as follows, namely: With a draw of three hundred and twenty feet in length, affording two spans of one hundred and forty feet each in the clear, for the passage of steamboats and other craft; also, with a span of one hundred and thirty-six feet in the clear, for the passage of rafts; that the draw to said bridge shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; that said bridge so constructed shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall be a post-road for the transmission of the United States mails. And all railroad companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to use and run their trains over the same, as now built and track laid over it and its approaches, under and upon such terms, rental, or remuneration, first to be fixed by the Secretary of War, after hearing all the evidence and proofs of both parties, in case the parties cannot agree on terms.

SEC. 2. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river and lake; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

SEC. 3. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of the Saint Croix river at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the district court of the United States for either the district of Minnesota or the western district of Wisconsin.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia.*

See *Ante*, p. 35.

Trustees of reform school in the District of Columbia to render monthly accounts of ex-

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the board of trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia shall cause monthly accounts to be rendered to the proper accounting officers of the Territory of the District of Columbia for the expenses of such boys as have been sent to the said school by the proper authorities from the cities of Wash-

ington and Georgetown and the county of Washington, and for which said cities and county are, respectively, liable to pay one dollar and fifty cents a week, which shall hereafter be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week; and the amount due from said cities and county, respectively, shall be paid on demand; and if not paid within ten days after the amount shall be audited, the amount due shall draw interest at the rate of one per centum per month until paid.

penses of certain boys.

Amount due to be paid on demand; when to draw interest.

SEC. 2. That hereafter any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a home or means of support, or who is idle and incorrigible or wandering about uncared for by relatives or friends, and whose parents, if he has any living within this District, are unable to pay the expenses of his support in the reform school, may be sent to the said school at the expense of the city or county in which he may be found by the judge of the police court, the governor of the Territory, or the president of the board of trustees of said school.

Certain boys under sixteen may be sent to such school, and by whom.

SEC. 3. That every boy sent to the reform school shall remain therein until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice to some proper person by the board of trustees; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Boys sent to the school to remain until, &c.

SEC. 4. That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact, whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts until notice shall be given them by the president of the board that more can be received.

When the school is full, notice to be given, and no more boys sent until, &c.

SEC. 5. That if any person shall entice, or attempt to entice, away from said school any boy legally committed to the same, or shall harbor, conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing, any boy who shall have escaped from said school, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and any trustee, or the superintendent of said school, and any policeman, shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to arrest any boy, when in their power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

Penalty for enticing away, &c., inmates of the school, or concealing, &c., such as have escaped.

Who may arrest and return boys to the school.

SEC. 6. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the annual salaries of the superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant superintendents, seven hundred and fifty dollars each; and the matron, six hundred dollars; and for assistant teachers and others, incidental expenses, including clothing, fuel, servant-hire.

Appropriation for salaries and pay of officers, teachers, &c.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to purchase a new site for said school, to be selected by himself and the board of trustees, on which buildings for the accommodation of three hundred boys shall be erected, under the supervision of the said Secretary, the board of trustees, and the architect of the Capitol; and for these purposes the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That before any part of this appropriation shall be drawn, plans and specifications of the building to be erected shall be made by the architect of the Capitol, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and the amount expended for the purchase of said site and the erection of said building shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

New site to be purchased and buildings erected for the school.

Appropriation. Plans, &c., to be first made and approved, and cost not to exceed appropriation.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act declaring the Lands constituting the Fort Collins military Reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, subject to Pre-emption and Homestead Entry, as provided for in existing Laws.*

Lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation made subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, so far as the same have not been lawfully disposed of since their reservation, are hereby restored to the United States and made subject to pre-emption and homestead entry only, as now provided for by law.

APPROVED, May 15, 1872.

May 17, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIX.—*An Act to regulate the Salary of the Consul at Tien Tsin, China.*

Salary of consul at Tien Tsin, China, established.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the salary of the United States consul at Tien Tsin, China, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be thirty-five hundred dollars; and the laws regulating the duties of salaried consuls shall govern said consul.

APPROVED, May 17, 1872.

May 17, 1872.

CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act to authorize the Construction of certain Bridges across the Mississippi River, and to establish the same as Post-roads.*

See 1872, ch. 281.  
Post, p. 215.

Western Illinois Bridge Company may build a bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., and for what purposes.  
Railway tracks.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the Western Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at the city of Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of crossing persons and property, such as are usually crossed on wagon-bridges; and also to lay on and over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that, when constructed, all persons and property as aforesaid, and also all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; and in case of any litigation or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

If there is litigation, case to be tried where.

All railway companies to have equal rights.

Bridge to be a drawbridge, or built with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Draw, spans and piers.

SEC. 2. That said bridge may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot drawbridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also,* That if said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and

fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Draw to be opened promptly.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and post-route, &c.

Right of way for postal telegraph.

SEC. 4. That said company may execute a mortgage upon said bridge, and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

Mortgage and bonds.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and the said bridge shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridge shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels.

Act may be altered, &c., to prevent obstructions to navigation, &c.

SEC. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction or any alteration of said bridge, that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Plans, &c., of bridge to be approved by Secretary of War.

Changes in plan, how to be made and at whose cost.

SEC. 7. That the Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Company, their successors and assigns, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at and between the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, and State of Illinois, and the city of Alexandria, in Clark county, and State of Missouri; and the bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the construction of the bridge mentioned in this section shall be commenced within eighteen months from the passage of this act.

Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Co. may build a bridge over the Mississippi between Warsaw and Alexandria.

Bridge to be a post-route and when to be built.

APPROVED, May 17, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act authorizing the Erection of a public Building in Rockland, Maine.* May 17, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale a lot of land situate in the city of Rockland, Maine, suitable for a site for

Land in Rockland, Me., to be bought for site

for custom-house, post-office, &c.  
Building to be erected.

Valid title to be first obtained, and right to tax released by State.

a public building to accommodate the custom-house, post-office, and any other offices of the general government in said city; and to erect thereon a building for the purposes aforesaid, the cost of said site and building being limited to fifty thousand dollars, of which amount twenty-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated, to be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money appropriated shall be expended until a good title is obtained to the site aforesaid, and the State of Maine shall cede jurisdiction over the same to the United States, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, May 17, 1872.

May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for former Years, and for other Purposes.*

Deficiency appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1872, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, or for the period and purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

House of Representatives.  
Constructive cartage not to be paid for.  
Folding documents.  
Official reporter of Globe for 42d Congress. 1866, ch. 296, § 18. Vol. xiv. p. 323.

*House of Representatives.* — For cartage for the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars; and constructive cartage shall not hereafter be paid for, but all articles delivered on the trip shall be paid for as one load. And for a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents, including pay of folders and material therefor, thirty thousand dollars.

To pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the comptroller of the treasury may find severally due them for services during the sessions of the forty-second Congress, under the eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Speaker may appoint a clerk, &c.

That the speaker is hereby authorized to employ a clerk, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and no appointment on the doorkeeper's rolls shall be made to take the place of the person hitherto detailed as clerk to the speaker, and from March first to the close of this fiscal year, six hundred dollars are hereby appropriated for his salary.

Senate.  
Mileage for session of May 10, 1871, authorized.

*Senate.* — That the payment of mileage of Senators for actual attendance at the session of the Senate convened on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by proclamation of the President, is hereby authorized.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For labor, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Heating, &c., apparatus.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus for fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four hundred dollars.

John C. Knowlton.

For compensation of John C. Knowlton, for service as messenger in the Senate during the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Sets of Congressional Globe to certain senators. 1864, ch. 250, § 1. Vol. xiii. p. 392.  
Clerks to committees, &c.  
Capitol police.

To pay Rives and Bailey for complete sets of the Congressional Globe and appendix, furnished to Senators who had not previously received them, under the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand and five dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, ten thousand dollars.

*Capitol Police.* — For captain of the police, two hundred and eighty-



eight dollars; for two lieutenants, at three hundred dollars each; and twenty-eight privates, at three hundred and eighty-four dollars each; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

*Library of Congress.*—For contingent expenses of the library of Congress, rendered necessary by the copyright business of said library, five hundred dollars. To enable the disbursing agent of the joint committee on the library to balance sundry fractional overdrafts in the following funds, for the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eight cents, the same to be placed to the credit of the funds named in the amount specified to each; fund for purchase of books, twelve dollars and ninety-eight cents; fund for purchase of law-books, twenty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents: Fund for purchase of periodicals, two dollars and sixty-five cents; fund for exchange of public documents, six dollars and seventy cents; fund for repairs, etc., of buildings in botanic garden, seventy-five dollars and seventeen cents; fund for improving botanic garden, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; fund for contingent expenses of library, eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Library of Congress.

Overdrafts.

To pay Rives and Bailey for the reporting and publication of the debates and proceedings of the forty-first Congress, under the joint resolution approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and contract of April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, so far as may have been provided for by law, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-eight cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Reporting, &c. debates, &c., of forty-first Congress. Vol. xv. p. 347.

*Department of State.*—For extra clerk-hire necessitated by unusual labor in preparing for the session of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, five thousand dollars.

Department of State. Extra clerk-hire. Pamphlet laws, and in newspapers.

For publishing the laws of the third session of the forty-first Congress and of the first session of the forty-second Congress in pamphlet form, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the laws of the first session of the forty-first Congress in newspapers, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For publishing the laws of the second session of the forty-first Congress in newspapers, six thousand one hundred and twelve dollars.

*Foreign Intercourse.*—For salaries of envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, and ministers resident, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, forty-two thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifty thousand dollars; and in settling the accounts of John P. Hale, late minister to Spain, the accounting officers of the treasury shall allow him salary to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, at which time his health was so far restored as to be able to travel, and the sum necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated. And the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to allow the payment of such sums as the President shall approve to the consuls of the United States at Algiers, Boulogne, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, and Rheims, as compensation for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe: *Provided*, That the total sum so expended shall not exceed the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Foreign intercourse.

Allowance to John P. Hale.

Extraordinary services of certain consuls during the late war in Europe.

Total not to exceed, &c. 1871, ch. 114. Vol. xvi. p. 495.

For contingent expenses of the United States consulates for blank-books and stationery, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Blank books, &c.

For pay of dragoman at the consulate at Constantinople from April

Dragoman at

Constantinople. first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred dollars.

Cemetery in Malaga; For improvements and alteration of the Protestant cemetery in Malaga, Spain, five hundred dollars.

in Mexico.

To reimburse the consul of the United States in the city of Mexico for the care of the Protestant American cemetery during the past year, for the current fiscal year, and to pay salary of keeper, five hundred dollars, one thousand one hundred and five dollars.

Cape Spartel light.

For the annual proportion of the United States of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

United States legation in France.

For additional expenses of the United States legation in France, consequent upon the removal of the seat of government from Paris to Versailles, eight hundred dollars.

Extraordinary expenses of minister to Italy.

To defray the extraordinary expenses of the American minister to the kingdom of Italy occasioned by the removal of its capital from Turin to Florence and from Florence to Rome, six thousand dollars.

Amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.  
Vol. xvi. p. 590.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to pay his private amanuensis, as provided by joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, from the date of the approval of said joint resolution to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Consular building at Tangiers.

For repairs to the consular building at Tangiers, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to be available until the end of the next fiscal year.

American seamen in foreign countries.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

Food-fishes.

*Inquiry respecting Food-Fishes.* — For continuing the inquiry into the cause of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and of the lakes, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Report of commissioner.

For preparation of the illustrations, tables, and so forth, of the report of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, five hundred dollars.

Mints and branches.

#### UNITED STATES MINTS AND BRANCHES.

Branch mint at San Francisco; at Carson City.

*Branch Mint, San Francisco, California.* — For wages of workmen and adjusters, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Branch Mint, Carson City, Nevada.* — For salaries and expenses, (deficiency during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy,) three thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, to wit, for sundry miscellaneous items, including wood, charcoal, and freight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the same character, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, three thousand dollars. For this amount, deficiency in the construction of the assay-office, Boise city, Idaho Territory, two thousand ninety-two dollars and five cents.

Assay-office, Boise city.

Independent Treasury.  
1841, ch. 90.  
Vol ix. p. 59.

*Independent Treasury.* — Contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six: For the collection, safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursement of the public moneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

To pay deficiencies in the salaries of officers, clerks, and others in the office of the assistant treasurer in New York city for the present fiscal year, nine thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

<p><i>District of Columbia.</i> — To pay the governor, secretary, and three members of the board of public works of the District of Columbia such sums as may be due them for salaries from the date of their commissions to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and fourteen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.</p>	<p>Territorial governments. District of Columbia. Governor, &amp;c.</p>
<p>To pay the members of the board of health from the date of their appointment to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at two thousand dollars each per annum, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.</p>	<p>Board of health.</p>
<p>For compensation to the president and members of the council of the District of Columbia, for the session commencing on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.</p>	<p>Council.</p>
<p>For deficiency in appropriation for legislative expenses of Montana Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the same to be expended in publishing the laws and journals of the last session of the legislature of said Territory, the sum of five thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Expenses, &amp;c., of Montana Territory;</p>
<p>For printing and binding house and council journals of the fifth session of the legislative assembly of Montana Territory, two thousand four hundred dollars.</p>	
<p>For compensation of members of the fifth legislature of Montana Territory, eight hundred and seventeen dollars.</p>	
<p>For rent of office, salary of messenger, furniture, carpet, postage, and other incidental expenses of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-two cents.</p>	<p>New Mexico;</p>
<p>For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Arizona, rent of office, fuel, lights, printing, postage, storage of furniture, and so forth, three thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Arizona;</p>
<p>For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Wyoming, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, and so forth, one thousand two hundred dollars.</p>	<p>Wyoming;</p>
<p>For miscellaneous printing, and printing journals of council and house of the nineteenth annual session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.</p>	<p>Utah;</p>
<p>For deficiency of appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory of Dakota, for the fiscal years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, viz.: for printing and binding, four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars; for office rent, four hundred and twenty-five dollars; for incidental expenses, twelve hundred dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Dakota.</p>
<p><i>Internal Revenue.</i> — For stamps, paper, and dies for the use of the office of Internal Revenue, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Internal revenue stamps, &amp;c.</p>
<p><i>Captured and abandoned Property.</i> — For payment of necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, and for defence of the United States in respect to such property, and in the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States through the suppression of the rebellion, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Captured and abandoned property. Expenses of suits, &amp;c.</p>
<p><i>United States Coast Survey.</i> — For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, per act of March second, [third] eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty thousand dollars.</p>	<p>Coast-survey vessels. 1853, ch. 96. Vol. x. p. 185.</p>

Pay, &c., of  
engineers of  
steamers.

For pay and rations of the engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

Public build-  
ings.  
Custom-house  
at Astoria.

*Public Buildings throughout the United States.* — For the completion of the building for custom-house at Astoria, Oregon, twenty thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents, and for fencing, grading, sidewalks, sewerage, and other matters indispensable to its completion, five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty cents; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

New State  
department  
building.

For continuing the work on the new State Department building during the balance of the present fiscal year, two hundred thousand dollars.

Custom-house,  
&c., Baltimore.

For extension and repair of the building for custom-house and post-office at Baltimore, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

Marine hos-  
pital, Chicago.

For completion of the building for marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents; and for grading and fencing, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and five cents; and to make good the damage done to the building and loss by fire, fourteen thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents; in all, one hundred and five thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

Custom-house  
at Knoxville;

For continuation of the construction of the building for custom-house at Knoxville, Tennessee, one hundred thousand dollars.

Portland, Me.

For completing the building for custom-house at Portland, Maine, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Post-office,  
&c., at Portland,  
Me.

For completing the building for post-office and court-house at Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Custom-house,  
&c., Newport.

For putting a new roof on the custom and post-office building at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, to be so arranged as to afford an additional story, and for remodelling the interior of said building, and such other repairs as may be necessary, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

Appraisers'  
stores, Philadel-  
phia.

For additional machinery for the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

Custom-house,  
Saint Paul,  
Minn.

For grading, paving, sidewalks, and fences of the approaches to the building for custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifteen thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

Assistant  
treasurer, Saint  
Louis.

For rent of the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Saint Louis, Missouri, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and for fitting up the office, one thousand dollars.

Wood pave-  
ment in De-  
troit.

To reimburse the city of Detroit, Michigan, the amount expended in laying a wood pavement in front of the marine hospital property in said city, eighteen hundred dollars.

Custom-house  
at Machias.

To supply furniture for the new custom-house at Machias, Maine, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Treasury,  
miscellaneous.  
Light-stations  
at Manistee,  
Mich.

*Treasury, Miscellaneous.* — For rebuilding the light-stations at Manistee, Michigan, which were destroyed by fire on the eighth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, ten thousand dollars.

Repair public  
buildings.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Heating appar-  
atus.

For re-arranging the heating apparatus of the Treasury building, according to plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, which shall be available to the close of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

Furniture and  
repairs.

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the

control of the Treasury Department for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-two cents. Repairs of public buildings, prior, &c.

For re-establishing lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety cents: *Provided*, That this and the two immediately preceding paragraphs do not involve any appropriation from the treasury, but are merely an authorization to the proper officers to make upon the books of the treasury transfer entries to settle certain accounts. Re-establishing lights on southern coasts. Proviso.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of collectors of customs acting as superintendents of lights, outside the districts for which they were appointed, for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, and which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the treasury of such sums as may be necessary is hereby authorized. Collectors acting as superintendents of lights.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifty thousand dollars. Vaults, safes, and locks.

That the salary of the second comptroller of the Treasury shall, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be five thousand dollars per annum. Salary of 2d comptroller established.

To pay John P. Bruce the amount appropriated to be paid him by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for printing for the third session of the legislature of the Territory of Montana, but which has not been paid but is now directed to be paid to him, and his receipt shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for payment of the same by the accounting officers of the treasury, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents. John P. Bruce. 1870, ch. 293. Vol. xvi. p. 813.

To pay John Gordon, messenger in the Post-office Department, for extra service from March fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars. John Gordon.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain gaugers employed in the thirty-second district of the State of New York, under the late collector of internal revenue, J. F. Bailey, fees earned by them during part of the month of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven hundred and four dollars and twenty cents. Gaugers in New York.

For the payment of the salary of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, as superintendent of public buildings and grounds for the years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two thousand dollars; and so much of the second section of the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes at Large, chapter CCLXXII.), as grants a salary to the secretary of said Territory as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, is hereby repealed, the repeal to take effect at the end of the current fiscal year. Salary of Secretary of New Mexico, as superintendent of public buildings. Repeal of part of 1868, ch. 272, § 2. Vol. xv. p. 240.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the annual salary of the United States marshal of Nebraska from the date of the admission of the State, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, one thousand one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. United States marshal of Nebraska.

To pay O. P. Rockwell, late mail-contractor in Utah Territory, balance due him, one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents. O. P. Rockwell.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Military Establishment.*—For the pay department, for the allowance to the officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their War department. Pay department.

baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escort, or supplies, ninety thousand dollars.

Quarter-  
master's depart-  
ment.

*Quartermaster's Department.* — For regular supplies, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses and offices, and for forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, three hundred thousand dollars.

Incidental ex-  
penses of quar-  
termaster's de-  
partment.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters, and telegrams or dispatches, received and sent on public service; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters and hospital stewards on clerical duty; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers and other places, when ordered by the secretary of war, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz., the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

1819, ch. 45.  
Vol. iii. p. 488.  
1854, ch. 247, § 6.  
Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162,  
§ 10.  
Vol. v. p. 257.

Barracks and  
quarters;

permanent,  
to be constructed,  
by special au-  
thority by acts  
of Congress, and  
cost not to ex-  
ceed.

Clothing and  
equipage.

Barracks and quarters: for rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of storehouses for safe-keeping of military stores; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for construction and repairs of temporary huts; of stables, and other military buildings at established posts; for construction and repair of hospitals; and for repairs of buildings occupied by the army, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter permanent nature, shall be constructed upon special authority, to be given by act of Congress, except when constructed by the troops; and no such structures whose cost shall exceed twenty thousand dollars shall be erected or continued in erection unless by such authority so specially granted.

Clothing and equipage: for purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the preservation of army clothing and equipage, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be no claim upon the United States for the use of any patent for the manner of or material for doing the same.

No claim for the use of any patent.

Ordnance and ordnance stores: for purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, to continue the armament of certain southern forts, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, fifty thousand dollars; and the appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, heretofore considered as permanent appropriations, are hereby continued and made available for the service of the present fiscal year only, so far as the same may be necessary to pay the usual clerical service heretofore paid out of said appropriations in the War Department.

National military cemeteries. Appropriation for collecting, &c., volunteers to be for present year only.

*Miscellaneous.* — For payment of any balance due, or to be found due, during the present fiscal year, to any State, for costs, charges, and expenses contemplated and provided for in and by the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, being an act to indemnify certain States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late rebellion, one million dollars.

Miscellaneous. Payments to States for enrolling, &c., troops, &c.

1861, ch. 21. Vol. xii. p. 276. See 1873, ch. 228, § 2.

*Post*, p. 542.

*Signal Office.* — Observation and report of storms: For manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expense of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps, bulletins, and so forth, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and board of trade rooms, and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, sixty-one thousand and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the postmaster-general.

Signal office. Observation, &c., of storms.

No part to be paid to certain telegraph companies. 1866, ch. 230, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 221.

To furnish transportation to insane volunteer soldiers at any time entitled to be admitted into the government hospital at Washington, one thousand dollars.

Insane volunteer soldiers.

For expenses of the board of visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, two thousand dollars.

Board of visitors at West Point.

Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, under the chief of engineers of the War Department: for repairs and improvements, viz.: for survey and map in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Public buildings, &c., in Washington. Survey and map.

Vol. xvi. p. 389.

For grading and paving circle at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues for fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, five thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents.

Grading, &c., circle, at, &c.

For stationery for the office, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-two cents.

Stationery.

For repairs on the executive mansion, ten thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

Executive mansion and grounds.

For additional compensation to the assistant door-keeper at the executive mansion, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the executive avenue and adjacent grounds, recently inclosed, for grading, paving, and otherwise completing the work during the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, twenty-five thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Contingencies of the army.  
Expenses of suits; of military convicts, pay of detectives, and provost-marshals. 1870, ch. 150. Vol. xvi. p. 162.

Contingencies of the army prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy: for fees of attorneys at law employed by the War Department; expenses of suits incurred previous to act of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, creating the Department of Justice; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care and maintenance of United States military convicts confined in them; the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost-marshals employed by the Secretary of War in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

Freedmen's hospitals, &c.

Freedmen's hospitals and asylum: to reimburse the commissary department for supplies furnished the freedmen's bureau prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Military convicts.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries: for payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

Abandoned and captured property.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay for additional clerical services heretofore employed by him in the investigation and settlement of accounts for abandoned and captured property, one thousand dollars.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy department.  
Marine Corps.

*Naval Establishment.* — Marine corps: for rent of quarters for officers, where there are no public quarters, one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers of the marines, one thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents.

For indispensable miscellaneous articles for the use of the marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, and for other posts, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty cents.

This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

For hire of officers' quarters where there are no public quarters, eight thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For forage for horses for field and staff officers, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For pay account for per diem to marine band, one thousand five hundred dollars. This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Survey of route for ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

For completion of the survey of a route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, with reports upon the same, twenty thousand dollars; and to complete the survey of the Darien route, five thousand dollars.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Interior department.  
Pension-office.  
Removing papers to Seaton House.

*Pension-Office.* — To reimburse the contingent fund of the pension-office for expenses incurred in removing the papers and files of said office to the Seaton House, and in refitting rooms in said building, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Clerks.

To pay six clerks of class one and six clerks of class two, to be employed in the examination of claims for pensions to the survivors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, which the secretary is hereby authorized to employ for one year, and no longer, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars; and this appropriation is available for said purpose for one year, and no longer.



- For deficiency for fuel and lights in the Interior Department, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars. Fuel and lights.
- Land-Office.* — For contingent expenses of district land-offices for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand dollars. Land-office.
- To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of depositing public moneys for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight thousand dollars; and for a deficiency in the appropriations for clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of California, five hundred dollars. Depositing public moneys, and clerks.
- Patent-Office.* — To provide for the plates of an official Gazette of the patent-office abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents: *Provided*, That one copy of said Gazette shall be furnished to each senator, representative, and delegate in Congress; and one copy each shall be sent to eight such public libraries as may be designated by each senator, representative, and delegate, and two copies to the Library of Congress; *Provided further*, That a subscription-price of not less than five dollars per annum for said Gazette shall be charged to each subscriber; and all sums received from such subscription shall be, on or before the first day of each month, paid into the treasury. Plates for official Gazette.  
Copies, how to be distributed.  
Subscription-price of Gazette.
- For the Public Printing.* — For the additional expense of printing and stitching the patent-office official Gazette, with the abstracts of specifications and drawings, five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. Printing, &c., official Gazette.
- Census.* — To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the ninth census, twenty thousand dollars, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the remainder due census-takers, for taking the eighth census: *Provided*, That the amount of money paid under this appropriation shall not exceed in all twenty-five thousand dollars. Ninth census.  
Proviso.
- Public Works.* — Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb: for furnishing and fitting up the buildings of the institution, six thousand dollars. Public works.  
Columbia Institute.
- For repairs of buildings of said institute during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- To commence the proper fitting-up, in a fire-proof manner, of the vacant apartments in the Smithsonian Institution building for the proper distribution and exhibition of the government collections of natural history, geology, and mineralogy, five thousand dollars. Smithsonian Institution.
- For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the final report of the United States geological survey of the Territories, by Professor Hayden, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Report of geological survey by Professor Hayden.
- For the payment of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of the State of Louisiana, one thousand five hundred dollars. Surveyor-general's office, Louisiana.
- For the repair and improvement of the Congressional cemetery, to be expended under the direction of the warden and vestry of Washington parish, District of Columbia, three thousand dollars. Congressional cemetery.
- For the completion of the United States court-house at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and two dollars and eight cents. Court-house at Charleston, S. C.
- Capitol Extension.* — For the purpose of buying and putting in place a new boiler, water-tank, and steam-pump in the south wing of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars; and the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department is hereby required to disburse all moneys appropriated for the United States Capitol extension and improvement of the grounds, and to receive therefor an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to be paid from said appropriation, from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: Capitol extension.  
Post, p. 361.  
Disbursing clerk of department to make disbursements for building.

Accounts of  
F. W. Clemons.

*Provided*, That in the adjustment of the accounts of F. W. Clemons, late disbursing agent of the Capitol extension, the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow him the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be paid from the appropriations heretofore made for expenses of the ninth census, as compensation for increased responsibility and labor in disbursing said appropriations from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Lamps and  
service-pipe.

For additional lamps and service-pipe in the east and west parks, Capitol grounds, four thousand dollars.

Indian bureau.  
Seneca In-  
dians.  
Vol. xv. p. 515.

*Indian Bureau.* — For this amount, to pay to the Seneca Indians the interest due on the sum of forty thousand dollars, held in trust for them as provided in the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, from June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the ratification of said treaty, to November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the date when interest on stocks purchased with said sum of forty thousand dollars commenced to accrue, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, which amount shall be paid direct to said Seneca Indians, and not to an agent, attorney, or other person claiming to act for them.

Seminoles.  
1866, ch. 296.  
Vol. xiv. p. 319.  
Vol. xiv. p. 758.  
Vol. xiv. p. 788.

For this amount, to replace the sum appropriated by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the provision of the sixth article of treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ninth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the erection of agency buildings on the reservations of said tribes, twenty thousand dollars.

Kaw Indians  
in Kansas.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply the Kaw tribe of Indians in Kansas with subsistence, to relieve their immediate and pressing wants, the same to be reimbursed to the United States, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the said Indians, when the same shall have been sold under existing treaty stipulations, ten thousand dollars.

Navajoes.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsisting the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, sixty thousand dollars.

Apaches.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Apache Indians of Arizona and New Mexico during the remainder of the present fiscal year, who shall be upon the reservation and peacefully remain there, or who shall otherwise maintain peaceful relations with the United States, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Arickarees,  
Gros Ventres,  
and Mandans.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence, civilization, and care of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, at Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, forty thousand dollars.

Indians at  
Milk river  
agency, Montana.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence of the Indians at the Milk River agency, in Montana (including eight thousand Sioux now collected at that place), for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

Osage Indians.  
Vol. xiv. p. 688.  
1870, ch. 296,  
§ 12.  
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing subsistence and clothing for the Osage Indians, and aiding them in establishing themselves in their new homes, to be reimbursed to the United States from the interest on the net proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, as provided by the second article of the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the twelfth section of the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall receive any part of the money appropriated by this

Certain per-  
sons not to re-

act for any services or pretended services as attorney, counsellor, or agent, for any tribe, or Indian, or Indians, for whom any part of these appropriations are made. Any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in double the amount so received.

ceive any part of this appropriation.  
Penalty.

For this amount, being the balance on account due the Quapaw tribe of Indians for a certain tract of land in the State of Kansas, containing seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two hundredths acres, ceded by said tribe to the United States in accordance with the terms of the fourth article of the treaty with Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen), four thousand five hundred dollars and forty cents.

Quapaw Indians.  
Vol. xv. p. 514.

For this amount, to be taken from any funds in the treasury of the United States belonging to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, to make good to the Quapaw tribe of Indians the estimated value of eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two and fifty hundredths acres of land lying south of Kansas, ceded by them to the United States under the terms of the fourth article of the treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen), which lands were, by the twenty-second article of said treaty, granted and sold to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, at the same rate as paid by the government, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Same.

#### JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

*District Courts of the United States.*—For salaries of district judges for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

District courts.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the four months ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one million dollars.

Expenses of courts of the United States.  
1871, ch. 99.  
Vol. xvi. p. 433.

To enable the commissioners on revision of the statutes of the United States to expedite the work and furnish clerical and other assistance, and supply contingencies, the sum of nine thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses, upon vouchers approved by all the commissioners: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall continue available until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Revision of the Statutes.

Proviso.

To enable the clerk of the court of claims to pay attorneys', commissioners', and marshals' fees for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred dollars; and for attorneys' and commissioners' fees, paid by the clerk of the court in excess of the appropriations for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three hundred and forty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

Court of claims.  
Attorneys', &c., fees.

To purchase books for the Department of Justice, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Books for Department of Justice.

Payment of judgment in Edgerton v. Culpeper.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to pay the judgment entered by the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida, in the case of Theodore T. Edgerton against Jesse W. Culpeper, deputy collector and inspector of customs at Cedar Keys, district of Saint Marks, Florida, on the seventeenth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, with costs, twenty-six dollars, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from date of judgment until paid, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Allowance to William E. Parker, for travel of Judge Duval.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed, in the adjustment of the accounts of William E. Parker, United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas, to allow eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, money paid by said Parker for the travelling expenses of Thomas H. Duval, judge of the western district of Texas, for holding two terms of the United States circuit and district court at Galveston, and one at Brownsville, in Texas, under the direction of Mr. Justice Swayne.

Wages of certain workmen to be settled without reduction for reduction in hours of labor.

1868, ch. 72.  
Vol. xv. p. 77.  
Vol. xvi. p. 1127.  
See *Post*, p. 955.

SEC. 2. That the proper accounting officers be, and hereby are, authorized and required, in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, between the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay for the same, without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act, when it shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Persons born in Oregon are citizens of the United States.

SEC. 3. That all persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, are citizens of the United States in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

Appropriation for pier at Lewes, Del., continued. 1870, ch. 292, §§ 12, 13.

Vol. xvi. p. 310.  
See *Ante*, p. 9.

SEC. 4. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, continued until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Certain claims for cotton to be paid.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by the agents of the government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the receipt thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or on account of the seizure of said cotton; and a sufficient sum for such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any claim now pending before the court of claims, nor to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses of defending the United States in respect to claims for said proceeds, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Proviso.

Certain claims not included.

APPROVED, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and to protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

May 18, 1872.  
1867, ch. 61.  
Vol. xiv. p. 399.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to select the superintendents of the national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular army, who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty.

Superintendents of national cemeteries to be selected from honorably discharged trustworthy disabled soldiers;

SEC. 2. That the superintendents of the national cemeteries shall receive for their compensation from sixty dollars to seventy-five dollars per month, according to the extent and importance of the cemeteries to which they may be respectively assigned, to be determined by the Secretary of War; and they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel, as now provided at the several cemeteries.

their pay, quarters, and fuel.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain Certificates issued for Fortification Purposes in Lawrence, Kansas.*

May 18, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid certain certificates or vouchers issued pursuant to military authority, at Lawrence, Kansas, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for services performed in the erection of fortifications at that point, as recommended by General James H. Hardie, Inspector-General of the United States army, of his investigation into the claims of citizens of Kansas, reported to the War Department, and that the amount thereof be paid out of any funds under the control of the War Department. Said certificates shall be paid upon presentation to the Secretary of War, or such disbursing officer as he shall appoint for that purpose; and such payments shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of three thousand dollars.

Certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas, to be paid;

amount not to exceed \$3000.

APPROVED, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act to allow the Pleasure Yacht "Red Hot," to take the Name of "Addie Parker," and be registered under that Name.*

May 18, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the pleasure yacht registered at New Bedford, named "Red Hot," may, instead thereof, take the name of "Addie Parker," and be registered under that name.

The yacht "Red Hot" may take the name of "Addie Parker."

APPROVED, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act to fix the Times for holding United States Courts in the eighth Circuit.*

May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the circuit court of the United States for the several districts comprising the eighth judicial circuit shall hereafter be held as follows:

Times established for holding circuit courts of the United States in

*Missouri:* In the districts of Missouri, commencing on the third Monday of March and the third Monday of September in each year.

Missouri;

*Arkansas:* In the eastern district of Arkansas, commencing on the second Monday of April and the fourth Monday of October in each year.

Arkansas;

*Nebraska:* In the district of Nebraska, commencing on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November in each year.

Nebraska;

*Iowa:* In the district of Iowa, commencing on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of October in each year.

Iowa.

Times established for holding circuit courts of the United States in Kansas; Minnesota. When act takes effect.

Pending process and suits.

*Kansas*: In the district of Kansas, commencing on the first Monday of June and the fourth Monday of November in each year.

*Minnesota*: In the district of Minnesota, commencing on the third Monday in June and the second Monday of December in each year.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all acts prescribing other times for holding the terms of said courts are, so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That no action, suit, proceeding, or process in any of the said courts shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but the same shall, in the several districts, be deemed to be returnable to, pending and triable in, the terms and circuit courts hereby established, next after the return day thereof.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872. CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act regulating the Mode of making private Contracts with Indians.*

Certain private agreements with Indians not to be made, except, &c.

Agreements to be in writing and in duplicate;

how executed and approved; to contain and state what;

to have a limited time to run; not to be assignable, unless, &c.

Judge, before whom contract is executed to certify officially, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian or Indians, not a citizen of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him or her, or any other person or persons in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to, annuities, instalments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing, and executed and approved in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements between such parties and for such purposes as named in the first section of this act shall be in writing, a duplicate or copy of which shall be delivered to each party thereto, as hereinafter provided. All such contracts shall be executed before a judge of a court of record and approved in writing thereon by the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs. Such contract or agreement shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation; but those made with a tribe by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically. Such contracts or agreements shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and, if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the source from which it is to be collected, the disposition to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases; and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement it shall be specifically set forth: *Provided*, That all such contracts shall have a fixed limited time to run, and shall be invalid unless so limited: *And provided*, That such contracts shall not be assignable, in whole or in part, unless the names of the assignees and their residences and occupations be entered in writing upon the contract, and the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs to such assignment be also indorsed thereon: *And be it further provided*, That the judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time, the parties present making the same; the source and extent of authority claimed at the time by the con-

tracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

SEC. 3. That no money shall be paid to any agent or attorney by an officer of the United States under any such contract or agreement, other than the fees due him for services rendered thereunder; but the moneys due the tribe, Indian, or Indians, as the case may be, shall be paid by the United States, through its own officers or agents, to the party or parties entitled thereto: *Provided*, That no money or thing shall be paid to any person for services under such contract or agreement, until such person shall have first filed with the commissioner of Indian affairs a sworn statement, showing each particular act of service under the contract, giving date and fact in detail, and the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs shall determine therefrom whether, in their judgment, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled; if so, the same may be paid, and if not, it shall be paid in proportion to the services rendered under the contract: *Provided*, That all such contracts or agreements hereafter made in violation of the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by said commissioner and secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the United States for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abettors shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months; and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the United States to prosecute such cases when applied to to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office; and any Indian agent or other person in the employment of the United States who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making said contract or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Moneys due from the United States to Indians, under such agreement, how and to whom to be paid; no part to agent except, &c.

Agreements in violation of this act void, and money, &c., paid thereunder, may be recovered, and how, &c.

Fine and imprisonment.

District attorneys to prosecute.

Penalty upon persons in the employ of the United States for violation of this act.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act to prohibit the Retention of Soldiers' Discharges by Claim-agents and Attorneys.*

May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any claim-agent, attorney, or other person engaged in the collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances for any soldier, sailor, or marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge-papers or land-warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the

Penalty upon claim-agents, &c., for retaining without consent, or refusing to deliver discharge papers, or land warrants of any soldier, &c.

court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the government.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act to establish an additional Land District in the Territory of Dakota.*

See 1872, ch. 241.  
Post, p. 192.

Dakota land district established in Dakota;

boundaries;

location of land office;

register and receiver, their pay, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, established in the Territory of Dakota, an additional land district, to be bounded and described as follows, and known as the Dakota land district, viz.: beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-two and fifty-three; thence north, along said range-line, to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the line between ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight; thence south, along said range-line, to the Missouri river; thence easterly, along the north bank of said stream, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the land-office for said district shall be located at Yankton, the capital of said Territory; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said land-office, who shall receive the same salary and be governed by the same regulations as are provided by law for the registers and the receivers of the other land-offices in said Territory.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Minnesota.*

See 1872, ch. 241.  
Post, p. 192.

Additional land district may be established in Minnesota;

boundaries, name, and location of office;

register and receiver, their pay, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present New Ulm land district lying north of the north line of township number one hundred and ten, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land-officers in said State.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of a Supply of Arms to the Authorities of the Territory of Montana.*

Rifled muskets and cartridges for the governor of Montana to distribute for defence against Indians;

to be returned, when, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed, without delay, to cause one thousand effective breech-loading rifled muskets and two hundred thousand cartridges to be forwarded to and placed at the disposal of the governor of the Territory of Montana, delivered at Virginia city, in said Territory, for distribution among the settlers of the Gallatin valley and other exposed localities in said Territory, for home defence against Indian raids; and the governor of said Territory, in making said distribution, shall take from the parties to whom they may be distributed good and sufficient security for the return of said arms to the United States after the necessity for their use has ceased.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.



CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act to reduce the Limits of the military Reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.* May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, to a tract not exceeding sixteen square miles. The new limits of said reservation shall embrace a strip of land eight miles in length, and shall extend one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito; the boundaries thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, and the balance of the reservation to be thrown open to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States.

Limits of military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to be reduced.  
Boundaries.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act relinquishing certain Wharf Property to the City of New Orleans.* May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, directed to relinquish possession of the wharf and landing now occupied by the government of the United States in the city of New Orleans, and to turn over the same to the authorities of said city.

Possession of certain wharf property in New Orleans to be relinquished.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge over the Tide-water of Dunstan River, in the State of Maine.* May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the inhabitants of the town of Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Maine, are hereby licensed to build, and to authorize to be built, as in their judgment may be or become necessary to facilitate intercommunication, a bridge or bridges, either for railroad or ordinary travel, over the tide-water of Dunstan river, at or above the Steep banks, so called, on said river, without any draw in said bridge or bridges.

Bridge may be built over tide-water of Dunstan river, Maine, without draw.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act to grant an American Register to the Hawaiian Bark "Florence."* May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an American register to the American-built Hawaiian bark "Florence," wrecked in the waters of the United States, purchased and repaired, and now owned by citizens of San Francisco, California; *Provided,* That it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the repairs put upon said vessel were equal to three-fourths of the cost of the said vessel when so repaired.

American register to be issued to the Hawaiian bark "Florence."

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the City of Buffalo, New York, to construct a Tunnel under Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an Inlet-pier therefrom, for the Purpose of supplying the City of Buffalo with pure Water.* May 21, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall and may be lawful for the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, to construct and maintain a tunnel under Black Rock harbor and Niagara river, extending not more than seven hundred feet outside of Bird Island pier, and to &c.

City of Buffalo may construct tunnel under Niagara river, &c.

erect and maintain an inlet-pier therefrom, said inlet-pier to be located not more than seven hundred feet outside of said Bird Island pier.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872. CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act to enable the City of Denver to purchase certain Lands in Colorado for a Cemetery.*

City of Denver may purchase, at, &c., certain public lands for a cemetery.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the mayor of the city of Denver, in Colorado Territory, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter through the proper land-office, at the minimum price per acre, the following lands belonging to the United States, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number one, and the southwest quarter of of the southeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section number two, in township number four south, of range number sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian in the Territory of Colorado, being one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying adjacent to said city of Denver, to be held and used for a burial-place for said city and vicinity.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872. CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act authorizing the Construction of a public Building at Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.*

Land may be purchased and building erected in Fall River for post-office, &c.

Limit to cost.

Plans.

No money to be expended unless jurisdiction over the land, and the right to assess is relinquished.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Massachusetts, a lot of ground in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, suitable for a site for a public building in said city, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and other offices of the United States, and to erect a building thereon, at a cost not exceeding, including the cost of the ground, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the plans for said building to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General: *Provided,* That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended until a valid title to the ground for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Massachusetts shall cede its jurisdiction over said site, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess, said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

APPROVED, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872. CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act to confirm the Action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington, designating a Depot Site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.*

Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co. may extend its track in Washington city;

may use grounds for a passenger, &c., depot.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall have the right to extend its track from Virginia avenue along Sixth street to the open grounds between Sixth street and B street north and the canal, described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Sixth street and B street north, running west one hundred and fifty feet along B street; thence south eight hundred and two feet to the present line of the canal; thence east one hundred and fifty feet to the line of Sixth street; thence north by line of Sixth street to the place of beginning; and the said company shall, so far as the United States can so provide, have the right to hold, use, and occupy the said grounds for the purpose of constructing thereon a passenger-depot, to be used by the said company for passenger and express-freight traffic, and for no other purposes; and the said property so occupied by

said company, together with the improvements which may be put thereon, shall be subject to tax by the District of Columbia the same as other property in the District of Columbia, and to be used exclusively for the support of the public schools in said district; and the said company shall lay no more than two tracks along said Sixth street, and as near as practicable in the centre of said street, and as close together as practicable for the traffic and trains to pass over them. The rails used, for that purpose shall be constructed as flat rails, like those used by street-railways, so as to facilitate wagon and carriage travel over the same, and the tracks and the space between the same shall be kept paved with some suitable material by said company, and it shall also pave, with proper material, at least two feet outside of said track; and upon the opening of a carriage-road through the public reservation and crossing Sixth street, the said company shall be, and is hereby, required to construct, at its own cost and expense, a handsome iron bridge of ample width and height to enable small carriages to pass over the said street freely and without danger, in such manner and at such place as the officers or other persons charged with the duty of opening the reservations or connecting the same as a public park shall direct; and the said company shall then adapt the grade of said tracks to that which at any time may be determined upon by the board of public works, or other authority having the control of grades of said Sixth street. Such changes of grade, however, shall not be made as will practically interfere with or destroy the use of said depot by the regular trains of said company: *Provided*, That the said company shall pay the owners of private property along the line of Sixth street, north of Virginia avenue by which the said railroad passes, any damage which the said property may sustain by reason of the laying of its track along the said Sixth street, and the said damages, if any, shall be ascertained in manner and form as provided by the act of Congress approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad into and within the District of Columbia," it being understood that the question of damages herein referred to shall be confined to the question of appreciation and depreciation of the value of the property situated along said street: *And provided also*, That the said railroad shall pay all damages for which the city of Washington, or the District of Columbia, or the United States may be liable to private parties now occupying the site herein described and growing out of their being required to remove their property from the same and surrender their right of occupancy, and shall obtain possession at their own cost: *And provided further*, That while trains are moving to and from Virginia avenue, along Sixth street and said depot, the said railroad company shall keep flagmen at the several street-crossings to warn people of danger; and all provisions of the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington not inconsistent herewith are hereby ratified: *Provided further*, That the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, granting a site for a passenger-depot to said railroad company upon Virginia avenue is hereby repealed, to take effect when said company obtains possession of the depot property on Sixth street, as described in this act; and no passenger or other depot shall be constructed by said company on said site: *And provided further*, That the United States, by act of Congress, shall have the right to repeal or modify the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the tracks of said company shall turn out of Sixth street and enter the said depot with suitable curvature at the south end thereof; and the said depot shall not extend beyond B street north, nor shall the tracks ever extend beyond said B street north.

Tax, and how applied.

Tracks.

Rails.

Bridge over Sixth street, when, &c.

Grade.

Damages to owners of private property;

1867, ch. 29, § 2.  
Vol. xiv. p. 387

to individuals.

Flagmen at street-crossings, when, &c.

City regulations ratified.

Repeal of former act granting a site for a passenger depot. 1871, ch. 137. Vol. xvi. p. 535.

This act may be repealed.

Proviso as to tracks and depot.

May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCHII. — *An Act to remove political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Article of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.*

Certain political disabilities removed from all persons, except, &c.

Vol. xv. p. 709.  
See *Post*, p. 956.  
pendix, pp. viii, ix.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.*

APPROVED, May 22, 1872.

May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCHIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Service of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Consular and diplomatic appropriations for year ending June 30, 1873.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:*

Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

To Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Ministers resident.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That on and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there shall be but one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, and that the President be authorized to select the place of residence for the minister in any one of those States.

One minister resident for Guatemala, Costa Rica, &c., and his residence.

See *Post*, p. 471.

Uruguay and Paraguay.

For minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Hayti and Liberia.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation, and assistants.

For salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris, and Berlin, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Private amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.

Vol. xvi. p. 590.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Russia, and Spain, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of the legations to France, Great Britain, and Germany, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Interpreters.

For salary of the secretary of legation (acting also as interpreter) to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter of the United States legation and consulate general in Turkey, three thousand dollars; and on and after the passage of this act the duties of secretary of legation shall be performed by the interpreter at Constantinople.

Interpreter at Constantinople to do duty of secretary of legation.

For salary of interpreter and secretary of legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars; and the office of secretary of legation to Japan is hereby authorized and established.

Secretary of legation to Japan.

For compensation of chargé d'affaires ad interim, and for compensation of diplomatic officers of the United States abroad, forty thousand dollars:

Chargé d'affaires, &c.

*Provided*, That no compensation or allowance shall be made to any such officer after the termination of his official functions other than for such time as shall necessarily be occupied in his direct return to the United States, and the proviso to the clause in the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the service of the government for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," "For salaries of United States ministers abroad," and so forth, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

No pay or allowance to any diplomatic officer after his official functions terminate, except, &c.

Repeal of part of 1871, ch. 115. Vol. xvi. p. 517.

For compensation of agents appointed by the President to examine consular accounts, as authorized by the second section of the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars; and from and after the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, said appropriation shall cease, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Agents to examine consular accounts. 1870, ch. 237, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 221.

Appropriation to cease after, &c.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange, four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, as follows:

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

## I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

Consulates general.

*Schedule B.*—Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut. Tampico, London, Paris.

*Schedule B.*

## II. CONSULATES.

Consulates.

*Schedule B.*—Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston (Jamaica), Kingston (Canada), La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau (West Indies), New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan (Porto Rico), Saint John's (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz (West Indies), Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgart, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Tien-Tsin, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor (Canada West), Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnipeg (Selkirk settlement, British North America).

*Schedule B.*

## Consulates.

## Schedule C.

*Schedule C.*—Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthage, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranhão, Matamoros, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Santiago (Cape Verde), Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbes, Venice, Windsor (Nova Scotia), Zanzibar. And there may be appointed a consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

## III. CONSULATES.

## Commercial agencies.

## Schedule C.

*Schedule C.*—Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lauthala, Sabinilla.

## IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

## V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.  
Interpreters.

*Schedule B.*—Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

For interpreter to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

## Marshals for consular courts.

For marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that of Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

## Stationery, &amp;c.

"Public documents" not to be supplied to legations, &c., except, &c.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the books published by the government, and usually known by the name of "public documents," shall hereafter be supplied to the legations and consulates of the United States, except such as shall have been first designated by the Secretary of State by an order, to be recorded in the State Department, as suitable for and required by the legation and consulate to which it shall be supplied.

## Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

## Prisons for American convicts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, four thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in China, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, five thousand dollars.

## Bringing home persons charged with crime.

For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

## American seamen.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

## Rescuing from shipwreck.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Neutrality act.  
1818, ch. 88.  
Vol. iii. p. 447.  
1810, ch. 44, § 3.  
Vol. ii. p. 609.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, in conformity with the third section of the act of May first, eighteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," twenty thousand dollars.

To meet the payment of the ninth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars. Scheldt dues. Vol. xiii. p. 649.

The compensation of the chief clerk of the Department of State shall be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Pay of chief clerk of Department of State established.

APPROVED, May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.* May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes : Navy appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage and transportation of officers travelling under orders, and for pay of the petty-officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men of the engineer's force, eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars each per annum, six million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Pay of officers and seamen, mileage, &c.

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department one hundred thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

*Bureau of Navigation.* — For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars. Bureau of navigation. Pilotage and towage.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars. Correcting, &c., compasses.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, ten thousand dollars. Nautical instruments, books, charts, &c.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars. Books for libraries.

For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, including running lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, six thousand dollars. Navy signals, &c.

For compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses, to be made in the navy-yards, five thousand dollars. Compass-fittings.

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars. Logs, &c.

For lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use, six thousand dollars. Lanterns, &c.

For bunting, and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds, five thousand five hundred dollars. Bunting and flags.

For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles, running-lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department, thirty-five thousand dollars. Oil.

For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, four thousand dollars. Stationery.

For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars. Musical instruments.

For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board vessels of war, two thousand five hundred dollars. Signal communication.

Civil establishment.	Civil establishment: For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy-yards, twelve thousand dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation: freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, six thousand dollars.
Charts, &c.	For drawing, engraving, and printing and photo-lithographing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions, and other hydrographic information, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.
Surveys in the Pacific.	For surveying in the Pacific, fifty thousand dollars.
Fuel, &c.	For making charts, twenty thousand dollars. For fuel, lights, and office furniture; care of building and other labor; purchase of books for library, drawing materials, and other stationery; postage, freight, and other contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.
Naval observatory.	For rent and repair of building, two thousand eight hundred dollars. For expenses of naval observatory, namely: For pay of one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars. For three assistant observers, four thousand five hundred dollars. For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light, and office furniture; and for stationery, purchase of books for library, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Theory and tables of the moon.	For computation for theory and tables of the moon, two thousand dollars.
Transit-circle room.	For fitting up transit-circle room, and completing its arrangement, one thousand two hundred dollars. For transcribing astronomical observations upon sheets for publication, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Tower, &c., for new telescope.	For erection of tower and dome for the new refracting telescope, ten thousand dollars.
Refracting telescope.	For payment, in part, for the great refracting telescope now in the course of construction, ten thousand dollars.
Nautical almanac, &c.	For expenses of Nautical Almanac: For pay of computers and clerk for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and the Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand dollars.
Elements, &c., of new planets.	For preparing elements and tables of new planets discovered by American astronomers, three thousand dollars.
Rent, &c.	For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Bureau of ordnance.	<i>Bureau of Ordnance.</i> — For one thousand two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Gunpowder.	For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy-yards and stations, one hundred thousand dollars.
Fuel and labor.	For labor at all the navy-yards, three hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That laborers shall be employed in the several navy-yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and efficiency, and without regard to other considerations.
Laborers in yards to be employed with reference to skill, &c., only.	To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry on his experiments towards converting heavy smooth-bore guns into rifled guns, with a view to obtain a combination gun possessing the qualities of both smooth-bore and rifle, forty thousand dollars.
Experiments in heavy guns.	For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, machinery, and other necessities of the like character, forty-seven thousand six hundred and one dollars.
Repairs.	



For miscellaneous items, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.	Miscellaneous.
For experiments in ordnance, twenty thousand dollars.	Ordnance ex- periments.
For the gun-park at the navy-yard at Pensacola, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars.	
For the shot-park at Pensacola, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.	Navy-yard at Pensacola;
For the shell-house at the magazine at Pensacola, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars.	
For the railroad to the shell-house at Pensacola, one thousand and ninety-six dollars.	
For the railroad to the magazine, six thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.	
For gun-skids and shot-bed at navy-yard, Mare Island, ten thousand dollars.	Mare Island.
For reservoir and pipe at magazine, fifteen thousand dollars.	
For new car and railroad-track at magazine, one thousand five hundred dollars.	
For the torpedo corps: For the purchase and manufacture of gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton, twelve thousand dollars.	Torpedo corps
For purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire, twenty-four thousand dollars.	Explosives. Machines.
For purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same, twenty-seven thousand dollars.	Materials and labor.
For construction of torpedo-boats, purchase of coffer-work or hulks, and contingent expenses, thirty-five thousand dollars.	Torpedo-boats.
For additional buildings, and machine-shop and additional quarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.	
For labor, including one chemist at two thousand dollars, one foreman machinist at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and two clerks at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand and sixty-five dollars.	Labor.
Civil establishment: For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy-yards under this bureau, which shall include one store-clerk of ordnance at the Philadelphia navy-yard, at the salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, fifteen thousand dollars.	Civil estab- lishment.
For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars.	Contingent ex- penses.
<i>Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.</i> —For equipment of vessels: For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation; storage, labor, hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides, cordage, canvas, leather; iron for manufacture of cables, anchors, and galleys; condensing and boat-detaching apparatus; cables, anchors, furniture, hose, bake-ovens, and cooking-stoves, life-rafts, heating-apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the payment of labor in equipping-vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy-yards pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars.	Bureau of equipment and recruiting.
Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; and for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred dollars.	Civil estab- lishment at navy- yard at Kittery;
At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For superintendent of rope-walk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; clerk to same, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars.	Charlestown;
At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store	Washington.

- Civil establish-ment at navy-yard at      and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.
- Philadelphia;      At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Brooklyn;      At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Norfolk;      At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- Pensacola;      At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For equipment-office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- Mare Island.      At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, three thousand and seventy-five dollars.
- Contingent ex-penses.      For contingent expenses of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, namely: For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, advertising, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, and assistance to vessels in distress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Bureau of yards and docks. Civil establish-ment at navy yard at Kittery;      *Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—For civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars; making, in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.
- Charlestown;      At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Brooklyn;      At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-carrier, nine hundred dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.
- Philadelphia.      At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and

detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for the commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-messenger, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For superintendent of yard improvements, two thousand dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand one hundred dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For assistant to civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Mare Island.

At the naval station, League Island, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Naval station, League Island.

At the naval asylum: For steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; for matron, three hundred dollars; for cook, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; assistant cook, one hundred and twenty dollars; four laundresses, at one hundred and eight dollars each; eight scrubbers and house-cleaners, at ninety-six dollars each; six laborers at two hundred and forty dollars each, and one laborer, at two hundred and sixty-four dollars; master-at-arms, four hundred and eighty dollars; for ship's corporal, three hundred dollars; for barber, three hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Naval asylum.

For the naval asylum at Philadelphia: For support of the institution, sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of yards and docks, viz.: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising, including the commandant's office; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery and patent-rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for navy-yard purposes, and tools and repairs of same; postage on letters on public service, and telegrams; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yard, and care of buildings; attendance on

Contingent expenses.

fires ; lights ; fire-engines and apparatus ; incidental labor at navy-yards ; water-tax, and for toll and ferriages ; pay of the watchmen in the navy-yards ; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, nine hundred thousand dollars.

*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* — For support of the medical department for surgeons' necessities for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, marine corps, and coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, steam-heating apparatus, side-walks, fences, gardens, and farms, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau : At the hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

New York ; At the hospital, New York, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Philadelphia ; At the hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Washington ; At the hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Annapolis ; At the hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

Norfolk ; At the hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, five thousand four hundred and six dollars.

Pensacola ; At the hospital, Pensacola, Florida, five thousand and ninety-four dollars.

Mare Island ; At the hospital, Mare Island, California, eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

laboratory, New York. At the naval laboratory, New York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

Navy-yard at Kittery ; At the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Charlestown ; At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

New York ; At the navy-yard, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia. At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Washington ; At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Norfolk ; At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Annapolis. At the navy-yard, Annapolis, Maryland, one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.

Naval station, Mound City. At the naval station, Mound city, Illinois, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of the bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the government hospital, advertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expenses attending the naval medical board of examiners, purchase and repair of wagons, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, garden-tools, and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

*Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.* — For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, one million five hundred and forty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars.

For purchase of water for ships, forty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yards at Boston. For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau :

At the navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts : Two writers, one to pay-master and one to inspector of provisions and clothing, at one thousand

and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents. Civil establishment at navy-yard at Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: Two writers to paymasters, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; assistant superintendent of mills, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents. Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. Washington;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: One writer to paymaster, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; in all, two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents. Mare Island.

For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools, and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That an additional ration of tea or coffee and sugar be hereafter allowed to each seaman, to be provided at his first "turning out." Contingent expenses.

*Bureau of Construction and Repair.* — For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and general maintenance of the navy; incidental expenses, advertising, and foreign postages, three million three hundred thousand dollars. Additional ration for seamen, &c.

For protection of timber-lands, five thousand dollars. of timber-lands.

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each: in all, eight thousand five hundred dollars. Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk of storehouses one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars. Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; and clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars. Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one Philadelphia.

- Civil establishment at navy-yard at Washington; thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.
- At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor and clerk of storehouses, inspector of timber and time-clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, six thousand two hundred dollars.
- Norfolk; At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman to naval constructor and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.
- Pensacola; At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of storehouses, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- Mare Island. At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk of storehouses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating-dock, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Right to use certain patents. For the purchase of a license to use in all the works of the United States Gorman and Siegfried's process of tempering steel for the term of their patents, ten thousand dollars; and for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use, on government vessels, the Emery and Cheney patent elastic chain-stopper and surge-reliever, twelve thousand dollars.
- Bureau of steam-engineering. Repairs, &c., of machinery. *Bureau of Steam Engineering.* — For repairs and preservation of machinery and boilers on naval vessels, one million one hundred thousand dollars.
- For fitting, repair, and preservation of yard machinery and tools, fifty thousand dollars.
- For labor in navy-yards and stations, not before included, and incidental expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores, four hundred thousand dollars.
- Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery; Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Charlestown; At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Brooklyn; At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Philadelphia; At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Washington; At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Norfolk; At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.
- Pensacola. At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Mare Island.

*Naval Academy.*—For pay of professors and others: One professor of mathematics, two thousand five hundred dollars; four professors, namely, of mathematics (assistant), of French, of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve assistant professors, namely, four of French, one of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; sword-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; boxing-master and gymnast, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars; clerk to commandant of midshipmen and clerk to paymaster, at one thousand dollars each; apothecary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; commissary, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; messenger to superintendent, six hundred dollars; cook, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; armorer, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; quarter-gunner, four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; gunner's-mate, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; cockswain, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; three seamen, in departments of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents each; band-master, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; eighteen first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; two drummers and one fifer (first-class), at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; in all, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

Naval academy.

Pay of professors, assistants, teachers, &c.;

For pay of watchmen and others, thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

watchmen, mechanics, and laborers.

For pay of mechanics and others, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For pay of employees in the department of steam-enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, and for repairing the wall inclosing the grounds of the academy, fourteen thousand dollars.

Public buildings.

For contingent expenses, sixty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That graduates of the Naval Academy shall take rank according to their proficiency as shown by their order of merit at date of graduation.

Graduates of naval academy, how to take rank.

*Marine Corps.*—For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the corps, six hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Marine corps. Pay and subsistence.

For provisions, one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and one dollars and seventy cents.

Provisions.

For clothing, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Clothing.

For fuel, thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Fuel.

For military stores, namely: For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, ten thousand dollars.

Military stores.

For transportation of officers, and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

Transportation and recruiting.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Barracks and rent of offices.

Forage.	For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers, six thousand dollars.
Hire of quarters.	For hire of quarters for officers where there are no public quarters, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingencies, namely: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; labor; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water-rent, forage, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed-sacks, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine-hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade-grounds; repair of pumps; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.
No part for naval engines.	
Secretary of navy may sell, &c., certain vessels and materials.	SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, at public sale, such vessels and materials of the United States navy as in his judgment cannot be advantageously used, repaired, or fitted out: <i>Provided</i> , That before any such sale shall be made, public notice shall be given by advertisement in some leading newspaper or newspapers in at least four of the principal cities of the United States, which advertisement shall state the number of vessels and the amount of materials proposed to be sold, with a description thereof so far as the same shall be practicable, together with the time and place when and where such vessels and materials can be seen and examined. And the Secretary of the Navy shall, at the opening of each session of Congress, make a full report to Congress of his acts under the authority given by this section, which report shall contain a statement of all vessels and materials sold, the parties buying the same, and the amount realized therefrom, together with such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of his acts; and the total amount received on such sales shall be covered into the United States treasury: <i>Provided further</i> , That nothing in this section shall be construed as compelling the Secretary of the Navy to accept any bid or offer which in his judgment is grossly inadequate to the value of the vessel or materials offered for sale.
Report to Congress.	
Grossly inadequate bids need not be accepted.	
	APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872. CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Military academy appropriation.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.:
Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.	For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Repairs, fuel, &c.	For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuses, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Citizen-mechanics.	For pay of citizen-mechanics employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.
	For fuel and apparatus, coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs, fourteen thousand dollars.



For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.	Gas-pipes, &c.
For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Fuel.
For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars.	Postage, &c.
For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, wax, and inks, five hundred dollars.	Stationery.
For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand two hundred dollars.	Transportation
For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.	
For compensation of lithographer, one hundred dollars.	
For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.	
For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.	
For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.	
For department of instruction in mathematics, viz.: For plane-table, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; repairs of instruments, thirty dollars; text-books and stationery for instructors, twenty dollars.	Departments of instruction. Mathematics.
For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, viz.: For tank-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, one hundred and fifty dollars; stationery for assistant instructors, one hundred dollars; guidons, marker-flags, camp-colors, and embroidering colors for caps of cadets, fifty dollars; repairing camp-stools, tents, and furniture, five hundred dollars; foils, masks, gloves, and repairs for fencing, two hundred dollars.	Tactics.
For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, and text-books and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.	Engineering.
For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For chronograph for observatory, one thousand dollars; two sextants, three hundred dollars; surveyor's transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; barometer, fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, five hundred dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.	Natural, &c., philosophy.
For department of drawing: For Turner's Liber-studiorum for the use of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars; topographical models, architectural models and ornaments, and models of machines, for the use of the third class, one hundred dollars; colors, brushes, pencils, and papers, for the use of instructors, ten dollars.	Drawing.
For department of law and ethics: For books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for the use of instructors, one hundred dollars.	Law and ethics.
For department of French: For text-books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.	French.
For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.	Spanish.
For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet-metal, five hundred and fifty dollars; material for practical instruction in photography, two hundred dollars; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock formations, for daily use in section-rooms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, four hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, one hundred and fifty dollars; improved adjustable electric lamp, one hundred and fifty dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty-five dollars; improved binocular microscope, complete, three hundred dollars; diagrams illustrating chemical and geological phenomena, one hundred and twenty-five	Chemistry, &c.

Chemistry, &c.	dollars; mechanics' tools, twenty dollars; pay of mechanics, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; for bringing steam directly to chemical rooms, and for chemical and mechanical operations, two hundred and seventy dollars; steam cylinder and piston, five hundred dollars; setting up Ludd's dynamo-magnetic electric machine, one hundred dollars; replastering and painting section-rooms, one hundred and twenty dollars; reflooring lecture-room, eighty dollars; covering floor of mineralogical section-room, one hundred and ten dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.
Practical engineering.	For department of practical engineering: For ten box-compasses, fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars; lumber for profiling, tracting-tapes, and turpentine, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Ordnance and gunnery.	For department of ordnance and gunnery: For building sink, repairing and pointing walls, and for new doors, five hundred dollars.
Board of visitors.	For expenses of the board of visitors, five thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous and contingent.	For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, for lighting the academy, cadet barracks, mess-hall, hospital offices, stable, and inside walks, four thousand dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings (not quarters), five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus, cadet barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.
Losses of cadets by fire.	For reimbursing cadets for losses incurred by their efforts in extinguishing a fire in their barracks, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-two cents.
	For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.
	For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.
	For furniture for cadet hospital, one hundred dollars.
Roads and paths.	For repairing and opening roads and paths, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Ice, &c.	For ice-house and an additional store-room and servants' room, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Coal-house.	For coal-house, five thousand dollars.
	For re-covering south wharf, two thousand five hundred dollars.
	APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872. CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act defining and limiting the Appropriation of certain Moneys for the Preparation, Issue, and Reissue of the Securities of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the expenses of the issue, reissue, transfer, delivery, redemption, and destruction of securities, legal-tender notes, fractional currency, checks, certificates, commissions, and for any plate and seal engraving and printing required by the Treasury Department, shall be paid from and shall not exceed the appropriation of one per centum of the amount of legal-tender notes, fractional currency and securities issued during each fiscal year: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase or enlarge the appropriation contained in the second section of the act entitled "An act

Expenses of the issue, &c., of public securities, &c., to be paid from what appropriation, and not to exceed, &c.

1870, ch. 256,

§ 2.

Vol. xvi. p. 272.

to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform Time for holding Elections for Electors of President and Vice-President in all the States of the Union," approved January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-five.* May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if by the now existing laws of any State the election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President in such State shall be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States. Election to choose Presidential electors, &c., in November, 1872, in any State to be continued for more than one day, if &c.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act to establish the Collection District of Du Luth, and to create Saint Paul, in the Collection District of Minnesota, a Port of Delivery.* May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a new collection district, to be called the district of Du Luth, be, and the same is hereby, established, which shall embrace all the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters bordering on Lake Superior, and lying in the State of Minnesota, and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Du Luth, which shall be the port of entry for said district. And the said collector shall receive the same compensation provided for the collectors of Pembina, Chicago, and certain other ports, by the second section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Collection district of Du Luth, established, and to include what.

SEC. 2. That Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, created and established a port of delivery in the collection district of Minnesota, and that a deputy-collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, at a compensation not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. Pay of collector. 1864, ch. 130, § 2. Vol. xiii. p. 134.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CC. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Kansas.* May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that portion of the Republican land district in the State of Kansas, lying and being situated west of the first guide-meridian west of the sixth principal meridian be, and hereby is, constituted a new land district, to be called the Northwestern land district. See 1872, ch. 241. Post, p. 192.

SEC. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said district, who shall discharge like and similar duties, and receive the same amount of compensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in the other land-offices of said State. Northwestern land district in Kansas established.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act to provide for holding the United States District Court in the City of Toledo.* May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be two terms of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio held Register and receiver, their duties and pay.

Terms of United States

district court to be held at Toledo. in the city of Toledo, Ohio, in each year from and after the passage of this act, the time and the length of the terms to be fixed by the judge of said court.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCII. — *An Act to regulate criminal Practice in the federal Courts.*

When demurrers in criminal cases in United States courts are overruled, judgment of respondent-ouster to be entered.  
Trial.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in every case where a demurrer is interposed to an indictment, or to any count or counts thereof, or to any information in any court of the United States, and such demurrer shall be overruled by the court, the judgment thereupon shall be respondent-ouster; and thereupon a trial may be ordered at the same term, or a continuance may be ordered as justice may require.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act giving the Assent of Congress to the Subscription of the District of Columbia to the Stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company.*

Act authorizing the District of Columbia to subscribe to stock of the Piedmont and Potomac R.R. Co., approved.  
Conditions of subscription to the stock.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company upon certain conditions" be, and the same is hereby, approved and sanctioned: *Provided,* That before any part of the said subscription shall be paid the governor and the board of public works, acting separately, shall be satisfied that said railroad will be completed and used to a point on the Potomac river opposite the city of Washington or Georgetown by the aid of said subscription: *And provided,* That no part of the said subscription by said district shall be paid until one million dollars shall have been subscribed by private parties and shall have been actually paid in cash and expended in the construction of the road: *And provided further,* That the said Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company shall enter into bonds in the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, with good and sufficient individual sureties, to be approved by the governor of the District of Columbia and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, conditioned for the repayment, with interest, of the money subscribed to the capital stock of the said company by the said district, if the said company shall fail to complete the said road for the running of cars within three years from the acceptance of the six hundred thousand dollars to be subscribed by the said district; and no part of such subscription shall be paid until such bond be given, approved, and filed in the office of the secretary of the District of Columbia: *And provided further,* That the tax levied by authority of this said act shall not exceed thirty-six thousand dollars for interest in any one year: *And provided also,* That no bonds to raise the funds that may be required to pay the said subscription shall be disposed of by said district at less than par.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act to withdraw from Settlement and Sale a certain Section of Land in Wyoming Territory.*

Section of land in Wyoming Territory reserved for the use of the city of Cheyenne for supply of water.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section thirty, township fourteen north, range sixty-seven west, of the public lands in Laramie county, Wyoming Territory, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale under existing laws, and reserved for the use of the city of Cheyenne, in said county, for the purpose of enabling the proper authorities of said city to construct and maintain on said land a reservoir of water for the supply of said city.

Who to occupy SEC. 2. That said section of land shall, for the purpose named in the

first section of this act, be subject to occupancy and control by the board of trustees of said city of Cheyenne, and their successors in office: *Provided*, That if at any time the said board of trustees shall occupy, or permit to be occupied, said land for any purpose not contemplated by this act, or shall fail for the period of two years to commence the use of it for said purpose, or shall abandon the same, the said land shall revert to the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or have the effect to impair the rights of any person in or to any portion of said lands, acquired under any law of the United States.

and control the land.

Land to revert to the United States if, &c.

Private rights not affected.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act relating to certain Lands in the State of Alabama.*

May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the lands heretofore certified to the State of Alabama by the commissioner of the general land office for the benefit of the railroad from Selma to Gadsden, then known as the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad, under act of Congress, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads," approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the said State of Alabama for the sole use and benefit of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company, the successors of the said Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Certain lands confirmed to the State of Alabama for the use of the Selma, &c., R. Co. 1856, ch. 41. Vol. xi. p. 17.

SEC 2. That the right of way and use of a strip of land one hundred feet in width from the centre and on each side of the said railroad, as the same is now located and constructed, upon and over any lands of the United States in the State of Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company.

Right of way to said road over any public lands in Alabama.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act to provide Homes for the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory.*

May 23, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue certificates by which allotments of land lying within the thirty-mile square tract heretofore selected for the Pottawatomie Indians, and lying next west of the Seminole reservation in the Indian Territory, shall be made to each member of the Pottawatomie band, known as the Pottawatomie citizen band, as follows, viz.: To each head of a family, and to each other member twenty-one years of age, not more than one-quarter section, and to each minor of the tribe not more than eighty acres; and such allotments shall be made to include, as far as may be practicable for each family, the improvements which they may have made. Certificates of such allotments shall be made in severalty, specifying the names of individuals to whom they have been assigned, and that said tracts are set apart for the exclusive and perpetual use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. Until otherwise provided by law such tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee, or leased or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons of Indian blood, lawfully residing within said Territory with permission of the President and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe: *Provided*, That such allotments shall be made to such of the above-described persons as have resided or shall hereafter reside three years continuously on such reservation, and that the cost of such lands to the United States shall be paid from any fund now held, or which may be hereafter held by the United States for the benefit of such Indians, and charged as a part of their distributive share, or shall be paid for by said Indians

Allotments of land to be made to each member of the Pottawatomie citizen band;

quantity to each.

Certificates of allotments, how made, and to state what.

Lands to be exempt, &c., and alienable, &c.

Residence.

Cost, and how paid.

Indians to acquire no more rights than, &c.;  
may enforce usages;  
entitled to representation.

before such certificates are issued: *Provided*, Said Pottawatomie Indians shall neither acquire nor exercise under the laws of the United States any rights or privileges in said Indian territory, other than those enjoyed by the members of the Indian tribes lawfully residing therein. And for the protection of the rights of persons and property among themselves, they may enforce the laws and usages heretofore enforced among them as an Indian tribe, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall be entitled to equitable representation in the general territorial council, and subject to the general laws which it may legally enact.

Allotments of land to the Absentee Shawnee Indians;  
to whom and how made, &c.

SEC. 2. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any Indian of pure or mixed blood of the Absentee Shawnees, being a head of a family, or a person over twenty-one years of age, has resided, continuously, for the term of three years within the thirty-mile square tract lying west of the Seminole reservation in the Indian territory, and has made substantial improvements thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue to said Indian a certificate of allotment for eighty acres of land, to include, so far as may be practicable, his or her improvements, together with an addition of twenty acres for each child under twenty-one years of age belonging to the family of said Indian, which certificate shall include the same provisions as are included in the certificates of allotments of lands to be issued under the provisions of the first section of this act.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872. CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to change their projected Line of Railway in the State of Michigan.*

Chicago and Northwestern Railway company may change part of its line of road.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company are hereby authorized to change and relocate that part of their projected line of railway "from the city of Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, northerly to Escanaba, in the State of Michigan," which lies in said State of Michigan, so as to run said line from "at or near the mouth of the Menomonee river to Escanaba," on such line within the limits of the land grant reserved for the use of said company, now on file in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, as they may deem most advantageous, and shall cause a plat of their line, as relocated, to be filed in said office within six months of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the grant of lands heretofore made to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be increased or changed in any respect whatever by the change of line hereby authorized.

Former grants of lands not affected.

APPROVED, May 23, 1872.

May 25, 1872. CHAP. CCXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge, and to establish the same as a Post-road.*

See 1872, ch. 281.  
Post, p. 215.

Bridge may be built across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa.  
Railway tracks.

Navigation not to be interfered with.

Litigation in courts of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, having authority from the States of Iowa and Illinois, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge railway-tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge may be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge may be built with draw or unbroken spans;  
if with unbroken spans;

if as draw-bridge.

Piers.  
Draw to be opened promptly.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.  
Charges.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Railway companies to have equal rights.

Terms, &c.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said person or persons, company or corporation, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Con-

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for locating and building bridge.

Map, plans, drawings, &c.

Bridge not to be built until plans, &c., are approved.  
Changes in plans, &c.

Right to build,  
&c., subject to  
revocation.

Act may be  
altered, &c.

gress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, without expense to the United States, is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, May 25, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Abatement or Repayment of Taxes on distilled Spirits in Bond, destroyed by Casualty.*

Taxes on dis-  
tilled spirits in  
bond, destroyed  
by casualty, may  
be abated, or re-  
paid.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual destruction by accidental fire or other casualty, and without any fraud, collusion, or negligence of the owner thereof, of any distilled spirits on which the tax at the time of the destruction of said spirits had not been paid and while the same remained in the custody of any officer of internal revenue in any distillery warehouse or bonded warehouse of the United States, to abate the amount of internal revenue taxes accruing thereon, and to cancel any warehouse bond, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be; and if such taxes have been collected since the destruction of said spirits, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund the same to the owners thereof out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

When act  
takes effect.

Proviso when  
the spirits were  
insured, &c.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect in all cases of loss or destruction of distilled spirits as aforesaid which have occurred since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *Provided, however,* That when the owners of such distilled spirits, so destroyed as aforesaid, may be indemnified against said tax by a valid claim of insurance, said tax shall not be remitted to the extent of such insurance.

APPROVED, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the Peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the Harbor of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania.*

Secretary of  
War may accept  
the title to the  
peninsula in Lake  
Erie, opposite the  
harbor of Erie,  
Pa., if, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to receive and accept from the Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania, a corporation duly incorporated by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the title to a piece or parcel of land, being the peninsula lying to the northward of and inclosing the bay of Presque Isle, and containing two thousand and twenty-four acres, more or less, to be held by the government of the United States for the protection of the harbor of Erie: *Provided,* That the deed conveying the same shall not be received or accepted until the title to the same is complete and indefeasible, nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers of the corps of engineers appointed by the President.

APPROVED, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXX. — *An Act in Relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company.*

A certain act  
of the legislative  
assembly of Da-  
kota Territory

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, and approved by the governor on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-



one, entitled "An act to enable organized counties and townships to vote aid to any railroad, and to provide for the payment of the same," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and annulled, except in so far as is herein otherwise provided. But the passage of this act shall not invalidate or impair the organization of the company heretofore organized for the construction of the Dakota Southern railroad, leading from Sioux city, Iowa, by way of Yankton, the capital of said Territory, to the west line of Bon Homme county, or any vote that has been or may be given by the counties of Union, Clay, Yankton, and Bon Homme, or any township granting aid to said railroad, or any subscription thereto, or any thing authorized by, and that may have been done in pursuance of, the provisions of the aforesaid act of the legislative assembly of said Territory toward the construction and completion of said railroad; and the said Dakota Southern Railroad Company, as organized under and in conformity to the acts of the legislative assembly of said Territory, is hereby recognized and declared to be a legal and valid corporation; and the provisions of the act of said legislative assembly first aforesaid, so far as the same authorize, and for the purpose of validating any vote of aid and subscriptions to said company for the construction, completion, and equipment of the main stem of said railroad, between the termini aforesaid, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force, but no further, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Dakota Southern R.R. Co. declared a legal corporation, and votes of counties or towns granting aid to its construction, not invalidated.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of enabling the said Dakota Southern Railroad Company to construct its said road through the public lands between the termini aforesaid, the right of way through the said public lands is hereby granted to said company to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall relieve said Dakota Southern Railroad Company from constructing and completing said railroad in accordance with the conditions and stipulations under which the citizens of the counties therein named voted aid to said railroad in accordance with the laws of said Territory, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided further*, That said Dakota Southern Railroad Company shall issue, to the respective counties and townships voting aid to said railroad, paid up certificates of stock in the same in amounts equal to the sums voted by the respective counties and townships.

Right of way through the public lands granted to said corporation.

Conditions, &c., to be complied with.

Amount of stock to be issued to counties, &c.

APPROVED, May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXI. — *An Act to change the Name of the Schooner La Pette to La Petite.*

May 27, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of the schooner La Pette, of Huron, Erie county, State of Ohio, be, and is hereby, changed from its present name to that of La Petite.

Name of schooner "La Pette" changed to "La Petite."

APPROVED, May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Officers of the Navy.*

May 28, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in conformity with and to carry into effect the recommendation and conclusions of the board of officers organized in pursuance of the "Resolution for the relief of certain officers of the navy," approved July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Commodore Joseph F. Green to his original position on the navy list, next below Rear-Admiral Boggs; to promote Commodore John DeCamp to his original relative position as a rear-admiral on the retired list; to promote Commodore Charles W. Pickering to the grade of commodore on the retired list, with the retired pay of his advanced rank; to advance

Certain navy officers to be restored, &c., to original position on navy list. Vol. xvi. p. 383

Joseph F. Green, John DeCamp, Charles W. Pickering.

Egbert Thompson, Samuel R. Franklin, John H. Russell and others. Captain Egbert Thompson in rank next below Captain Thomas G. Corbin; to promote Commander Samuel R. Franklin to take rank next after Commander James S. Thornton; to restore Commander Edward Y. McCauley to his original rank, next after Commander W. D. Whiting; to restore Commanders John H. Russell, A. W. Johnson, P. C. Johnson, John Watters, A. E. K. Benham, Austin Pendergrast, and W. P. McCann, respectively, to their original places on the navy list.

APPROVED, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872. CHAP. CCXXVII. — *An Act to restore Lazarus L. Reamey to the Navy of the United States as a Midshipman.*

Lazarus L. Reamey may be restored to the navy as, &c., if, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the good of the service will be promoted thereby, to restore Lazarus L. Reamey to the navy of the United States as a midshipman at the foot of the class of eighteen hundred and seventy, of which he was a member at the time of his resignation.

APPROVED, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872. CHAP. CCXXVIII. — *An Act to provide for furnishing Trusses to disabled Soldiers.*

Trusses to be furnished to Union soldiers, ruptured in line of duty.

Applications therefor, how to be made.

Surgeon-General to purchase the trusses.

Cost, and how paid.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every soldier of the Union army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. That application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872. CHAP. CCXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Completion of three Volumes of Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition.*

Three unfinished volumes of Wilkes's U. S. exploring expedition to be completed and published.

See Post, p. 362.

Limit to cost.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the joint committee on the library be, and they are hereby, authorized to contract for the completion of three unfinished volumes of the United States Exploring Expedition of the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight to eighteen hundred and forty-two, to consist of physics and hydrography of the expedition by Charles Wilkes, and the volume of botany of the expedition by John Torrey and others; said publication to be made in the same style as the volumes heretofore published, and distributed in the same manner: *Provided,* That no more than nine thousand dollars shall in any case be required to finish said volumes.

APPROVED, May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.* May 29, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes : Appropriations for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

For pay of eight superintendents of Indian affairs, namely : Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains ; one for Oregon ; one for the Territory of Washington ; one for the Territory of New Mexico ; one for California ; one for the Territory of Arizona ; and one for the Territory of Montana, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars. Superintendents.

For pay of sixty-eight agents of Indian affairs, viz. :

Five for the tribes in Oregon, viz. : Warm Springs, Klamath, Grand Ronde, Siletz, and Umatilla agencies ; Agents for tribes in Oregon ;

Three for the tribes in Washington Territory, viz. : Neah Bay, Yakama, and S. Kokomish agencies ; Washington,

Three for the tribes in California, viz. : Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River agencies ; California ;

Two for the tribes in Nevada, viz. : Pi-Ute and Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies ; Nevada,

Two for the tribes in Idaho, viz. : Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies ; Idaho ;

Four for the tribes in Montana, viz. : Flat Heads, Blackfeet, Crow, and Milk River agencies ; Montana.

Nine for the tribes in Dakota, viz. : Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies ; Dakota ;

Two for the tribes in Wyoming, viz. : Red Cloud, Shoshone, and Bannock agencies ; Wyoming ;

One for the tribes in Utah, viz. : Uintah Valley agency ; Utah ;

Six for the tribes in New Mexico, viz. : Albiquin, Navajo, Cimmaron, Mescalero, Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies ; New Mexico ;

Two for the tribes in Colorado, viz. : Los Pinos and White River agencies ; Colorado ;

Six for the tribes in Nebraska, viz. : Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies ; Nebraska ;

Three for the tribes in Kansas, viz. : Pottawatomie, Kaw or Kansas, and Kickapoo agencies ; Kansas ;

Ten for the tribes in the Indian Territory, viz. : Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Kiowa and Comanche, Upper Arkansas, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Seminole agencies ; Indian Territory ;

One for the tribes in Minnesota, viz. : Chippewa agency ; Minnesota ;

One for the tribes in Iowa, viz. : Sac and Fox of Iowa agency ; Iowa ;

Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, viz. : Green Bay and La Ponte agencies ; Wisconsin ;

One for the tribes in Michigan, viz. : Mackinac agency ; Michigan ;

One for the New York Indians, viz. : New York agency ; New York ;

Four for the tribes in Arizona, viz. : Papago, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and Moguis Pueblo agencies, one hundred and two thousand dollars : *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable ; and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary. Arizona.

Services of such agents and superintendents to be dispensed with when practicable.

For pay of special agent for the Goship Western and Northwestern Special agent.

Indian appropriation. bands of Shoshones, in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sub-agents. For three sub-agents, one for the tribes in Oregon, viz.: Alesea sub-agency; and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, viz.: Tulalip and Quinaielt sub-agencies, three thousand dollars.

Clerks. For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to superintendents, six thousand six hundred dollars.

Interpreters. For pay of ninety interpreters, as follows: Twenty-one for the tribes in Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, at five hundred dollars each; thirty-six for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; seventeen extra for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; three for the Indian service in Utah, at five hundred dollars each; one for the Shoshones and one for the Utahs, at one thousand dollars each; one for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, four hundred dollars; one for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa, four hundred dollars; nine for the Indian service in the Territories of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and the State of Nevada, at five hundred dollars each; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars;

Agency buildings. For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

Vaccination. For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents and provisions. For presents to and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Rescue and return of prisoners from Indians. For actual expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department, in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against Indians, five thousand dollars.

Arrest, &c., of persons charged with crimes against Indians. For contingencies, including travelling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, fifty thousand dollars.\*

Contingent expenses. *Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.* — For fifth of thirty instalments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article treaty of same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

Apaches. *Apaches.* — For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities.

Who to have the benefit of this appropriation.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.

*Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.* — For subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apache, Kiowas, and Comanche Indians, and Wichita Indians (and transportation of the same), who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred thousand dollars.

Arikaraes, Gros Ventres, and Mandaus.

*Arikaraes, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating

children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars. Indian appropriation.

*Assinaboines.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars. Assinaboines.

*Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars. Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.

*Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.* — For third of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, five thousand five hundred dollars. Callapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.

*Cheyennes and Arapahoes.* — For fifth of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars. Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Vol. xv. p. 596.

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

*Chickasaws.* — For permanent annuity in goods, three thousand dollars.

*Boise Fort Band of Chippewas.* — For seventh of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Chickasaws. Boise Fort band of Chippewas. Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the support of one school-teacher, and for the necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior.* — For eighteenth of twenty instalments, Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Chippewas of  
Lake Superior.  
Vol. x. p. 1108.

in coin, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments, for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventh article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuity and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of  
the Mississippi.  
Vol. vii. p. 592.  
Vol. x. p. 1111.  
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi.*—For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, in money, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for support of schools, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh,

eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents. Chippewas of the Mississippi.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1167.

For last of twenty-six instalments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars. Vol. ix. p. 904.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars. Vol. xvi. p. 720.

For fifth of ten instalments, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for the Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa Indians.* — For ninth of ten instalments, to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handled), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars. Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa Indians. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars; and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas,  
Pillager, and  
Lake Winneba-  
goshish bands.  
Vol. x. p. 1167.

*Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands.* — For eighteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For eighteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in goods, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of thirty instalments, for purposes of utility, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for purposes of education, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of  
Red lake and  
Pembina tribe of  
Chippewas.  
Vol. xiii. pp.  
668, 689.

*Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas.* — For this amount, as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling-twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for same objects, for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for pay of one blacksmith, one physician who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians; each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles' travel, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, two thousand dollars.

Choctaws.  
Vol. vii. p. 99.  
Vol. xi. p. 614.

*Choctaws.* — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and



thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars. Choctaws.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity of iron and steel, per ninth article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum, per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles treaty January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents.

*Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.* — For third of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars. Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. Vol. xii. p. 365.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

*Creeks.* — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks. Vol. vii. p. 36. Vol. xi. p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel of shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

## Creeks.

For wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents.

## Crows.

*Crows.*— For fourth of thirty instalments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woollen socks, as per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 651.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments to supply three hundred and fifty boys, and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each, per same article, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

For pay of a physician, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments, for pay of teacher, and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article of the same treaty, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

For third of four instalments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops, as per twelfth article of the same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of the same treaty, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand dollars.

## Delawares.

Vol. vii. pp. 188, 327.

*Delawares.*— For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty, of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of October third, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum,

being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand three hundred and four dollars. Delawares.  
Vol. x. p. 1049.

*D'Wamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory.* — For thirteen instalments on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars. D'Wamish  
and other allied  
tribes in Wash-  
ington territory.  
Vol. xii. p. 928.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

*Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes.* — For fourth of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars. Flatheads and  
other confeder-  
ated tribes.  
Vol. xii. p. 976.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gun smiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per

Flatheads, &c. fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres. *Gros Ventres.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Iowas. *Iowas.* — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas. *Kansas.* — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos. *Kickapoos.* — For nineteenth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For nineteenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, per second article treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. xiii. p. 624. To enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the proportionate amount of funds, and the cash value thereof, to which any members of said tribe may be entitled who have become citizens of the United States, as provided in said treaty, and, by converting so much of the securities of said Indians as may be necessary for this purpose, pay the same to each person so entitled, under such rules as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until said children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. *Klamath and Modoc Indians.* — For second of five instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow makers' shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one car-

penyer, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars. Klamath and Modoc Indians

For seventh of twenty instalments, to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

*Makah Tribe.* — For third of ten instalments of thirty thousand dollars (being the fifth series), under direction of the President, as per fifth article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars. Makah tribe.  
Vol. xii. p. 940

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

*Menomonees.* — For seventh of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents. Menomonees.  
Vol. x. p. 1065.

*Miamies of Kansas.* — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars. Miamies of Kansas.  
Vol. vii. p. 191.  
Vol. x. p. 1095.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 459.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

*Miamies — Eel River.* — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Miamies, Eel river.  
Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles treaty of September thirty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. pp. 114,  
115.

*Miamies of Indiana.* — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents. Miamies of Indiana.  
Vol. x. p. 1095.

*Molels.* — For pay of teachers of manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, three thousand dollars. Molels.

*Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks,

and Sheep-  
Eaters.

may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navajoes.

Vol. xv. p. 669.

*Navajoes.* — For fourth of ten instalments, of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for eight thousand Navajoe Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be used by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuit (say one thousand four hundred families), fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, two thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, ten thousand dollars.

Nez Perces  
Indians.  
Vol. xii. p. 958.

*Nez Perces Indians.* — For third of five instalments of third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow-maker, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 650.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of sixteen instalments, for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and the furniture therefor, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, three thousand five hundred dollars.

*Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For eighteenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Nisqually,  
Puyallup, and  
other tribes and  
bands of Indians.  
Vol. x. p. 1133.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, per tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.*—For fourth of thirty instalments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

Northern  
Cheyennes and  
Arapahoes.  
Vol. xv. p. 655.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming (say one thousand eight hundred souls), in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

*Omahas.*—For fifth of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Omahas.  
Vol. x. p. 1044.

For seventh of ten instalments, for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 668.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for support of blacksmith shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

*Osages.*—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Osages.

Vol. vii. p. 240.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 687.

*Ottos and Missourias.*—For fifth of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Ottos and  
Missourias.  
Vol. x. p. 1039.

*Pawnees.*—For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which is to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

Pawnees.

Vol. xi. p. 729.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article treaty of

**Pawnees.**

September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, one engineer, and two teachers, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, two thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of two school-houses for the use and benefit of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, including dormitories for the children attending the manual-labor school, and for providing school-furniture, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the employment of three teachers and two assistant teachers, and providing the schools with fuel, books, and stationery, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

**Poncas.**

Vol. xii. p. 997.

*Poncas.*—For ninth of ten instalments (second series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President, in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for subsistence and clothing, ten thousand dollars.

**Pottawatomies.**

Vol. vii. p. 51.

*Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-five cents.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, two hundred and nine dollars and eighteen cents.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Vol. vii. p. 296.

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty of



July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-four cents. Pottawatomes.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and eighty-three dollars and three cents.

For interest on two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety cents.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty with Pottawattomie Indians of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those members of the tribe who are entitled thereto under said treaty provisions a pro-rata share of their tribal funds, fifty-four thousand ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents. Vol. xii. p. 1192.  
Vol. xiv. p. 763.  
See Post, p. 452.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty with Pottawatomes of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those members of the tribe who are entitled to allotments of eighty acres of land each, the cash value of the same, estimated at one dollar per acre, the said amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the Pottawatomie lands, seven thousand two hundred dollars; making in all sixty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

*Pottawatomes of Huron.* — For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomes of Huron.  
Vol. vii. p. 105.

*Quapaws.* — For education, during the pleasure of the President, one thousand dollars. Quapaws.  
Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith's shop, one thousand sixty dollars.

For one farmer, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

*Qui-nai-elt and Quie-leh-ute Indians.* — For third of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series), for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars. Qui-nai-elt and Quie-leh-ute Indians.  
Vol. xii. p. 972.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructions, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

*River Crows.* — For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President from time to time may determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars. River Crows.

- Rogue Rivers. *Rogue Rivers.* — For third of five instalments, in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty of September tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. *Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.* — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 85. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 541. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 596. For fourth of five instalments, for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, one hundred dollars.
- For fourth of five instalments, for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 540. *Seminoles.* — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Seminoles. Vol. xi. p. 702. For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. xiv. p. 756. For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.
- Senecas. *Senecas.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 161. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 179. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.
- Vol. xv. p. 515. For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 349. *Senecas of New York.* — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.
- Senecas of New York. 1831, ch. 28, Vol. iv. p. 442. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- 1846, ch. 34, Vol. ix. p. 35. For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.
- Senecas and *Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth

article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, Shawnees. one thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.

*Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederate Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts.* — For fourth of five instalments, for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawnees, five hundred dollars. Senecas, Mixed Senecas, &c. Vol. xv. pp. 515, 520.

For fourth of six instalments, for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

*Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. x. p. 1056.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 161.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

#### SHOSHONES.

*Eastern Bands.* — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars. Shoshones. Eastern bands.

*Western Bands.* — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars. Western bands.

*Northwestern Bands.* — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars. Northwestern bands. Vol. xiii. p. 663.

*Goship Band.* — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, one thousand dollars. Goship band. Vol. xiii. p. 682.

#### SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

*Shoshones.* — For third of thirty instalments, to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years; and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For second of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for one thousand eight hundred persons roaming, and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and black-

Shoshones and Bannocks. Shoshones.

Shoshones. smith, as per tenth article treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and  
Vol. xv. p. 676. sixty-eight, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, under the same act and treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron and steel and other materials, under the same article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Bannocks.

*Bannocks.* — For third of thirty instalments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for four hundred females over the age of twelve years; and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for four hundred boys and girls, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For third of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for eight hundred persons roaming, and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, sixteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannocks, fifteen thousand dollars.

Shoshones,  
Bannocks,  
and other bands  
of Indians in  
Idaho and South-  
eastern Oregon.

*Shoshones, Bannocks, and other Bands of Indians in Idaho and South-eastern Oregon.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Six Nations of  
New York.  
Vol. vii. p. 46.

*Six Nations of New York.* — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of differ-  
ent tribes, &c.  
See Post, p. 539.

*Sioux of different Tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska, and Poncas on the Great Sioux Reservation, and Families of Santee Dakota Sioux who have taken Homesteads at or near Flandreau, in Dakota Territory.* — For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, two thousand dollars.

For third of thirty instalments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age; and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of thirty instalments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture, two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

For third of four instalments, for purchase of seven million three hundred thousand pounds of beef, and the same quantity of flour, for twenty thousand persons, under tenth article treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence of Yankton Sioux, one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 638.

For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods, to

be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

*Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.

*Yankton Tribe of Sioux.* — For fourth of ten instalments (second series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

Yankton tribe of Sioux.

Vol. xi. p. 744.

For transportation of goods, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Sioux on the Milk River Reservation.* — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sioux on the Milk river reservation.

*Wall-Pah-Pee Tribe of Snake Indians.* — For first of ten instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Wall-pah-pee tribe of Snake Indians.  
Vol. xiv. p. 683.

*S'Klallams.* — For third of five instalments on sixty thousand dollars (being the fifth series), under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.  
Vol. xii. p. 934.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For support of a smith, and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, five hundred dollars.

*Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians.* — For ninth of ten instalments, for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Tabeguache band of Utah Indians.  
Vol. xiii. p. 675.

For ninth of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of blacksmith, as per tenth article of same treaty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

*Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.* — For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote,

Weeminuche,  
Yampa, Grand  
river, and Uin-  
tah bands of  
Utes.  
Vol. xv. p. 622.

farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For transportation of such goods as may be purchased for said Indians seven thousand dollars.

Teton Sioux.

*Teton Sioux.* — For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase subsistence and clothing for the Teton and other bands of Sioux in the vicinity of Fort Peck, Montana Territory, and for such other objects as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, may deem necessary and advisable, to promote the civilization and improvement of said Indians, five hundred thousand dollars. But this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of such portions of said bands only, and for such time as they maintain friendly relations to the United States.

Umpquas (Cow  
Creek band).  
Vol. x. p. 1027.

*Umpquas (Cow Creek Band).* — For nineteenth of twenty instalments, in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty of September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and  
Calapooias of  
Umpqua valley,  
Oregon.  
Vol. x. p. 1126.

*Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.* — For third of five instalments, of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Walla-Walla,  
Cayuse, and  
Umatilla tribes.  
Vol. xii. p. 947.

*Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes.* — For third of five instalments of third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school building, and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Wichitas, and other affiliated Bands, and Indians in Country leased from Choctaws.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical

Wichitas,  
and other affil-  
iated bands, and

pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Indians in country leased from Choctaws.

*Winnebagoes.* — For interest on eight hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, forty-four thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-six cents.

Winnebagoes.  
Vol. vii. p. 545.  
Vol. xii. p. 628.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments of interest on seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand and three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents.

For transportation of goods, three thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at such times and in such sums as he shall deem expedient and necessary for the benefit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, in improving their lands, purchasing stock and agricultural implements, erecting houses, providing schools, and in any other way promoting their civilization and comfort, the said amount to be taken from the sum in the treasury of the United States belonging to said tribe, one hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the the ninth and tenth sections of the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes, in the manner therein provided, ten thousand and seventy-one dollars and eighty-four cents, and that the minor children of Sophia Foyles shall be taken and deemed as within the purview of said sections, and shall, through a lawful guardian, be entitled to the benefits thereof; and it is hereby declared to be the intention and meaning of said ninth and tenth sections to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to each and every Winnebago Indian, lawfully resident in the State of Minnesota at the date of said act, in accordance with the conditions of said two sections, an allotment of land, who have not heretofore received the same in quantity as provided in the treaty of April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

1870, ch. 296,  
§ 9.  
Vol. xvi. p. 361

Vol. xii. p. 1101.

*Yakama Nation.* — For third of five instalments, of third series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

Yakama nation.  
Vol. xii. p. 953.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

**Yakama nation.** For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteen of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service.  
Survey of reserves, &c.

#### GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

For survey of Indian reserves under treaty stipulations, fifty-five thousand dollars.

No part for those of Choctaws, Seminoles, and Creeks, without, &c.  
Grand Ronde reservation.

For the surveys of exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and subdividing portions of the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the survey of the reserved lands of the Choctaws, Seminoles, or Creeks, or of the lands of the Cherokees east of the ninety-sixth meridian, without the consent of said Indians first expressed in open council in the usual manner: *And provided further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for surveying Grand Ronde reservation the same as allowed for the survey of other similar reservations in the State of Oregon, out of any money heretofore appropriated for that purpose, should he deem it just.

Indian commission.

1869, ch. 16, § 4.  
Vol. xvi. p. 40.  
Commission continued.

Any commissioner may investigate, &c.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and said commission is hereby continued, with the powers and duties heretofore provided by law; *Provided*, That any member of the board of Indian commissioners is hereby empowered to investigate all contracts, expenditures, and accounts in connection with the Indian service, and shall have access to all books and papers relating thereto in any government office; but the examination of vouchers and accounts by the executive committee of said board shall not be a prerequisite of payment.

Arizona.  
Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona.

*Arizona.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under



the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of the Indian service in California;

*California.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eighty-five thousand dollars.

*Colorado Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory;

*Dakota Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory;

*Idaho Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

*Montana Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Montana Territory;

*Nevada.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Nevada;

*New Mexico.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

*Oregon.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including transportation of annuity goods and presents (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties), and for paying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon (not parties to any treaty), and for pay of necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

Oregon;

*Washington Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including transportation of annuity goods and presents (where no special provision is made therefor by treaties) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians (not parties to any treaty), and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington Territory;

*Utah Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, including transportation and necessary expenses of delivering provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Utah Territory;

*Wyoming Territory.* — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural im-

Wyoming Territory.

plements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

Indians on  
Utah valley  
reservation.

For this amount, to purchase subsistence and clothing for the Indians located upon the Utah Valley reservation in Utah, and for such other objects as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary and advisable to promote the civilization and improvement of said Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Delivery of  
annuities, &c.,  
to Indians in  
Minnesota and  
Michigan.

Irrigating canal  
on Colorado  
reservation.

For transportation, and the necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, six thousand dollars.

*Collecting and locating the Colorado River Indians in Arizona.*—

For completing the construction of the irrigating canal on the Colorado reservation in Arizona, twenty thousand dollars.

Choctaw and  
Chickasaw agency,  
Indian Territory.

See *Post*, p. 461.

Interest on  
trust-fund  
stocks belonging  
to the

*Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency, Indian Territory.*— For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection, at New Boggy depot, in the Indian Territory, of a building, to be used as an office for the agent to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, five thousand dollars.

*Interest on Trust-Fund Stocks.*— For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes (and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior), for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, viz.:—

Cherokees;

For interest on the Cherokee national fund, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on the Cherokee school-fund, two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Chickasaws;

For interest on the Chickasaw national fund, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund, one hundred dollars.

Choctaws;

For interest on the Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Creeks;

For interest on the Creek orphans' fund, four thousand and forty-eight dollars.

Delawares;

For interest on the Delaware general fund, nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

Iowas;

For interest on the Iowas' fund, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Kaskaskias,  
Weas, Peorias,  
and Piankeshaws;

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' fund, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Menomonees;

For interest on the Menomonees' fund, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Ottawas and  
Chippewas;

For interest on the Ottawas and Chippewas' fund, two hundred and thirty dollars.

Pottawatomes.

For interest on the Pottawatomes' educational fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent ex-  
penses.

For contingent expenses of trust-funds, three thousand dollars.

Secretary of  
the Interior to  
investigate and  
report upon the  
civilization of  
the Indian tribes,  
&c.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make careful inquiry into the condition in point of civilization of the several tribes mentioned in this act, and he shall report thereon in detail at the next session of Congress, showing the progress of such tribes respectively towards civilization, with recommendations for such aid by furnishing animals and utensils for grazing and farming as may appear useful.

Removal of  
Flatheads to,  
&c.

Vol. xii. p. 976.

For the removal of the Flathead Indians to the general or Jocko reservation, set apart for said Indians by the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, according to the order of the President, made November fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian service in lieu of such as may be lost or destroyed in transportation by water, and only to be used to the extent of such loss, twenty thousand dollars.

Purchases in lieu of goods, &c., lost.

For fulfilling treaty obligations of the United States with Wyandotte Indians, as provided in the thirteenth article of the treaty concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the following amounts ascertained to be due by the board of commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, as per their report dated March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz.: taxes unjustly collected by the territorial government of Kansas in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty, to be refunded, eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents; to enable the Wyandottes to establish themselves in their new homes in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States.

Payments to Wyandotte Indians.  
Vol. xv. p. 516.

For this amount, to assist the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians to establish themselves in their new homes, the said amount to be taken from the invested fund of said confederated tribe in accordance with the stipulations contained in the twenty-fourth article of the treaty with these and other tribes of Indians, of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

To place the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws in their new homes.  
Vol. xv. p. 519.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to prepare and submit to Congress a plan for equitably extinguishing, as far as possible, the separate claims upon the government of the United States for annuities and allowances of diminished Indian tribes, and also for providing, on a uniform basis, for all Indians who are collected at the same agency: *Provided*, That no annuity, either of money or goods, provided for in this act, shall be paid to tribes which are at war with the United States.

Secretary of the Interior to submit a plan for equitably extinguishing certain claims for annuities, &c.  
Nothing to be paid to hostile tribes.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to expend, for the removal of the Chippewa Indians to the White Earth Lake reservation, in Minnesota, for their subsistence for six months after their removal, and for improvements on the said reservation, the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made for such removal, subsistence, and so forth, and now on the books of the Treasury Department, amounting, in the aggregate, to fifty-seven thousand and seventy-nine dollars and forty-four cents.

Removal of the Chippewas to White Earth Lake reservation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Indians on the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota, in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, conditioned upon the assent of the Mississippi band of Chippewas, first expressed in open council in the usual manner, to the settlement of the Otter-Tail band of Pillagers upon the White Earth reservation, with equal rights in respect to the lands within its boundaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Civilization of Indians on White Earth reservation.

Chippewas to consent to Otter-Tail band of Pillagers settling thereon.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to apply the balance on hand of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act for the support of industrial and other schools among the Indian tribes not otherwise provided for," and so forth, at such times, in such sums, and for such tribes and bands as, in his opinion, may be required.

Balance of former appropriation for schools, how to be applied, &c.  
1870, ch. 296.  
Vol. xvi. p. 359.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of holding a general council of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, as provided by the treaties with said tribes in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, fourteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be neces-

Expenses of general council of Cherokee, &c., Indians.  
Vol. xiv. pp. 753, 772, 788, 802.

What other tribes may send delegates to general council, &c.

sary: *Provided*, That any other Indian tribe permanently located in said Indian Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to elect and send to said general council one delegate, and, in addition, one delegate for each one thousand Indians, being members of such tribe, on the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights and privileges, including right to compensation, as is provided for delegates of the tribes hereinbefore mentioned; and a sufficient sum to pay the per diem and mileage of such additional delegates is hereby appropriated.

Appraisement to be made of certain Cherokee lands.

SEC. 5. That the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior are hereby authorized to make an appraisement of the Cherokee lands lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude, and west of the land of the Osage Indians, in the Indian Territory, and south of the southern line of the State of Kansas, ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under their treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the settlement of friendly Indians, and report the same to Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to negotiate with the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the relinquishment of their claim to the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of the cession made by the Cherokees in the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; such relinquishment, if obtained, to be in consideration of a sufficient and permanent location for the said Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, upon the lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in the treaties of March twenty-first and June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the Secretary report the action taken by him under this provision to Congress at its next session.

Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the release of land ceded to them, and for what consideration.

Vol. xv. p. 594.

Vol. xiv. pp. 755, 785.  
Report to Congress.

Removal of Winnebagoes.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to expend, for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin, from their present homes in that State to the Winnebago reservation, in Nebraska, or to such other location as may be selected for them, and for their subsistence during such removal, and at their new homes, the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, appropriated by act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the removal of stray bands of Pottawatomes and Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to the tribes to which they respectively belong.

1870, ch. 296.

Vol. xvi. p. 359.

Rules, &c., for presenting claims for pay for depredations by Indians.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and cause to be published such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper, prescribing the manner of presenting claims arising under existing laws or treaty stipulations, for compensation for depredations committed by the Indians, and the degree and character of the evidence necessary to support such claims; he shall carefully investigate all such claims as may be presented, subject to the rules and regulations prepared by him, and report to Congress, at each session thereof, the nature, character, and amount of such claims, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence upon which his action was based: *Provided*, That no payment on account of said claim shall be made without a specific appropriation therefor by Congress.

Claims to be investigated, &c.

No payment without a specific appropriation.

Certain Chippewa Indians, with their consent, may be removed from their lands and located anew.

SEC. 8. That with the consent and concurrence of those bands of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, located on Lac de Flambeau and on Lac Court Orielles, and also of the Fond du Lac bands of said Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to remove the said bands of Indians from the tracts of lands which were set apart for them respectively and withheld from sale for their use, in accordance with the third and fourth clauses of the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and to locate said

Vol. x. p. 1110.

bands of Indians upon the tract of land set apart by the second clause of said article for the La Pointe band of said Chippewa Indians.

The lands rendered vacant under the preceding section of this act shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be the United States agent for the said Chippewa Indians, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President. Should there be upon any of the lands to be thus appraised any improvements made by or for the Indians, or for government purposes, the said commissioners shall appraise the said improvements separately. After the said lands shall have been appraised, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same at public sale to the highest bidder, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, at such place in the congressional district in which said lands are situated as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, ninety days' notice of which shall be given by advertisement in at least three newspapers of general circulation published in said congressional district; and if not sold at public sale, it may be sold in tracts of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one person, at not less than the appraised value, and upon payment therefor to cause patents in the usual form to be issued to said purchaser or purchasers for said lands: *Provided*, That no bid for separate tracts shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such tract, including the improvements, if any, thereon: *And provided further*, That bids for tracts having improvements upon them shall state the price for both the land and the improvements. The proceeds of such sales shall be invested or expended for the benefit of the Indians interested, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the approval of the President, may direct.

The commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of this act, shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of six dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travelling and other necessary expenses.

The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the appraisement and sale of the said reservations and for the removal and establishment of said Indians, as hereinbefore provided, the sum so expended to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the lands of said Indians authorized by this act.

APPROVED, May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Albert W. Gray.*

May 29, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Albert W. Gray, of Middleton, in the State of Vermont, have leave to make a new application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in horse-powers, on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and afterwards re-issued on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the said commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner and with the same effect as if it were an original application for such extension, duly filed within the time required by law, and no application therefor had heretofore been made: *Provided*, That, in case such extension shall be granted, all persons who, between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extension, have constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used such improvement in horse-powers, shall be at liberty during said extended

Vacant lands to be appraised, and by whom.

Improvements.

After appraisement lands to be offered at public sale, &c.;

if not sold at public sale, how to be disposed of.

Bids for less than appraised value not to be accepted.

Improvements. Proceeds of sales, how to be invested.

Pay of commissioners.

Appropriation for expenses of appraisement and sale.

Sum to be reimbursed.

Albert W. Gray may apply for extension of letters-patent, &c.

Proviso.

term to use, and vend to others to use, said improvement in horse-powers so constructed or used.

APPROVED, May 29, 1872.

May 29, 1872. CHAP. CCXXXV. — *An Act to increase the capital Stock and to extend the Works of the Washington Gas-Light Company.*

Washington gas-light company may increase its capital stock.

Provisos.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the capital stock of the Washington Gas-Light Company be, and the same is hereby, increased two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it not exceeding one million dollars, as the same may be required from time to time, for extending their works in the District of Columbia east of Rock Creek: *Provided, however,* That said increase of capital stock shall not be made from undivided profits of said company which have already accrued, or may hereafter accrue, but from capital actually paid in: *Provided also,* That said increased capital stock shall be subject to all the conditions of the charter of said Washington Gas-Light Company.

APPROVED, May 29, 1872.

May 30, 1872. CHAP. CCXXXIX. — *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act for the Apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth Census."*

1872, ch. 10.  
Ante, p. 28.

One additional representative in Congress to each of certain States;

how may be elected to forty-third Congress.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the following States shall be entitled to one representative each in the Congress of the United States in addition to the number apportioned to such States by the act entitled "An act for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census," approved February second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to wit: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, and be elected by separate districts, as in said act directed: *Provided,* That in the election of representatives to the forty-third Congress only, in any State which by this law is given an increased number of representatives, the additional representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of representatives therein.

APPROVED, May 30, 1872.

May 31, 1872. CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act fixing the Rank of Professors of Mathematics in the United States Navy.*

Number and rank of professors of mathematics in the United States navy.

1871, ch. 117,  
§ 9.  
Vol. xvi. p. 586.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the ninth section of the naval appropriation bill, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended by inserting, after the clause relating to the chaplains, the following clause:

There shall be three professors of mathematics, who shall have the relative rank of captain; four that of commander; and five that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872. CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act relating to the Creation of new Land Districts.*

When new land districts are made by, &c., business in original districts to

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter in case of the division of existing land districts by the erection of new ones, or by a change of boundaries by the President of the United States, all business in such original districts shall be entertained and transacted, without prej-

udice or change, until the offices in the new districts shall be duly opened by public announcement under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. be done without change until, &c.

SEC. 2. That all sales or disposals of the public lands heretofore regularly made at any land office after the said lands have been made part of another district by any act of Congress, or by any act of the President, are hereby confirmed, provided the same are free from conflict with prior valid rights. Certain sales heretofore made confirmed.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock, Arkansas.* May 31, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the Little Rock Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Arkansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon-bridge across the Arkansas river, at or near the city of Little Rock, in Arkansas; and that, when constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at the Arkansas river, at or near the location of said bridge shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation, to be paid to the owners thereof; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States in and for the eastern district of said State of Arkansas. Bridge across the Arkansas river, near Little Rock, for railroads, &c.  
All trains may pass for, &c.  
Litigation, &c.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be in any case of a less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the span over the main channel of the river at low water be less than two hundred and fifty feet, nor shall there be a greater number of spans than four crossing the remaining width of said river, and the piers of said bridge shall all be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided also*, That if any bridge shall be constructed under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be a pivot-draw over the main channel at low water, with spans of not less than one hundred and fifty feet in the clear on each side of the centre or pivot pier of said bridge, and that there shall not be a greater number of fixed spans than four crossing the remaining width of said river; and said bridge shall not be less than thirty-six feet above the low-water mark as understood at the location of said bridge, measuring to the bottom chord of said bridge, and all the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under said bridge, except when a railroad train is passing over the same; but in no case shall any unnecessary delay occur in opening said draw after the passage of such train. Bridge may be built with draw or unbroken spans;  
height and spans.  
Drawbridge; spans.  
Height of bridge and piers.  
Draw to be opened promptly.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its provisions shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge. Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.  
Charges.  
Right of way.

SEC. 4. That said bridge shall not be built or commenced until the bridge company aforesaid shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his Plans, &c., to be submitted to

Secretary of War approval, a plan with the necessary drawings of their bridge conforming and approved by him. to the above requirements, nor until he shall approve the plan and location of said bridge and notify the company of the same in writing; and Changes. should any change be made in the plan of the bridge, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be Passage of vessels. changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge Right to erect, &c., bridge may be modified. shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Act may be altered. SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge without expense to the United States, is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872. CHAP. CCXLIII. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the Post-office, United States circuit and district Courts, and internal Revenue Offices, at Utica, New York.*

Building to be erected in Utica, New York, for post-office, court-house, &c. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at Utica, New York, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices; and Appropriation. for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Plans and estimates. Limit to expenditure. No money to be used until the United States has title and the right to tax is relinquished.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872. CHAP. CCXLIV. — *An Act to change the Location of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, to the City of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Railroad National Bank of Lowell may change its location to Boston. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, now located at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to change its location to Boston in the county of Suffolk, and State aforesaid. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Rail- Change how to be effected. New name.



road National Bank of Boston, in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least in one weekly newspaper in each of the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, for not less than four successive weeks.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Notice of change.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLV. — *An Act conferring upon the Court of Claims Power to hear and determine the Claim of J. W. Parish and Company for Damages for the alleged Violation of their Contract with the United States for the Delivery of Ice.*

May 31, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That authority is hereby given to J. W. Parish and Company to commence a suit against the United States in the court of claims for the recovery of such damages as shall appear to have been sustained by them by reason of the alleged violation by agents of the United States of the contract entered into on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by and between Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper United States army, and acting medical purveyor, and the said J. W. Parish and Company, for the delivery by said firm of the whole amount of ice required to be consumed at Nashville, Saint Louis, Cairo, and Memphis during the remainder of that year; and said court is hereby invested with full power and authority to hear and determine the validity of said claim, and the amount, if any, of the damages of said J. W. Parish and Company, resulting solely from the violation of the contract, in the refusal of the government to receive the entire thirty thousand tons named in said contract.

Court of claims may hear and determine claim of J. W. Parish and company.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Potts, chief Clerk of the War Department.*

June 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of two thousand dollars be paid to John Potts, chief clerk of the War Department, for services as disbursing clerk, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, from the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful hereafter to pay for such services, at such rate, whether such clerk shall have been appointed from class four, or from a higher grade, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Payment to John Potts for services as disbursing clerk.

Such services to be paid for hereafter, whether, &c.

APPROVED, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCLIII. — *An Act to prescribe the Time for holding the Election for Electors of President and Vice-President in the State of Louisiana.*

June 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the State of Louisiana the election of representatives to the forty-third Congress, and the appointment of electors of President and Vice-President for said State, shall be on the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two; not thereafter such elections and appointment shall be on the day designated by law for the other States.

Time for holding Presidential election in Louisiana in 1872;

and afterwards,

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872. CHAP. CCLIV. — *An Act to provide for the Issue of Bonds in Lieu of destroyed or defaced Bonds of the United States.*

Bonds of the United States may be issued in lieu of those destroyed or defaced.

Called bonds to be paid.

Owners of destroyed, &c., bonds, to give bond of indemnity with sureties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, by clear and unequivocal proof, that any interest-bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed, wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations and with such restrictions as to time and retention for security or otherwise as he may prescribe, issue a duplicate of such bond, having the same time to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof: *Provided*, That where such destroyed or defaced bonds shall appear to have been of such a class or series as has been or may, before such application, be called in for redemption, instead of issuing duplicates thereof they shall be paid, with such interest only as would have been paid if presented in accordance with such call.

SEC. 2. That the owner of such destroyed or defaced bond shall surrender the same, or so much thereof as may remain, and shall file in the treasury a bond in a penal sum double the amount of said destroyed or defaced bond, and the interest which would accrue thereon until the principal thereof is due and payable, with two good and sufficient sureties, residents of the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim upon the said destroyed or defaced bond.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLV. — *An Act to further the Administration of Justice.*

In proceedings in circuit courts of the United States, when the judges differ, the opinion of the presiding justice or judge to prevail.

Upon certificate of difference of opinion, &c., either party may remove the case to the Supreme Court.

1802, ch. 31.  
Vol. ii. p. 156.

Writs of error, &c., to Supreme Court to be sued out within two years after, &c.;

to circuit court within one year, &c.

Persons under disability.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever, in any suit or proceeding in a circuit court of the United States, being held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the circuit judge or a district judge, or by the circuit judge and a district judge, there shall occur any difference of opinion between the judges as to any matter or thing to be decided, ruled, or ordered by the court, the opinion of the presiding justice or the presiding judge shall prevail, and be considered the opinion of the court for the time being; but when a final judgment, decree, or order in such suit or proceeding shall be entered, if said judges shall certify, as it shall be their duty to do if such be the fact, that they differed in opinion as to any question which, under the act of Congress of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and two, might have been reviewed by the Supreme Court on certificate of difference of opinion, then either party may remove said final judgment, decree, or order to the Supreme Court, on writ of error or appeal, according to the nature of the case, and subject to the provisions of law applicable to other writs of error or appeals in regard to bail and supersedeas.

SEC. 2. That no judgment, decree, or order of a circuit or district court of the United States, in any civil action at law or in equity, rendered after this act shall take effect, shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, on writ of error or appeal, unless the writ of error be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within two years after the entry of such judgment, decree, or order; and no judgment, decree, or order of a district court, rendered after this act shall take effect shall be reviewed by a circuit court of the United States upon like process or appeal, unless the process be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within one year after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order sought to be reviewed: *Provided*, That where a party entitled to prosecute a writ of error or to take an appeal is an infant, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, such writ of error may be prosecuted, or

such appeal may be taken, within the periods above designated after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order, exclusive of the term of such disability. The appellate court may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment, decree, or order brought before it for review, or may direct such judgment, decree, or order to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had by the inferior court as the justice of the case may require.

Power of appellate court on writs of error, &c.

SEC. 3. That the Supreme Court may at any time in its discretion, and upon such terms as it may deem just, and where the defect has not injured and the amendment will not prejudice the defendant in error, allow an amendment of a writ of error, when there is a mistake in the teste of the writ, or a seal to the writ is wanting, or when the writ is made returnable on a day other than the day of the commencement of the term next ensuing the issue of the writ, or when the statement of the title of the action or parties thereto in the writ is defective, if the defect can be remedied by reference to the accompanying record, and in all other particulars of form where the defect has not prejudiced, and the amendment will not injure, the defendant in error; and the circuit and district courts of the United States shall possess the like power of amendment of all process returnable to or before them.

Writs of error may be amended in matters of form, if, &c.

SEC. 4. That a bill of exceptions hereafter allowed in any cause shall be deemed sufficiently authenticated if signed by the judge of the court in which the cause was tried, or by the presiding judge thereof, if more than one judge sat on the trial of the cause, without any seal of court or judge being annexed thereto; and all process issued from the courts of the United States shall bear teste from the day of such issue.

Bills of exceptions, how may be authenticated.

Process when to bear teste.

SEC. 5. That the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding in other than equity and admiralty causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State within which such circuit or district courts are held, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall alter the rules of evidence under the laws of the United States, and as practiced in the courts thereof.

Practice, pleadings, &c., except in equity, &c., in United States courts to conform to those of State court.

Rules of evidence not altered.

SEC. 6. That in common-law causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States the plaintiff shall be entitled to similar remedies, by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, which are now provided for by the laws of the State in which such court is held, applicable to the courts of such State; and such circuit or district courts may, from time to time, by general rules, adopt such State laws as may be in force in the State in relation to attachments and other process; and the party recovering judgment in such cause shall be entitled to similar remedies upon the same, by execution or otherwise, to reach the property of the judgment debtor, as are now provided by the laws of the State within which said circuit or district courts shall be held in like causes, or which shall be adopted by rules as aforesaid: *Provided,* That similar preliminary affidavits or proofs, and similar security as required by such laws, shall be first furnished by the party seeking such attachment or other remedy.

In common-law causes plaintiffs to have the remedies by attachment, &c., provided by State laws in like cases.

Such laws to be adopted as rules. Preliminary proofs, &c.

SEC. 7. That whenever notice is given of a motion for an injunction out of a circuit or district court of the United States, the court or judge thereof may, if there appear to be danger of irreparable injury from delay, grant an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined until the decision upon the motion. Such order may be granted with or without security, in the discretion of the court or judge: *Provided,* That no justice of the Supreme Court shall hear or allow any application for an injunction or restraining order, except within the circuit to which he is allotted, and in causes pending in the circuit to which he is allotted, or in such causes at such place outside of the circuit as the parties may in writing stipulate, except in causes

Injunctions.

Justices of the Supreme Court not to grant injunctions, except, &c.

Indictments, &c., not to be affected by defects in matters of form only.

In criminal causes defendants may be found guilty of what offences.

Where there are several defendants the jury may agree upon a verdict as to some, &c.

Another trial for the others. Security on writs of error, &c., to be given within sixty days, or afterward by permission.

In criminal, &c., cases, judgments for fines, &c., may be enforced by execution as in civil cases.

Proviso.

In equity suits to enforce claims upon property in the district, if there is any absent defendant court may order him to appear, &c.

Order, how served.

Court to have jurisdiction if, &c.

Property within the district only affected.

Poor convicts sentenced to pay fine and costs, and imprisoned for thirty days for non-payment may be discharged.

where such application cannot be heard by the circuit judge of the circuit, or the district judge of the district.

SEC. 8. That no indictment found and presented by a grand jury in any district or circuit or other court of the United States shall be deemed insufficient, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal causes the defendant may be found guilty of any offence the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment, or may be found guilty of an attempt to commit the offence so charged: *Provided*, That such attempt be itself a separate offence.

SEC. 10. That on an indictment against several, if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict as to all, they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment shall be entered accordingly; and the cause as to the other defendants may be tried by another jury.

SEC. 11. That any party or person desiring to have any judgment, decree, or order of any district or circuit court reviewed on writ of error or appeal, and to stay proceedings thereon during the pendency of such writ of error or appeal, may give the security required by law therefor within sixty days after the rendition of such judgment, decree, or order, or afterward with the permission of a justice or judge of the said appellate court.

SEC. 12. That in all criminal or penal causes in which judgment or sentence has been or shall be rendered, imposing the payment of a fine or penalty, whether alone or with any other kind of punishment, the said judgment, so far as the fine or penalty is concerned, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant in like manner as judgments in civil cases are enforced: *Provided*, That where the judgment directs that the defendant shall be imprisoned until the fine or penalty imposed is paid, the issue of execution on the judgment shall not operate to discharge the defendant from imprisonment until the amount of the judgment is collected or otherwise paid.

SEC. 13. That when in any suit in equity, commenced in any court of the United States, to enforce any legal or equitable lien or claim against real or personal property within the district where such suit is brought, one or more of the defendants therein shall not be an inhabitant of or found within the said district, or shall not voluntarily appear thereto, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order directing such absent defendant to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill at a certain day therein to be designated, which order shall be served on such absent defendant, if practicable, wherever found, or where such personal service is not practicable, such order shall be published in such manner as the court shall direct; and in case such absent defendant shall not appear, plead, answer, or demur within the time so limited, or within some further time, to be allowed by the court in its discretion, and upon proof of the service of publication of said order, and of the performance of the directions contained in the same, it shall be lawful for the court to entertain jurisdiction, and proceed to the hearing and adjudication of such suit in the same manner as if such absent defendant had been served with process within the said district, but said adjudication shall, as regards such absent defendant without appearance, affect his property within such district only.

SEC. 14. That when a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to be imprisoned and pay a fine, or fine and cost, or to pay a fine, or fine and cost, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of such fine, or fine and cost, such convict may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such

fine, or fine and cost, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter; and if on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and that he has not any property exceeding twenty dollars in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil precept for debt by the laws of (state where oath is administered); and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God." And thereupon such convict shall be discharged, the commissioner giving to the jailer or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

Discharge of poor convicts.

Proceedings.

SEC. 15. That if at any time after such discharge of such convict it shall be made to appear that in taking the aforesaid oath he swore falsely, he may be indicted, convicted, and punished for perjury, and be liable to the penalties prescribed in section thirteen of an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

If the convict swears falsely, he may be punished for perjury. 1825, ch. 65, § 13. Vol. iv. p. 118.

SEC. 16. That the fees of the commissioner for the examination and certificate provided for in this act shall be five dollars per day for every day that he shall be engaged in such examination.

Fees of commissioners.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-office Department for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

June 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Appropriation for post-office department.

1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For inland mail transportation, thirteen million twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Inland mails.

For pay of mail-messengers, six hundred and three thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Messengers.

For pay of route-agents, nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand and five dollars.

Route agents.

For pay of mail-route messengers, seventy thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

Mail-route messengers.

For pay of local agents, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Local agents.

For pay of railway post-office clerks, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of baggage-masters in charge of through-mails, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Baggage-masters.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred thousand dollars.

Foreign mails.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Ship, &c., letters.

For compensation to postmasters, five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers.

For pay of clerks for post-offices, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Paper and twine.	For wrapping-paper, thirty thousand dollars.
Letter-balances.	For twine, thirty-eight thousand dollars.
Blank-agents.	For letter-balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Office furniture, &c.	For compensation to blank-agents and assistants, ten thousand dollars.
	For office furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars.
	For construction of coal-vaults, six thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-five cents.
	For altering windows to doors in court-yard, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
	For altering sky-lights and ventilation, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
	For doors on book-cases, and other repairs thereon, in library and dead-letter office, three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents.
Advertising; no part, &c.	For advertising, seventy thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this sum shall be paid to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail-routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.
Postage-stamps and stamped envelopes.	For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
Envelopes not to contain, &c.	For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers, four hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no envelope, as furnished by the government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.
Distributing agents.	For pay of distributing agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency, seven thousand dollars.
Mail depredations and special agents.	For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
	For ten additional special agents, at rates of compensation now provided by law, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
	For chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Mail bags, &c.;	For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
locks and keys.	For mail-locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.
Stamps for post-marking and cancelling.	For post-marking and cancelling stamps for offices, twelve thousand dollars.
Post-route maps.	For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty-two thousand dollars.
Foreign balances.	For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Rent, fuel, and lights.	For rent of post-offices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
	For fuel for post-offices, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.
	For lights for post-offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
Stationery.	For stationery and miscellaneous items for post-offices, forty thousand dollars.
	For registered package-envelopes, forty-two thousand dollars.
Envelopes.	For official envelopes for the use of postmasters, forty-nine thousand dollars.
	For envelopes for return of dead-letters to the writers, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Fees to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks.	For fees to United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and counsel necessarily employed by special agents of the Post-office Department, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, ten thousand dollars.
Engraving, &c.	For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay Augustine Bacon, of Georgia, for services as post-route agent, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Augustine Bacon.

The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

Married women, &c., their liability and official bonds.

SEC. 2. That the postmaster of every city where branch post-offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post-offices or stations, postal money-orders payable at any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster, and his sureties, shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money-orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money-orders, and the disposal of money-order funds, in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money-orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

Postal money-orders may be issued by certain clerks in charge of branch post-offices, &c.

Existing laws made applicable.

SEC. 3. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Appropriation for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty-days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: *Provided*, That all steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than four thousand tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General whether this condition has been complied with: *Provided*, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. And the government of the United States shall have the right in case of war to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: *Provided*, The price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for.

Additional monthly mail to be contracted for. Pay.

United States mails to be carried without additional charge.

What steamships to be accepted for such service;

to be fitted for the naval service;

officers thereof to be citizens, &c.

1864, ch. 170. Vol. viii. p. 201.

Steamers may be taken by the United States in case of war. Pay.

[The provision referred to for "steamers of the Brazilian line" was stricken from the bill, H. R. 1070.]

Steamship service between the United States and Brazil;

San Francisco and Sandwich Islands.

Conditional further appropriation for year ending June 30, 1873.

Partial repeal of acts

1847, ch. 63, § 12.

Vol. ix. p. 201.

1851, ch. 20, § 8.

Vol. ix. p. 591.

Carrying of free matter, how to be paid for.

Persons hereafter appointed officers, &c., in any executive department not to act as counsel in certain cases within, &c.

If contract for semi-monthly service between San Francisco and China, &c., is made with Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the money payable under it to be paid only while, &c.  
Proviso.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That if the revenues of the post-office department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the post-office department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

And section twelve of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to establish certain post-routes, and for other purposes;" and section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," so far as said sections provide for specific permanent appropriations for carrying free matter in the mails for the several departments and for members of Congress, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And hereafter payment for carrying such free matter shall be made out of the annual appropriations.

SEC. 5. That it shall not be lawful for any person who shall hereafter be appointed an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the executive departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in said departments while he was said officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee.

SEC. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or shall be performed in the said company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steamships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and no longer: *Provided*, That said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.  
1867, ch. 61.  
Vol. xiv. p. 399.

CHAP. CCLVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who die destitute may be buried in national cemeteries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who may die in a destitute condition, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLVIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company.*

Right of way through public lands granted to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Co.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of enabling the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Dakota, to extend its road and branches by the most advantageous and practicable lines, in accordance with its charters, the



right of way through the public lands in the Territory of Dakota be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company. Said right of way hereby granted to said company is to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the central line of said road and branches where they may pass over the public lands; and there is also hereby granted to said company all necessary ground, not to exceed twenty acres for each ten miles in length of the main line of said railroad, for station-buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-stations, and so forth. And when it may be necessary to use material from the public lands for the construction of said road, it may be done; but no private property shall be taken for the use of said company, in said Territory, except in the manner now provided by the laws thereof relative to the taking of such property for like uses, and in which manner it may be done, with compensation to the owners as therein provided.

Extent of grant

Land for depots, shops, &c.

Materials for construction.

SEC. 2. That the said company shall have power to mortgage, in the usual manner, its franchise, road-bed, and all property of every kind belonging to said company, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for the entire length of said road, upon such terms as may to said company seem best; but in no case shall the United States be liable, in any manner whatever, for any act or thing done by said company.

The company may mortgage its road, &c. Limit to amount.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass on the route of said road.

Rights of other roads.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall locate the route of said railroad, and file a map of such location within one year in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall complete its railroad within ten years of the passage of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or denying the authority of the legislature of Dakota Territory to create railroad corporations.

Route to be located, &c., and road completed within, &c.

SEC. 5. That Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever in its judgment the interests of the people may require it.

This act may be altered.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLIX. — *An Act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the Year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.*

June 1, 1872.

WHEREAS Congress did provide by an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said international exhibition and memorial celebration under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

Preamble. 1871, ch. 105. Vol. xvi. p. 470.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a*

Corporation

created called  
the "Centennial  
Board of Fi-  
nance."  
Powers.

Corporators  
from

Alabama;

Arizona;

Arkansas;

California;

Colorado;

Connecticut;

Dakota;

Delaware;

District of

Columbia;

Florida;

Georgia;

Idaho;

Illinois.

body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts supplementary thereto; and said Centennial Board of Finance shall consist of the following-named persons, their associates and successors, from the States and Territories as herein set forth;

*Alabama.* — At large: Robert M. Patton, John W. Darr, William H. Barnes, William Miller, Edward W. Pettus, Benjamin S. Turner. First district: John Hardy, J. M. Withers. Second district: E. R. Mitchell, Robert W. Healy. Third district: Oeola Kyle, Culen A. Battle. Fourth district: Joseph H. Speed, G. W. M. Golson. Fifth district: William H. Forney, Richard W. Walker. Sixth district: William H. Campbell, Charles Gibson. For additional district: Josiah Morris, E. M. Keils.

*Arizona.* — Augustus H. Whiting, Charles H. Lord.

*Arkansas.* — At large: A. P. Bishop, James Torrens, D. C. Casey, George R. Weeks. First district: John T. Jones, William R. Miller. Second district: Henry B. Morse, James W. Mason. Third district: Irving W. Fuller, Samuel W. Williams. For additional district: H. A. Millen, Joseph Stanley.

*California.* — At large: A. S. Hallidie, Thomas H. Selby, George Oulton, Nathan Coombs. First district: William C. Ralston, Milton S. Latham. Second district: Leland Stanford, Edgar Mills. Third district: L. B. Mizner, John J. De Haven. For additional district: John G. Downey, T. Ellard Beans.

*Colorado.* — D. H. Moffat, junior, George W. Chilcott.

*Connecticut.* — At large: James G. Batterson, Benjamin Douglas, John F. Slater, Orrin Benedict, Eli Whitney. First district: Ward Cheney, George Maxwell. Second district: Charles Parker, Charles Atwater. Third district: John Tracy, Henry P. Haven. Fourth district: Nathaniel Wheeler, E. Grove Lawrence.

*Dakota.* — M. K. Armstrong, John A. Burbank.

*Delaware.* — Henry G. Banning, Nathaniel Williams, Joseph P. Comegys, William Townsend, J. Turpin Moore, William D. Waples.

*District of Columbia.* — Henry D. Cooke, Alexander R. Shepherd.

*Florida.* — At large: John J. Philbrick, J. W. Maynard, M. L. Stearns, Philip Walter, L. G. Dennis, E. M. Cheney. First district: F. C. Humphrey, S. Conant.

*Georgia.* — At large: George S. Owen, B. C. Yancy, R. M. Stiles, J. O. Waddell. First district: F. M. Nightingal, William J. Young. Second district: D. B. Harrell, E. G. Raiford. Third district: H. H. Carey, Samuel Hunt. Fourth district: James C. Freeman, L. N. Whittle. Fifth district: H. R. Casey, Pope Barrow. Sixth district: J. H. Nichols, J. B. Charlton. Seventh district: Thomas C. Howard, J. R. Towers. Eighth district: James Johnson, Alexander G. Murray. Ninth district: C. D. McCutchen, Joseph H. Wilkins.

*Idaho.* — E. A. Stevenson, James H. Slater.

*Illinois.* — At large: A. C. Babcock, James H. Bowen, John M. Reynolds, J. M. Gregory. First district: Thomas B. Bryan, George W. Gage. Second district: Henry Greenbaum, R. T. Crane. Third dis-

trict: Ezra B. McCagg, Clark W. Upton. Fourth district: William H. Hawkins, M. L. Joslyn. Fifth district: John H. Addams, George M. Hunt. Sixth district: W. H. Van Epps, E. D. Sweeney. Seventh district: E. L. Waterman, James C. Kercheval. Eighth district: Newberry L. Fort, James W. Strevell. Ninth district: Horace G. Anderson, Boothe Nettleton. Tenth district: George W. Hall, James H. Reed. Eleventh district: James W. Singleton, J. M. Bush. Twelfth district: David A. Brown, John Ricks. Thirteenth district: George W. Funk, A. B. Nicholson. Fourteenth district: W. H. Barnes, David Bailey. Fifteenth district: James Steele, S. W. Moulton. Sixteenth district: Aaron H. H. Rountree, Charles Hoiles. Seventeenth district: Ernst Wider, John Irwin. Eighteenth district: George W. Wall, Daniel W. Munn. Nineteenth district: John Landrigan, Thomas G. Ridgway.

Centennial  
Board of Finance,  
corporators from  
Illinois;

*Indiana.*—At large: Franklin Keyes, William J. Ball, Edwin J. Peck, E. B. Martindale, Smith Vauter, John Brownfield. First district: Hamilton Smith, Charles Viele. Second district: Washington C. De Pauw, Jesse J. Brown. Third district: Thomas Gaff, James B. Foley. Fourth district: George C. Clark, Jesse P. Liddall. Fifth district: William Wallace, Theodore R. Haughey. Sixth district: R. W. Thompson, John J. Key. Seventh district: William H. Levering, Henry Y. Morrison. Eighth district: Herman E. Sterne, James L. Evans. Ninth district: Jesse L. Williams, David Kilgore. Tenth district: John B. Howe, David Rippy. Eleventh district: George Milburn, Sidney Kieth. For additional district: John W. Grubbs, Godlove S. Orth.

Indiana;

*Iowa.*—At large: Samuel Murdock, L. W. Ross, J. M. Shaffer, F. R. West. First district: James Putnam, Arthur Bridgman. Second district: Milo Smith, John Helsinger. Third district: Benjamin B. Richards, James H. Easton. Fourth district: S. H. Curtis, J. B. Powers. Fifth district: John F. Ely, John P. Irish. Sixth district: H. S. Winslow, H. Tannehill. Seventh district: B. F. Murray, P. Gad Bryan. Eighth district: William Hale, Wayne Stennitt. Ninth district: E. R. Kirk, N. B. Hyatt.

Iowa;

*Kansas.*—Orrin T. Welch, Edward Blair, H. W. Gillett, George A. Crawford, Jacob Stotler, William A. Phillips, E. P. Purcell, Charles Robinson, F. G. Adams, James De Long.

Kansas;

*Kentucky.*—At large: Lucius Desha, Ignatius Spaulding, J. Stoddard Johnson, William W. Beckham. First district: J. C. Gilbert, F. W. Darby. Second district: Lucius P. Little, W. W. Kendall. Third district: John Burnham, A. G. Rhea. Fourth district: John M. Atherton, James Montgomery. Fifth district: John G. Baxter, R. S. Veech. Sixth district: James B. Casey, Joseph C. Hughes. Seventh district: Sanford Lyne, Robert Gayle. Eighth district: Jayson Walker, Thomas W. Varnon. Ninth district: Joseph Gardner, A. Daniel. Tenth district: Thornton F. Marshall, James L. Warring.

Kentucky;

*Louisiana.*—At large: Isaac N. Marks, William D. Wylie, C. H. Slocomb, John R. Clay, Elbert Gault, Moses H. Crowell. First district: Effingham Lawrence, C. E. Girardey. Second district: S. H. Kennedy, A. D. Voisin. Third district: A. J. Sypher, B. T. Beauregard. Fourth district: George Williamson, A. B. Levisse. Fifth district: A. W. Merriam, J. Frank Pargoud.

Louisiana;

*Maine.*—At large: Abner Coburn, Philander J. Carleton, Henry E. Prentiss, William L. Putnam. First district: Joshua L. Chamberlain, William P. Haines. Second district: Josiah G. Coburn, James T. Patten. Third district: Anson P. Morrill, Edmund Wilson. Fourth district: George W. Ladd, Charles Shaw. Fifth district: Charles B. Paine, Charles B. Hazeltine.

Maine;

*Maryland.*—At large: Daniel R. Magruder, Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas A. Spencer. First district: Isaac C. W. Powell, James N. Dennis. Second district: Alexander Evans, Edward Spencer.

Maryland.

Centennial  
Board of Finance,  
corporators from

Third district: James A. Henderson, William M. Marine. Fourth district: P. P. Pendleton, Enoch Pratt. Fifth district: Thomas Donaldson, Eli I. Henkle. Sixth district: J. Alfred Ritter, R. D. Johnson.

Massachusetts;

*Massachusetts.* — At large: Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, John M. Forbes. First district: William J. Rotch, J. B. D. Cogswell. Second district: Theodore Dean, Charles H. French. Third district: Alexander H. Rice, William Lloyd Garrison. Fourth district: Charles L. Woodbury, Rufus S. Frost. Fifth district: Addison Gilbert, William N. Cushing. Sixth district: Cyrus Wakefield, George O. Brastow. Seventh district: Daniel S. Richardson, Leverett Saltonstall. Eighth district: P. Emery Aldrich, Daniel Waldo Lincoln. Ninth district: H. S. Knight, Charles A. Stevens. Tenth district: Ensign H. Kellogg, Chester W. Chapin. For additional district: J. Wiley Edmunds, Emory Washburn.

Michigan;

*Michigan.* — At large: D. H. Jerome, F. B. Stockbridge, Hezekiah G. Wells, George Willard. First district: Ben Vernor, George F. Bagley. Second district: E. O. Grosvenor, C. H. Miller. Third district: Amos Root, Henry C. Lewis. Fourth district: Germain H. Mason, F. W. Curtenius. Fifth district: Hampton Rich, Charles T. Hill. Sixth district: W. M. McConnell, E. H. Thomson. Seventh district: John Divine, Henry Stephens. Eighth district: Alfred F. R. Braley, James Shearer. Ninth district: Hiram A. Burt, Perry Hannah.

Minnesota;

*Minnesota.* — At large: H. H. Sibley, Thomas Foster, Thomas Simpson, E. A. McMahon. First district: Sherman Page, H. H. Johnson. Second district: Ignatius Donnelly, George W. Batchelder. Third district: Russell Blakely, Paris Gibson.

Mississippi;

*Mississippi.* — At large: E. G. Peyton, J. F. Simmons, H. R. Pease, Samuel Young. First district: E. C. Gillenwaters, Paul Barrenger. Second district: Marion Campbell, S. S. Fairfield. Third district: A. P. Huggins, Robert Gleed. Fourth district: J. A. P. Campbell, A. Warner. Fifth district: James M. McKee, Charles Caldwell. Sixth district: John R. Lynch, John D. Moore.

Missouri;

*Missouri.* — At large: Samuel L. Sawyer, William H. Newland, William G. Elliott, C. F. Lohman. First district: Henry Overstolz, W. H. Stone. Second district: Henry T. Blow, A. Kriekhaus. Third district: Ed. Harrison, A. D. Leach. Fourth district: N. H. Dale, P. S. Sinclair. Fifth district: Nelson C. Burch, A. D. Jaynes. Sixth district: E. H. Norton, Alexander W. Doniphan. Seventh district: William R. Penick, Phillip A. Thompson. Eighth district: John M. Glover, John H. Williams. Ninth district: William A. Alexander, Charles R. Harden. For four additional districts: L. J. Matthews, Joseph L. Stephens, J. P. Strother, Thomas D. Neal, Arthur B. Barrett, James Shields, Louis V. Bogy, Samuel Gaty.

Montana;

*Montana.* — Granville Stuart, Frank Culver.

Nebraska;

*Nebraska.* — At large: John I. Redick, J. B. Weston, D. Remick, A. J. Cropsey. First district: E. H. Rogers, Alvin Saunders.

Nevada;

*Nevada.* — At large: F. A. Frittle, J. W. Haines, C. H. Eastman, Benjamin H. Meader. First district: Frank Tilford, S. H. Wright.

New Hampshire;

*New Hampshire.* — At large: Person C. Cheeney, George W. Burleigh, Dexter Richards, David Gillis. First district: Albert R. Hatch, Samuel M. Wheeler. Second district: James A. Weston, George T. Sawyer. Third district: Harry Bingham, Samuel W. Hale.

New Jersey.

*New Jersey.* — At large: Joel Parker, Charles S. Olden, Marcus L. Ward, Theodore F. Randolph. First district: Thomas H. Whitney, Thomas R. McKeen. Second district: Charles Hewitt, Gershom Mott. Third district: James Bishop, Amos Clark, jr. Fourth district: William Cowen, Charles Sitgreaves. Fifth district: Louis B. Cobb, Abram S. Hewitt. Sixth district: Thomas B. Peddie, George Peters. Seventh district: Benjamin G. Clark, Aenas Fitzpatrick.

*New Mexico.* — A. P. Sullivan, C. P. Clever.

*New York.* — At large : George Opdyke, Andrew D. White, Ira Harris, John A. King, Philo Remington, Perrin H. McGraw. First district: Stephen Taber, Erastus Brooks. Second district: Alexander Cunningham, William P. Libby. Third district: Edward Rowe, William I. Budington. Fourth district: Robert Macoy, George Ricard. Fifth district: E. J. Shandly, James Hays. Sixth district: John A. Hardenbergh, Douglas Taylor. Seventh district: Herman Uhl, Charles E. Loew. Eighth district: Edward Cooper, William C. Barrett. Ninth district: Mathew T. Brennan, Henry W. Genet. Tenth district: Saxton Smith, William H. Robertson. Eleventh district: John Conkling, James W. Taylor. Twelfth district: John P. Adriance, Charles H. Stott. Thirteenth district: J. H. Meech, Thomas Cornell. Fourteenth district: Robert Waterman, Joseph C. Y. Page. Fifteenth district: A. H. Griswold, C. R. Ingalls. Sixteenth district: George V. Hoyle, Winslow C. Watson. Seventeenth district: William Andrus, Edwin W. Foster. Eighteenth district: Thomas B. Mitchell, Horace E. Smith. Nineteenth district: Henry R. Mygatt, James H. Graham. Twentieth district: William W. Taggart, Henry E. Turner. Twenty-first district: Samuel Campbell, P. C. Costello. Twenty-second district: Henry Ten Eyck, A. H. Failing. Twenty-third district: R. Nelson Gere, Conrad Shoemaker. Twenty-fourth district: Alexander Gilchrist, Fred. L. Manning. Twenty-fifth district: Archibald Kennedy, James C. Smith. Twenty-sixth district: Abraham Lawrence, Benjamin N. Loomis. Twenty-seventh district: Rufus Scott, S. M. Thatcher. Twenty-eighth district: Joseph M. Cornell, James H. Kelley. Twenty-ninth district: Benjamin Pringle, Thomas T. Flagler. Thirtieth district: Pascal P. Pratt, William G. Fargo. Thirty-first district: Alonzo F. Hawley, Charles D. Murray. For two additional districts: John P. Acker, Daniel Pratt, Socrates N. Sherman, Winfield S. Cameron.

Centennial  
Board of Finance,  
corporators from  
New Mexico;  
New York;

*North Carolina.* — At large : D. M. Barringer, E. R. Spaulding, W. M. Shipp, Louis Hilliard. First district: Walter Clark, John M. Bateman. Second district: John Robinson, John Norfleet. Third district: Edward Kidder, John D. Williams. Fourth district: Kemp P. Battle, Isaac J. Young. Fifth District: A. M. Scales, Montford McGee. Sixth district: H. W. Guion, David Schenck. Seventh district: Joseph W. Hall, N. S. Williams. Eighth district: W. W. Rollins, Thomas L. Clingman.

North Caro-  
lina;

*Ohio.* — At large : Edward F. Noyes, B. F. Wade, William Allen, William S. Groesbeck, Martin Welker, Peter Odlin. First district: Anthony D. Bullock, Herbert Jenny. Second district: John K. Green, Charles Reemelin. Third district: Ed. A. Parrott, Durbin Ward. Fourth district: James Taylor, George Keifer. Fifth district: William Sawyer, Charles C. Marshall. Sixth district: James Wilson, William O'Collins. Seventh district: William Dennison, Richard A. Harrison. Eighth district: Willard S. Hickox, Isaac H. Pennock. Ninth district: E. B. Saddle, John Gardiner. Tenth district: Richard Mott, W. V. Way. Eleventh district: Cyrus Ellison, L. C. Damarin. Twelfth district: William L. Sullivant, W. Marshall Anderson. Thirteenth district: Charles Cooper, William P. Reid. Fourteenth district: Harrison G. Blake, Norton S. Townsend. Fifteenth district: Valentine B. Horton, Joshua Davis. Sixteenth district: Charles P. Dewey, William M. Farrar. Seventeenth district: Cornelius Aultman, Joel Sharp. Eighteenth district: Amos Townsend, Lewis Miller. Nineteenth district: Henry B. Perkins, M. C. Canfield.

Ohio;

*Oregon.* — At large : A. B. Meacham, S. Ellsworth, T. F. McPatten, L. F. Lane. First district: A. C. Gibbs, A. H. Brown.

Oregon;

*Pennsylvania.* — At large: Edwin H. Fidler, Jonathan R. Lowrie, William Colder, William M. Lyon, John H. Michener, Dr. Joshua Y.

Pennsylvania.

Centennial  
Board of Finance,  
corporators from  
Pennsylvania;

Jones. First district: R. Rundle Smith, Robert Nebinger. Second district: Joseph F. Tobias, Charles J. Stillé. Third district: John L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh. Fourth district: Matthew Baird, William Sellers. Fifth district: Lucius P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington. Sixth district: John Tracy, George H. Rupp. Seventh district: S. B. Worth, James M. Willcox. Eighth district: Isaac Eckert, Henry Bushong. Ninth district: James Myers, George M. Steinman. Tenth district: Benjamin Bannan, G. Dawson Coleman. Eleventh district: S. S. Dreher, E. J. Fox. Twelfth district: D. W. Hollenback, J. B. McCollom. Thirteenth district: M. C. Mercur, Thomas Beaver. Fourteenth district: William Cameron, Henry McCormick. Fifteenth district: C. J. T. McIntire, John Gibson. Sixteenth district: Henry J. Stahle, Samuel Philson. Seventeenth district: David McMurtrie, David Watson. Eighteenth district: M. F. Elliott, H. C. Parsons. Nineteenth district: William L. Scott, John Patton. Twentieth district: James Pierce, Joseph H. Marston. Twenty-first district: H. P. Laird, Silas M. Clark. Twenty-second district: Alexander Bradley, C. W. Batchelor. Twenty-third district: James M. Cooper, J. N. Purviance. Twenty-fourth district: George C. Reis, W. T. H. Pauley. For two additional districts: John W. Forney, Charles M. Hall, Alfred Hindekooper, Daniel M. Fox.

Rhode Island;

*Rhode Island.*—At large: William L. Slater, Albert S. Gallup, Ambrose E. Burnside, James Y. Smith. First district: Charles S. Bradley, John O. Waterman. Second district: George H. Browne, Horace Babcock.

South Carolina;

*South Carolina.*—At large: John D. Caldwell, Alva Gage, Stanley G. Trott, James D. Treadwell. First district: C. W. Dudley, S. A. Swails. Second district: W. H. Bernie, Henry Buist. Third district: F. L. Cardozo, L. Cass Carpenter. Fourth district: A. W. Cummings, Y. J. P. Owens.

Tennessee;

*Tennessee.*—At large: John C. Brown, W. H. Stephens, John Netherland, A. B. Shankland, David A. Nunn, M. V. Nash. First district: M. S. Temple, W. C. Kyle. Second district: Jacob R. Ludlow, James M. Meek. Third district: James Sevier, M. L. McConnell. Fourth district: James B. Lamb, John W. Burton. Fifth district: John W. Head, Robert Cantrell. Sixth district: A. M. Looney, Thomas McNeilly. Seventh district: D. N. Kennedy, James D. Porter. Eighth district: G. B. Black, F. B. Ragland. Ninth district: M. D. L. Stewart, Isaac M. Steele.

Texas;

*Texas.*—At large: W. K. Marshall, S. W. March, Ashbol Smith, Frederick Peterson. First district: E. B. Pickett, John C. Robertson. Second district: E. W. Taylor, S. Hare. Third district: Richard Coke, Jerome B. Robertson. Fourth district: Joseph D. Sayers, John Ireland. For two additional districts: C. C. Binkley, John J. Good, Peter W. Gray, F. L. Stockdale.

Utah;

*Utah.*—Abraham O. Smoot, Horace S. Eldredge.

Vermont;

*Vermont.*—Horace Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainard, Lawrence Barnes, George A. Merrill, H. G. Root, Jacob Estey, Luther Baker, Frederick Billings, Henry Chase, Henry Lane.

Virginia;

*Virginia.*—At large: John L. Marye, John A. Campbell, C. Y. Thomas, Lewis Webb. First district: Louis C. H. Finney, John T. Seawell. Second district: Andrew Washburne, James M. Donnan. Third district: Samuel F. Maddox, Joseph M. Humphries. Fourth district: George H. Southall, W. W. Forbes. Fifth district: William L. Cochran, Thomas Whitehead. Sixth district: Moses Walton, John Letcher. Seventh district: Robert Y. Conrad, Hugh W. Sheffy. Eighth district: Edgar Snowden, Mathew Harrison. Ninth district: R. T. Bowen, James W. Sheffy.

West Virginia.

*West Virginia.*—At large: Henry K. List, James H. Brown, J. N. Camden, Thomas Sweeney. First district: Lewis Applegate, Jonathan

M. Bennett. Second district: Francis H. Pierpoint, J. Nelson Wisner.  
Third district: William A. Quarrier, J. M. McWhorter.

Centennial  
Board of Finance,  
corporators from  
Wisconsin;

*Wisconsin.* — At large: C. C. Washburne, Alexander Mitchell, Tim. O. Howe, Charles A. Eldredge. First district: J. J. Case, James H. Howe. Second district: D. Hall, Joshua J. Guppey. Third district: John Lawler, J. C. Halloway. Fourth district: Angus Smith, D. W. Maxon. Fifth district: Charles Burchard, Joseph Vilas. Sixth district: Andrew E. Elmore, Samuel Hay. Seventh district: Dudley A. Spaulding, D. A. Baldwin. Eighth district: Thad. C. Pound, Walter D. McIndo.

*Washington.* — Selucius Garfiede, Toussant Mesplie.

Washington;  
Wyoming.

*Wyoming.* — William A. Carter, John A. Campbell.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have authority and is hereby empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States, to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock, and all holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share; and it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to prescribe rules to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy. The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which may be incident thereto. And the said corporation shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings, and full accounts, with the vouchers thereof, of all the receipts and expenditures, and the same shall be always open to the inspection of the United States Centennial Commission, or any member thereof.

Capital stock  
not to exceed  
\$10,000,000.

Certificates of  
stock.

Certain cor-  
porations may  
take stock.

Each share to  
have one vote.

Proxies.  
Proceeds of  
sales of stock.

Records and  
accounts.

SEC. 3. That books of subscription shall be open by the United States Centennial Commission, under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to its population, after which period of one hundred days, stock not taken may be sold to any person or persons or corporation willing to purchase the same.

Books of sub-  
scription to be  
open for one hun-  
dred days.

Stock not then  
taken, how to be  
sold.

SEC. 4. That after the expiration of said period of one hundred days, the United States Centennial Commission shall issue a call for a meeting, by publication in one or more newspapers published at the capital of each State and Territory, not less than thirty days prior thereto, of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been qualified; at which meeting those who may be present in person or by proxy, of whom one hundred shall constitute a quorum, shall be competent to organize and elect said officers. The said board of directors, and every subsequent board, shall be chosen by the stockholders, out of a list of one hundred stockholders, selected and nominated by the United States Centennial Commission. Nine members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no election or change of officers shall take place unless at a meeting of the board of directors, at which a majority shall be present.

First meeting  
to elect directors.

Number and  
term of office.

Quorum.

Who may be  
directors.  
Quorum of  
directors.

SEC. 5. That the said board of directors shall elect, from its own number, a president and two vice-presidents, whose term of office shall be one

President,  
vice-presidents,

treasurer, secretary, and other officers.	year, and until their successors shall have been duly qualified, and shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of the corporation, which elected and appointed officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, receiving such compensation as the board may prescribe; and the board shall also adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for its own government, and for the government of its officers, as may be deemed expedient: <i>Provided</i> , That the same shall not be inconsistent with any act of Congress or the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission.
Tenure of office, pay, &c. By-laws, &c.	SEC. 6. That as soon as the board of directors shall have been duly organized, as provided for in section five of this act, it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to deliver to the said board all stock subscription books, with the papers and records of any kind in its possession, pertaining to the same.
Proviso.	SEC. 7. That the grounds for the exhibition shall be prepared and the buildings erected by the said corporation in accordance with plans which shall have been previously adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, and the rules and regulations of said corporation, governing rates for "entrance" and "admission" fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors, or of the public, shall be fixed and established by the United States Centennial Commission; and no grant conferring rights or privileges of any description connected with the said grounds or buildings, or relating to said exhibition or celebration, shall be made without the consent of the United States Centennial Commission, and said commission shall have power to control, change, or revoke all such grants, and shall appoint all judges and examiners, and award all premiums.
United States Centennial Commission to deliver to directors, when organized, stock-books, records, &c. Grounds for the exhibition.	SEC. 8. That the Centennial Board of Finance shall have authority to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of the same, principal and interest, by mortgage upon its property and prospective income.
Admission fees, &c. Privileges, &c.	SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause to be prepared, in accordance with a design approved by the United States Centennial Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient number of certificates of stock to meet the requirements of this act; and any person found guilty of counterfeiting, or attempting to counterfeit, or knowingly circulating false certificates of stock, herein authorized, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are or may be provided by law for counterfeiting United States currency; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim, by the centennial international exhibition, or the corporation hereby created, for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by the corporation herein authorized: <i>And provided</i> , That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State; and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the centennial international exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof: <i>And provided further</i> , That no member of said Centennial Board of Finance assumes any personal liability for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the corporation authorized by this act.
Corporation may issue bonds secured by mortgage.	SEC. 10. That as soon as practicable after the said exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and, after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders, pro rata, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock. And it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of said cor-
Secretary of the Treasury to cause certificates of stock to be prepared.	
Penalty for counterfeiting, &c. United States not to be liable.	
No State law to be interfered with.	
No personal liability of members of corporation.	
When exhibition is closed, corporation to close up its affairs.	



poration, to audit its accounts, and submit, in a report to the President of the United States, the financial results of the centennial exhibition.

SEC. 11. That the commission created by the act referred to in the preamble of this act is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, with power to do such acts, and enter into such obligations, as may be promotive of the purposes for which such commission was established. Its title shall be the United States Centennial Commission. It shall have a common and corporate seal, and possess all the rights incident to corporate existence.

United States Centennial Commission made a corporation.

SEC. 12. That the alternate commissioners appointed pursuant to section four of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, referred to in the preamble to this act, shall have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates and serve on committees, but shall have no vote. The appointment of all commissioners and alternate commissioners made since March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter exist, whether by death, resignation, removal from the State or Territory, or otherwise, shall be filled, at any time hereafter, in like manner as is provided in said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners.

Power of alternate commissioners.

Appointment of commissioners and alternates ratified.

Vacancies.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to make report, from time to time, to the President of the United States, of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the result of the United States Centennial Celebration and Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

United States Centennial Commission to make report.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act in Relation to the Construction of a new Jail for the District of Columbia.*

June 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior, the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the governor of said District are hereby created a board of commissioners, with full power to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia," and the acts amendatory thereof; and the said commissioners are directed to cause the work of building the jail therein provided for to be entered upon without delay: *Provided*, That the said board shall have authority to change the site heretofore selected, and adopt such plans as shall, to the said commissioners, seem to be for the best interests of the District of Columbia. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to place to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said sum the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend in the construction of a jail, as is herein provided; and in order that the work upon said jail shall begin without delay, the appropriation herein made shall take effect immediately: *Provided*, That the plans and designs for said jail shall be prepared by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and the work shall be done under his supervision, subject to the approval of said commissioners.

Board of commissioners to build jail in the District of Columbia;

who to constitute, their powers, &c.

1866, ch. 236.  
Vol. xiv. p. 231.  
1867, ch. 152.  
Vol. xiv. p. 423.  
Vol. xiv. p. 575.  
Vol. xv. p. 245.  
Change of site.

Appropriation.

Plans, &c.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for a part of the cost of said jail, it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, and they are hereby required, to assess and cause to be collected, by tax or otherwise, and pay in[to] the treasury of the United States, at or before the completion of said jail, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and upon default of the payment of the sum aforesaid into the treasury of the United States at

District of Columbia to raise by tax \$125,000 for part of cost of jail.

Tax, how to  
be levied and  
collected.

the time before mentioned, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a collector, whose duty it shall be to proceed with the collection of the taxes as assessed by the legislative assembly in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And if the said District of Columbia shall neglect, fail, or refuse to assess such tax, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to make such levy and proceed to its collection as aforesaid. And all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXI.—*An Act granting a Right of Way to the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company.*

Right of way  
through public  
lands granted to  
the Utah, Idaho  
& Montana R. R.  
Co., for railroad  
and telegraph  
purposes.

Corporation  
legalized;

may increase  
its capital stock;

may take mater-  
ials, &c., from  
public lands, &c.

No private  
property to be  
taken except by,  
&c.  
1864, ch. 216, § 3.  
Vol. xiii. p. 357.  
1862, ch. 120.  
Vol. xii. p. 489.

Corporation  
may mortgage  
its road, &c., for  
not over, &c.,  
and issue bonds.

Proviso.

Other roads  
may be built  
through any de-  
file on the route  
of this road.

Road when to  
be located and  
completed.

Act may be  
altered, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of enabling the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, which said organization is hereby legalized and made valid, to build and extend their line by way of Malade River and Snake River valleys, through Utah, Idaho, and Montana Territories, to a connection with the Northern Pacific railroad, or with the Helena and Utah Northern railroad, by the most eligible route, to be selected by said company, the right of way to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the centre of said road, through the public lands, be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company, their successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Corinne city, Utah Territory, to the Northern Pacific railroad, or to said Helena and Northern Utah railroad, as said company may elect, together with the right to increase their capital stock in proportion to the increased length of their line by resolution of their board of directors, and the filing with the auditor of public accounts of Utah of an additional certificate setting forth said increase, and to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and water for the construction and maintenance thereof, and the necessary ground for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations, not exceeding twenty acres for every ten miles of the main line of said road: *Provided,* That no private property shall be taken for the use of said company except in manner prescribed by the laws of Utah Territory, or by section three of an act entitled "An act to amend 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 2. That said company shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to mortgage, in the usual manner, their franchise, road-bed, and all property belonging to said company, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars per mile for the entire length of said road, upon such terms as may seem to them best; and upon said mortgage may issue mortgage-bonds, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per mile: *Provided,* That in no case shall the United States be responsible for said bonds.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any canyon, defile, or pass on the route of said road; nor shall anything herein contained be construed as recognizing or denying the authority of the governor and legislature of Utah Territory to create railroad corporations.

SEC. 4. That said company shall locate said railroad and telegraph line within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall complete the same within ten years thereafter, failing in which this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. That Congress hereby reserves the right to alter, amend or

repeal this act at any time, having due regard to the rights of said company.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make Partition of the Reservation to Me-shin-go-me-sia, a Miami Indian.*

June 1, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, on written application of the chief of said band being first filed in his office, to cause partition to be made of the reservation in trust for the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia, of ten sections of land made by the seventh article of the treaty between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, entered into on the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty, and by the Senate amendment thereto; and the United States hereby release to said band all right of purchase of said reservation. The expenses of said partition to be paid by said band, and the amount to be deducted by the Secretary of the Interior from any annuities or other moneys due or to become due the several persons to whom partition shall be made: *Provided*, That any costs or expenses made by claimants who shall not be found entitled to share in said lands shall not be a lien thereon, but shall be paid by said claimants, to be retained by said Secretary, out of any moneys that may be due or become due them from the United States: *And provided further*, That if from any cause the chief of said band shall fail to make said written application within six months next after the passage of this act any person or persons interested in said lands may make the same.

Partition to be made of the reservation in trust for the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia.  
Vol. vii. p. 583.

Right to purchase released.  
Expenses of partition.

If chief fails to make application, within, &c.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain, by name, what persons constituted the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia on the twenty-eighth day of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty, and then shall proceed to make partition of said reserved land per capita, share and share alike in value, to the survivors of said band, and to their descendants, and to descendants of those who were members of said band at said date, but who have since deceased. He shall also include in said partition-list those persons of Miami blood not of said band, but who have intermarried with a member of said band, and who may be living at the date of said partition. In making said partition-lists the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take or cause to be taken such testimony as he may deem necessary with the information now in his office, to enable him to discharge his duties under this act. Such testimony may be taken before any person authorized to take and certify depositions under the law of the State of Indiana. The testimony to be taken on said reservation.

Names of members of band Nov. 28, 1840, to be ascertained, and partition made to survivors, &c.

Certain persons intermarried to be included in list.

Testimony how to be taken.

SEC. 3. That in the partition of said reservation the homes and improvements of the several persons entitled under section two of this act shall be set apart to the occupants as far as can be done in justice to all the parties in interest, the value of said improvements not in any case to be estimated where the same shall be on land awarded to the person who made or caused them to be made, the corners of the several tracts to be distinctly marked and witnessed, and a record kept thereof and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and certified copies thereof and of the lists so made, as heretofore provided, to be forwarded to and filed in the offices of the auditors of Grant and Wabash counties, in the State of Indiana, where said land lies. The Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as said partition is made, cause patents to issue to the several persons to whom partition is made under this act, conveying in fee to each the tract of land so set apart to him or her, which shall entitle the owner thereof to the use, occupancy, and control of the same against all claims whatsoever: *Provided*, That after the date, of partition the said lands

Homes and improvements.

Value of improvements.

Copies to be sent to auditors of Grant and Wabash counties, Indiana.

Patents to issue.

After partition,

lands subject to laws of descent of Indiana. shall become subject to the laws of descent of the State of Indiana the same as other lands in said State.

Lands not to be subject to, &c.;

to be subject to taxation after, &c.

Members of band, &c., when to become citizens.

SEC. 4. That said lands shall never be subject, in any time to come, to any debt contracted, the consideration of which passed, in whole or in part, prior to the date of partition thereof; nor shall said lands be subject to levy, sale, forfeiture, or mortgage, nor to any lease for a longer period at any one time than three years (to be in writing in all cases), prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one; nor shall said lands be disposed of, contracted, or sold by the owners thereof, under this partition, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one: *Provided*, That the same shall be subject to taxation as other property under the laws of the State of Indiana on and after that date.

SEC. 5. That the members of said band, and their descendants, shall become citizens of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872. CHAP. CCLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with the Chiefs and Head-men of the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes of Indians for the Relinquishment of a Portion of their Reservation in Wyoming Territory.*

Negotiations to be made with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for surrender of part of their reservation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians, for the relinquishment of that portion of the reservation of said tribes in Wyoming Territory which is situate south of the central dividing ridge between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind rivers and south of the forty-third parallel, and to cede to said tribes lands lying north of and adjacent to their present reservation, equal in area to any lands by them ceded. And it shall be the duty of the President to report all proceedings under this act to Congress for approval or rejection: *Provided*, This authority shall not continue beyond January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

Report to Congress. Limit to this act.

June 3, 1872. CHAP. CCLXXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of certain Officers in the Quartermaster's Department.*

Certain officers may be appointed in the quartermaster's department of the army, &c.  
1866, ch. 299, § 18.  
Vol. xiv. p. 334.  
No officer to be reduced from present grade.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, certain officers of the quartermaster's department to the grade they would have held in said department, respectively, had the vacancies created therein by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, from the rank of major to the rank of colonel, both inclusive, been filled by promotion by seniority: *Provided*, That no officer shall be deprived of his relative rank or reduced from his present grade by this act, and that the officers whose appointments are herein authorized shall take rank and receive pay only from the date of their confirmation.

APPROVED, June 3, 1872.

June 4, 1872. CHAP. CCLXXX. — *An Act relative to the Entry and Clearance of Ferry-boats and of bonded Cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous Territory.*

Ferry-boats not required to enter and clear, nor the persons in charge thereof to present manifests, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That vessels used exclusively as ferry-boats carrying passengers, baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise shall not be required to enter and clear, nor shall the masters or persons in charge of such vessels be required to present manifests, nor to pay entrance or clearance fees, nor fees for receiving or certifying manifests, but they shall, upon arrival in the United States, be required to report

such baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise to the proper officer of the customs, according to law.

SEC. 2. That railroad-cars or other vehicles laden with goods, wares, and merchandise, sealed by a customs officer, under the provisions of section six of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, passing from one port or place in the United States to another therein, through foreign contiguous territory, shall be exempt from the payment of any fees for receiving or certifying manifests thereof.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

Railroad cars, sealed by a customs officer, passing from place to place in the United States, through foreign territory, not to pay fees for manifests.  
1866, ch. 298, § 6.  
Vol. xiv. p. 329.

CHAP. CCLXXXI. — *An Act further regulating the Construction of Bridges across the Mississippi River.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all bridges hereafter constructed over and across the Mississippi river under authority of any act of Congress shall be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads," approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and in locating any such bridge the Secretary of War shall have due regard to the security and convenience of navigation, to convenience of access, and to the wants of all railways and highways crossing said river.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

All bridges constructed, across the Mississippi river, under any act of Congress, to be subject to  
1872, ch. 73, § 5.  
*Ante*, pp. 45, 46.

CHAP. CCLXXXII. — *An Act to establish a western judicial District of North Carolina.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin, and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesville, Asheville, and Greensboro', within said district.

Western judicial district of North Carolina established, and of what territory composed.

SEC. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year, to wit: At Greensboro', beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

Circuit and district courts, where to be held.  
Same subject.

SEC. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

Eastern district of North Carolina to consist of what.  
Terms of courts.

SEC. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and a petit jury, or both, to attend

Special terms may be ordered.

No special term for circuit court without, &c.

Pending suits to be disposed of in eastern district.

Pending process to be returnable to eastern district.

Certain suits in present district may be removed to western district.

Procedure in such cases.

Proceedings in the Cape Fear district court at Salisbury to be transferred to special term, &c.

Further transfer.

Suits, &c., at term held at Marion, to be transferred to special term at Asheville.

the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular terms appointed by law: *Provided, however,* That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

SEC. 5. That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed; and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in said eastern district, and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of North Carolina shall return the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the places heretofore appointed, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to, or proceedings noticed for, any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein, to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff, shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceeding, where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly: *Provided,* That all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, now pending in the Cape Fear district court of the United States, at Salisbury, with all the original papers therein, shall be transferred for trial or such other proceedings as shall be meet and proper to a special term of the district court of the United States for said western district of North Carolina, to be held at Salisbury, beginning on the second Monday in August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all said suits and proceedings not then finally disposed of shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to the district courts of said western district at Greensboro' or Statesville, as the judge may order; and all necessary and proper process shall issue and be made returnable in said suits and proceedings to the next terms of said courts, respectively, for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said last-named courts; and the clerk of said district court at Greensboro' shall act as clerk at said special court at Salisbury; and all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marion, beginning on [the] third Monday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and

seventy-two, to be then and there tried, or such other proceedings had therein as may be meet and proper, according to the practice of the court, and all such suits and proceedings as shall not then be finally disposed of shall be continued on the docket of said court, at Asheville, to the next term thereof, and in the mean time all necessary and proper process shall issue from said last-named court and be returnable thereto, and such proceedings had therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said court, and the clerk of said court at Asheville shall act as clerk of said special court at Asheville.

Further continuance.

SEC. 7. That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceedings now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and be returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of North Carolina, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district, in any part of the State of North Carolina.

Judgment lien, &c., not affected by this act.

Final and other process.

SEC. 8. That there shall be appointed a district judge for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a district attorney of the United States for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties, as are fixed and enjoined by law.

District judge for western district.

District attorney.

SEC. 9. That the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district of North Carolina, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, and one shall reside and keep his office at Asheville, and the third of whom shall reside and keep his office at Greensboro', who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them now fixed by law.

Clerks of circuit and district courts; their residence and office.

SEC. 10. That either of the clerks of the district and circuit courts for said western district of North Carolina is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district, to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States, remaining in the office of the clerks of said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district, and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district, and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to, to be true and correct, by the clerks making the same, and the same, when so made and certified, shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Either clerk may make transcripts of records relating to titles to real estate.

Certified transcripts to be evidence.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act donating public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of agricultural and mechanical Arts," passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and Acts amendatory thereto.*

June 4, 1872.  
1862, ch. 130.  
Vol. xii. p. 503.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Oregon, for the establishment of an agricultural college, by act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within*

Lands granted to Oregon for an agricultural college may be selected from what.

If the price of the land selected is \$2.50 per acre, such land to count double.

Selections already made, confirmed, except, &c.  
Provisos.

Preference to actual settlers.

said State subject to homestead or pre-emption entry under the laws of the United States; and in any case where land is selected by the State, the price of which is fixed by law at the double minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, such land shall be counted as double the quantity toward satisfying the grant.

SEC. 2. That any such selections already made by said State, and the lists duly filed in the proper district land-office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, except so far as they may conflict with any adverse legal right existing at the passage of this act: *Provided, however,* That the State shall not receive more than ninety thousand acres, the quantity granted by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided also,* That such lands shall not be sold by said State for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and where settlement is made upon the same, preference in all cases shall be given to actual settlers at the price for which said lands may be offered.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV. — *An Act to take away the Circuit Court Jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the northern District of Georgia, to create a Circuit Court in said District, and for other Purposes.*

Circuit court jurisdiction taken away from the district court of the northern district court of Georgia, and circuit court created for that district.

Pending suits and process.

Clerk of the circuit court.

Present clerk of district court to be clerk of circuit court until, &c.

Terms of district and circuit courts.

Suits hereafter instituted, where to be returnable;

where there are several defendants.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and there shall hereafter be a circuit court held for said district, presided over as the circuit court now is, or hereafter may be, in the southern district.

SEC. 2. That all actions, suits, executions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, or removed thereto under any act of Congress, pending in or returnable to the district court for the said northern district of Georgia at the time appointed for holding the next term thereof, are hereby declared to be transferred and made returnable to the circuit court constituted by this act, to be holden within the said district, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally instituted in or removed to such circuit court. And the said circuit court shall be governed by the same general laws and regulations as apply to other circuit courts of the United States, and the clerk of said court shall perform the same duties and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States, and shall be appointed by the circuit judge of [the] circuit: *Provided,* That the present clerk of the district court for said northern district shall be the clerk of the circuit court of said district till another appointment be made in his place or he be otherwise removed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be two terms of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the first Mondays of March and September; and there shall also be two terms of the circuit court for said district, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Mondays in March and September.

SEC. 4. That all suits hereafter to be instituted in the district or circuit court of either the northern or southern district of Georgia, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall indorse that the writs thus sent are copies of writs sued out of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office



from whence they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 5. That the rules of court heretofore adopted, and now of force in the district court for the northern district of Georgia, be, and they are hereby declared to be, adopted and of force in the circuit court of said northern district; but the same may be altered, modified, amended, or annulled by the said courts, and new rules may be added thereto in the same manner as in other district and circuit courts. The return-days of writs and executions returnable to the said district and the said circuit courts shall be the first days of the terms of said courts respectively, but the time for the return of writs may be, by rule of court, changed to any rules-day.

Rules of district court for northern district to be in force in circuit court.

Return-days of writs, &c.

SEC. 6. That the grand and traverse juries which have been or which may be drawn for the first term after the passage of this act, of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, shall be the juries for both the circuit and the district court; and all the acts as such in either court shall be valid, as if said juries belonged exclusively to the court in which they are acting for the time being.

Grand and traverse juries;

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for the requisite jurors, grand and petit, for either or both of said courts, to serve at the first term thereof, to be drawn at any time by the judge of the said district court, or by either of the judges of said circuit court.

when may be drawn.

SEC. 8. That the ninth and tenth sections of the act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, organizing the district court of the northern district of Georgia, and all acts and parts of acts militating against this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.  
1848, ch. 151,  
§§ 9, 10.  
Vol. ix. p. 281.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXV. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of Telegraph Lines, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for postal, military, and other Purposes," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

June 4, 1872.  
1866, ch. 230.  
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall have the right to pre-empt and use public lands at the following stations in Florida on the line of telegraph belonging to said telegraph company, to wit: at the two ends of the cables on Sinabel Island, the station at Punta Rasa, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Fort Myers, the points where the line of telegraph crosses the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Pine island, and the stations at Branch river, Bartow, and Tuckertown, each forty acres; such lands being public lands, and now actually used by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of the State of New York: *Provided,* That whenever any one of the smallest legal subdivisions at any one of the stations designated is less than forty acres, by reason of the land lying adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, or any bay or river, the said company shall pre-empt only such smallest fractional subdivision upon which the buildings and offices of the company are located.

International Ocean Telegraph Company may pre-empt, &c., certain public lands in Florida;

only the smallest fractional subdivision.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVI. — *An Act to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster-General of the Army.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sixth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making appropriations for the support of the army, is so far modified, that the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel, said appointment to date from the time the

Paymaster-general of the army may be appointed;  
rank, pay, &c.  
1869, ch. 124, § 6.  
Vol. xv. p. 318.

appointee assumed the duties of the office, to fill the vacancy now existing.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVII. — *An Act relating to Inventories and Accounts of the Property of the United States States in Public Buildings and Grounds.*

Annual statement to be made of public property in public buildings and grounds.

1870, ch. 300. Vol. xvi. p. 364.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to carry out more effectually the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide inventories and accounts of the property of the United States in the public buildings and grounds belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia," approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, that it shall be the duty of the officer or officers, having in charge the property of the United States in and about the Capitol, the President's house, and the botanical garden to furnish an annual statement to the Architect of the Capitol extension, by the first day of December in each year, setting forth the public property in all the buildings, rooms, and grounds, under their charge, purchased during each year, and an account of the disposition of such property during the same period, whether by sale or otherwise.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company the Right of Way.*

Davenport and Saint Paul R.R. Co. may pass their cars over the bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island, upon, &c.;

may maintain its own track and bridge, upon, &c.

Proviso.

Secretary of War to determine time-tables, if the roads cannot agree.

Bridge to strike the Illinois shore, where; when to be completed.

Other roads may use, upon, &c.

Rights of the United States

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby authorized, upon the payment of one-third of the cost of the bridge over the main channel of the Mississippi river at Rock Island, and shall also be liable for and pay one-third of the cost of keeping the same in repair, to pass the cars of the said Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company over said bridge, with the same rights and privileges, and subject to the same restrictions, that are or may be exercised or enjoyed by any other railroad company.

SEC. 2. That upon the payment into the treasury of the United States of one-half of the money referred to in section one of this act, and the payment to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company of the remaining half of said sum of money, said Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company shall be authorized to construct and maintain its own track and bridge from the east end of the bridge first above mentioned to the city of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois: *Provided, however,* That the same shall be done without any expense to the government of the United States, and under the direction and shall continue under the control of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That in case any railroad companies authorized by law to cross said government bridge cannot agree upon a time-table to control the running of their respective trains thereon, the Secretary of War shall determine the question of difference, and fix the time for trains: *Provided,* That the point where said bridge shall strike the Illinois shore shall be not more than two hundred feet from the present government wagon-bridge: *And provided also,* That said track and bridge shall be completed within two years from the passage of this act. And when completed any other railroad company or companies shall be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to pass their trains of cars over said last named bridge and track and approaches thereto, upon paying to the parties then in interest their proportionate share of the cost thereof, and of keeping the same in repair: *And provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with

any right or claim of the United States to control so much of the original line or bridge as is located east of the main channel of the Mississippi river. not affected.

SEC. 4. That the Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company shall have the right to use the approaches to said bridge, and in case the parties hereto cannot agree upon the terms for using said approaches to said bridge, then, and in that case, the same shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, upon such terms and in such manner as he may deem just and proper.

Davenport and Saint Paul R. R. Co. may use approaches to bridge, &c.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXIX. — *An Act directing the Conveyance of certain Lots of Ground, with the Improvements thereon, for the Use of the public Schools of the City of Washington.* June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following described lands in the city of Washington, to wit: a parcel of land marked and designated upon the map of the city of Washington as part of lot numbered eleven, in square numbered one hundred and forty-one, beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, and running thence due south on the west line of said square, fifty feet; thence due east, thirty feet; thence due north, fifty feet; thence due west on the north line of said square, to the point of beginning. Also a certain piece of land, marked and designated upon the map of the city of Washington as a public reservation, located between Eighth and Ninth streets and K street and Virginia avenue southeast, known as the Anacostia engine-house; and the buildings and improvements on said lot are hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of the public schools in said city of Washington, so long as they shall be occupied for that purpose, and no longer.

Two pieces of land in Washington, D. C., with the improvements thereon set apart for the use of the public schools in that city.

Anacostia engine-house.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXC. — *An Act amending an Act entitled "An Act directing the Conveyance of a Lot of Ground for the Use of the public Schools of the City of Washington."* June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the governor of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and convey part of lot numbered fourteen, in square numbered two hundred and fifty-three, being particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at northwest corner of said lot, and thence running south thirty-six feet nine inches, thence east fifty-five feet four inches to east line of said lot, thence north thirty-six feet nine inches, thence west to place of beginning; the proceeds of said sale to be invested by the authorities aforesaid in another lot or part of lot in the city of Washington, and in improvements thereon, the said property so purchased to be used for the purpose of the public schools and for no other purpose; and the conveyance of the authorities aforesaid of the property hereinbefore described shall vest in the purchaser thereof an absolute and perfect title: *Provided,* That said sale shall be made at public auction, in the daytime, to the highest bidder, upon notice of the time, place, and terms of sale, published in the National Republican and Daily Patriot, newspapers published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, once in each day successively of their respective issues for thirty days immediately preceding such sale. And the governor may, if in his opinion the said lot will bring a higher price, give time for payment of a part of the purchase-money, taking the usual security upon said lot, which he is authorized hereby to take and discharge when full payment shall be made.

1860, ch. 77. Vol. xii. p. 27.

Part of a lot of land in Washington, D. C., may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the use of the public schools in that city.

Mode of sale.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCI. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River opposite to or within the corporate Limits of Nebraska City, Nebraska.*

Nebraska City Bridge Co. may build a railroad, &c., bridge across the Missouri river, near Nebraska city.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the Nebraska City Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Nebraska and from the State of Iowa, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Missouri river, opposite to or in the immediate vicinity of Nebraska city, in the county of Otoe, and State of Nebraska; and that when constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at the Missouri river at or near the location of said bridge shall be allowed to cross said bridge, for a reasonable compensation, to be paid to the owners thereof; and that all other property, goods, passengers, teams, and other modes of transit shall be allowed to cross said bridge; and that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district or circuit court of the United States of any State in or opposite to which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be.

Bridge to be for use of all, &c.;

not to interfere with navigation;

in case of litigation, cause to be tried where.

Duty of the corporation named in the charter of said bridge company.

Proviso.

Bridge may be built with a draw or with unbroken spans;

if with unbroken spans;

if as a draw-bridge.

Spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Corporation, if, &c., may

SEC. 2. That the corporators named in the above incorporation shall hold the said charter here granted in trust for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who shall build, erect, and complete such bridge herein provided in accordance with the provisions of this act; and said original incorporators shall transfer and assign, without any remunerative compensation, all their rights to any party or parties, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who shall erect said bridge; and if said corporators, or any of them, shall refuse or fail to make such transfer, upon the payment of the reasonable expenses thereof, they may be compelled to do so by any court having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the said Nebraska City Bridge Company, and their associates, shall fail to commence in good faith the erection of said bridge within one year from the passage of this act, and complete the said bridge without unnecessary and unreasonable delay in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot-draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not

unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain breakwaters, or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

make a channel for the river, &c.

Plans to be approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and a post-route.

Charges.

SEC. 5. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge. Terms, &c., of use.

SEC. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction of said bridge that may be directed by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Plans, &c., to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Bridge not to be built, until, &c.

Changes.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebraska.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the Brownville, Fort Kearney, and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska, having authority for that purpose from the States of Nebraska and Missouri, to build a bridge across the Missouri river at Brownville, Nebraska, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river, at or opposite said point; and that when constructed, all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of either State in or opposite to which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be.

Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific R.R. Co. may build a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebraska.

All railroads may use the bridge.

In case of litigation, cause to be tried where.

SEC. 2. That said Brownville, Fort Kearney, and Pacific Railroad Company may, at their option, build said bridge as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location,

Bridge may be built with a draw or with unbroken spans; if with unbroken spans.

If bridge is built as a draw-bridge.

Spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge.

Terms, &c., of use.

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for building and managing the bridge.

Changes.

Act may be altered.

to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if said bridge, built under this act, be constructed as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of said bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That said bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph in Florida.*

Right of way through public lands in Florida, granted to the Great Southern Railway Co. for railroad and telegraph.

Extent of grant.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Great Southern Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Saint Mary's river, in the State of Florida, to Key West, in said State, together with a branch road from the most eligible point on said road to Tampa Bay and Caloosa Entrance, in said State; and the right, power, and authority are hereby given to said corporation to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, materials for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the central line of

said road where it may pass through the public domain, including grounds for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations, to an amount not exceeding twenty acres for each ten miles in length of the main line of said railroad: *Provided*, That within one year from the passage of this act the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its acceptance of the terms of this act, and a map of the route, exhibiting the line of the road and its branch, as the same has been located, and shall complete said road within ten years of the passage of this act. It shall be the duty of the said company to permit any other railroad which has been or shall be authorized by the United States, or by the State of Florida, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms. In case of disagreement, such terms shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Acceptance of this act, and map of route to be filed within, &c. Road to be completed in ten years.

Other roads may form running connections.

SEC. 2. That said road shall be a post-route and a military road; and Congress at any time, having due regard for the rights of said company, may fix rates of tariff for transportation of troops, materials of war, and mails, and may add to, alter, or amend this act.

Road to be a post-route and military road. Rates.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves it to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever in its judgment the interests of the people may require it.

Act may be altered.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCIV. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Purchasers of Lands from the legal Representatives of Bartholomew Cousin," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

June 4, 1872.  
1871, ch. 55.  
Vol. xvi. p. 415.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of Bartholomew Cousin," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended one year from the expiration thereof.

Act for the relief of those claiming title to land under Bartholomew Cousin extended.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCV. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of an American Register to the Brig Delphine.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brig Delphine, formerly a French vessel, but now owned by Messrs. B. S. Rhett and Son, of Charleston, South Carolina, and which said vessel, having been brought into the harbor of Charleston in a damaged condition, was ordered by the French consul at that port to be sold at public auction, and was purchased by said B. S. Rhett & Son, who have caused the said vessel to be repaired: *Provided*, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of said vessel by the present owners, equals three times the amount paid by said B. S. Rhett & Son at said auction.

American register to be issued to the brig Delphine.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCVI. — *An Act to provide for the Sale of the Marine Hospital and Grounds at San Francisco.*

June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell for the best price that can be obtained, after due notice, the United States Marine Hospital building and grounds at Rincon point in the city of San Francisco, California, such sale to include all the land embraced in the government reservation at Rincon point aforesaid, and, on due payment, to make,

Marine hospital and grounds at San Francisco may be sold.

execute, and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the rights and title thereto belonging to the United States, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting necessary expenses, to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, June 4, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCV. — *An Act to correct an Error in the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

1871, ch. 68.  
Vol. xvi. p. 430.

Military reservation of Fort Walla-Walla in Washington Territory, may be sold.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as locates the military reservation of Fort Walla-Walla, in "Oregon," is hereby amended so as to read "Washington Territory," the actual location of said reservation.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCVI. — *An Act in Regard to the Commencement of increased Pay to promoted Officers in the Navy.*

Date of increased pay to promoted officers in the navy.  
1870, ch. 295, § 7.  
Vol. xvi. p. 333.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the clause in section seven of the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, "making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," which enacts "that hereafter the increased pay of a promoted officer shall commence from the date he is to take rank as given in his commission," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That if such officer shall have been promoted in course to fill a vacancy, and shall have been in the performance of the duties of the higher grade *grade* from the date he is to take rank, he may be allowed the increased pay from that date.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCVII. — *An Act to fix the Pay of certain Rear-admirals on the retired List of the Navy.*

Pay of certain rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy, who were retired as captains when the highest grade in the navy was captain, at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty-five years' service, and who, after their retirement, were promoted to the grade of rear-admiral, and performed the duties of that grade in time of war, shall, when not on duty, be entitled to and receive the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana.*

Flathead and other Indians to be removed from Bitter Root valley to the Jocko reservation.

Vol. xii. pp.  
975, 976

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the President, as soon as practicable, to remove the Flathead Indians, (whether of full or mixed bloods,) and all other Indians connected with said tribe, and recognized as members thereof, from Bitter Root valley, in the Territory of Montana, to the general reservation in said Territory, (commonly known as the Jocko reservation,) which by a treaty concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root valley, July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and ratified by the Senate March eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, between the United States and the confederated tribes of



Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille Indians, was set apart and reserved for the use and occupation of said confederated tribes.

SEC. 2. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the surveyor-general of Montana Territory shall cause to be surveyed, as other public lands of the United States are surveyed, the lands in the Bitter Root valley lying above the Lo-Lo fork of the Bitter Root river; and said lands shall be open to settlement, and shall be sold in legal subdivisions to actual settlers only, the same being citizens of the United States, or having duly declared their intention to become such citizens, said settlers being heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each settler, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payment to be made in cash within twenty-one months from the date of settlement, or of the passage of this act. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands shall be reserved for school purposes in the manner provided by law. Town-sites in said valley may be reserved and entered as provided by law: *Provided*, That no more than fifteen townships of the lands so surveyed shall be deemed to be subject to the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That none of the lands in said valley above the Lo-Lo fork shall be open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States. An account shall be kept by the Secretary of the Interior of the proceeds of said lands, and out of the first moneys arising therefrom there shall be reserved and set apart for the use of said Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be by the President expended, in annual instalments, in such manner as in his judgment shall be for the best good of said Indians, but no more than five thousand dollars shall be expended in any one year.

Certain lands in Bitter Root valley, Montana Territory, to be surveyed and open to settlement; may be sold to whom, &c.

Quantity and price.

School sections.

Town sites.

Provisos.

Account of sales to be kept, and proceeds how applied.

SEC. 3. That any of said Indians, being the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, who shall, at the passage of this act, be actually residing upon and cultivating any portion of said lands, shall be permitted to remain in said valley and pre-empt without cost the land so occupied and cultivated, not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres for each of such Indians, for which he shall receive a patent without power of alienation: *Provided*, That such Indian shall, prior to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, notify the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory that he abandons his tribal relations with said tribe, and intends to remain in said valley: *And provided further*, That said superintendent shall have given such Indian at least one month's notice prior to the date last above mentioned of the provisions of this act and of his right so to remain as provided in this section of this act.

Certain Indians may remain in the valley and pre-empt 160 acres.

Patent.

Notice of intent to be given before, &c.

Notice to Indians.

SEC. 4. That in case John Owen, an actual settler in said valley, above the Lo-Lo fork, shall come within the provisions of the act of Congress of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," and the acts amendatory thereof, he shall be permitted to establish such fact in the land-office in the said Territory of Montana, and, upon proof of compliance with the provisions of said act or acts, shall be permitted to obtain title, in the manner provided therein, to such quantity of land as he may be entitled to under the same. All disputes as to title to any lands mentioned in this act shall be decided according to the rules governing the decision of disputes in ordinary cases under the pre-emption laws of the United States.

John Owen may obtain title to certain lands, if, &c.

1850, ch. 76.  
Vol. ix. p. 496.  
1853, ch. 69.  
Vol. x. p. 158.  
1854, ch. 84.  
Vol. x. p. 305.  
1864, ch. 154.  
Vol. xiii. p. 184.  
1871, ch. 131.  
Vol. xvi. p. 583.  
Disputes as to titles; how to be decided.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCIX.—*An Act to carry into Effect the fourth Article of the Treaty of February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Seneca, Shawnee, Quapaw, and other Indians.*

Preamble.

Vol. xv. pp.  
514, 526.

WHEREAS, by the fourth article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Shawnee, Quapaw, and other Indians, the strip of lands belonging to said Quapaws lying within the State of Kansas was sold to the United States, and intended, by the amendment to said article, to be sold to actual settlers, under the pre-emption laws of the United States; but whereas, by the manner of insertion of said amendment, the said lands are left without any provisions for their disposal: Therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the treaty and of its amendments,

Amendment of  
treaty declared to  
apply to what  
lands of the  
Quapaw Indians.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the said amendment shall not be construed as authorizing or providing for the disposal of the lands of the said Quapaw Indians, which, by the fourth article of the said treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, were sold to the United States at one dollar and fifteen cents an acre, and lying and being within the boundary of the Indian Territory, but said amendment shall refer to, and be construed to authorize and direct, the disposal of the strip of land theretofore belonging to said Indians, lying and being within the State of Kansas, and which, by the aforesaid article of said treaty, *were* [was] sold to the United States for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

Certain land in  
Kansas ceded to  
the United States  
by the Quapaw  
Indians open to  
entry and pre-  
emption.

One half-section  
to Samuel  
G. Vallier.

SEC. 2. That the said strip of land within the State of Kansas, so ceded to the United States by the said Quapaw band of Indians, be, and the same is hereby, declared open to entry and pre-emption, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, excepting therefrom one half-section, to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier, including his improvements, as provided in the fourth article of said treaty; and all such pre-emptions shall be paid for in the lawful money of the United States, at the proper land office of the United States, within one year from the date of settlement, or where settlement was made before the passage of this act, then within one year from the passage of the same: *Provided*, That in case any settler has entered upon and improved a single tract, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, a part of which is embraced in said Quapaw strip, and a part on the government strip, so called, his entry of the part on the government strip, under the pre-emption laws, shall not prevent the entry of the remainder of his tract upon said Quapaw lands, in the State of Kansas, under this act.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

Tracts part on  
the Quapaw strip  
and part on the  
government  
strip.

June 5, 1872.  
See Post, p. 538.

CHAP. CCCX. — *An Act to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a Reservation in the Indian Territory.*

Preamble.

Vol. xiv. pp.  
799, 804.

WHEREAS by the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, said nation ceded to the United States all its lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian west longitude, for the settlement of friendly Indians thereon; and whereas by act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the President was authorized and directed to remove the Great and Little Osage Indians to a location in the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth meridian, to be designated for them by the United States authorities; and whereas it was provided by the same act of Congress that the lands of the Osages in Kansas should be sold by the United States, and so much of the proceeds thereof as were necessary should be appropriated for the payment to the Cherokees for the lands set apart for the said Osages west of the ninety-sixth meridian; and whereas under the provisions of the above-mentioned treaty and act of Congress and

1870, ch. 296,  
§ 12.  
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

concurrent action of the authorities of the United States and the Cherokee nation, the said Osages were removed from their former homes in the State of Kansas to a reservation set apart for them in the Indian Territory, at the time of the removal supposed to be west of the said ninety-sixth meridian, and bounded on the east thereby, and upon which said Osages have made substantial and valuable improvements; and whereas by a recent survey and establishment of the ninety-sixth meridian it appears that the most valuable portion of said Osage reservation, and upon which all their improvements are situated, lies east of the said meridian; and whereas it therefore became necessary to select other lands in lieu of those found to be east of the established ninety-sixth meridian for said Osage Indians; and whereas a tract has accordingly been selected, lying between the western boundary of the reservations heretofore set apart for said Indians and the main channel of the Arkansas river, with the south line of the State of Kansas for a northern boundary, and the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river for a southern and western boundary; and whereas the act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, restricts the said reservation for said Osage Indians to "a tract of land in compact form equal in quantity to one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe;" and whereas in a letter of the Cherokee delegation, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two on behalf of the Cherokee nation, containing their approval of and assent to the proposition to provide for the settlement of the Osage and Kaw Indians on that portion of the Cherokee country lying west of the ninety-sixth degree west longitude, south of Kansas, east and north of the Arkansas river: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to provide said Osage tribe of Indians with a reservation, and secure to them a sufficient quantity of land suitable for cultivation, the following-described tract of country, west of the established ninety-sixth meridian, in the Indian Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for and confirmed as their reservation, namely: Bounded on the east by the ninety-sixth meridian, on the south and west by the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river, and on the north by the south line of the State of Kansas: *Provided*, That the location as aforesaid shall be made under the provisions of article sixteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same may be applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in Kansas, at a price not exceeding that paid by the Great and Little Osage Indians to the Cherokee nation of Indians.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

Reservation of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

A tract of land west of the 96th meridian set apart as a reservation for the Great and Little Osage Indians. Boundaries.

Location.

Kansas Indians may be settled on the tract of the Great and Little Osage tribes.

CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act to provide for the Restoration of the Records of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry concerning the Operations of the Army under the Command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee.*

June 5, 1872.

WHEREAS it appears in the matter of investigation made by the court of inquiry, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into the operations of the army under the command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, that the records of the proceedings of said court are not to be found on the proper files in the War Department; and whereas it further appears that there is now in

Preamble.

the possession of Benn Pitman, the phonographic reporter of said court, a full and complete report of the proceedings of said court of inquiry : Therefore,

Complete transcript of phonographic notes of the court of inquiry in the case of General Don Carlos Buell to be made and filed.

See *Post*, p. 367.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be directed to employ at once Benn Pitman, the reporter for the court of inquiry in the said matter, to make a full and complete transcript of the phonographic notes taken by him during the said investigation, and to put the same on file among the records of the War Department, and to furnish a copy of the same to Congress.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy.*

George A. Stevens to be re-appointed in the navy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission, George A. Stevens to such rank in the United States navy as the circumstances of said Stevens' case may, in his judgment, seem to justify : *Provided*, That the appointment hereby authorized shall not entitle the said Stevens to a position above that formerly occupied by him in the navy.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872. CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act making a Transfer of a Pension Appropriation from one Fund to another.*

Transfer of pension appropriation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer from the appropriations for pensions for "widows and dependent relatives and soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve," for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, such an amount as may be necessary to meet any deficiency that may arise in the appropriation for invalid pensions for that year.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 6, 1872. CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act to reduce Duties on Imports, and to reduce Internal Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

[Amended. *Post*, p. 539.]

Customs duties in lieu of former duties, from August 1, 1872, upon

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say :

coal ;

On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

salt ;

On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

On salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds.

On salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds.

oatmeal ;

On oat-meal, one half cent per pound.

potatoes ;

On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

leather and skins.

On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On upper leather of all other kinds, and on skins dressed and finished

of all kinds, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. Customs duties in lieu of former duties from August 1, 1872, upon

On all skins for morocco tanned, but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem.

On chiccory-root, ground or unground, one cent per pound.

On all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot; chiccory root; timber, boards, &c.;

On sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure;

On all other varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet board measure: *Provided*, That when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet. planed, &c., lumber;

On hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem. hubs, blocks, &c.;

On pickets and palings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces.

pickets, &c.; laths, shingles, clapboards;

On all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand.

On pine clapboards, two dollars per thousand.

On spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

On house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem. furniture;

On cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shoocks, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. casks and barrels;

On fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. trees, plants, seeds, &c.;

On garden-seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On ginger, ground, three cents per pound.

On ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

ginger;

On ginger, essence of, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On chocolate, five cents per pound, and on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound. chocolate.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value. manufactures of cotton;

On all wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided. wools, &c., and manufactures thereof;

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery. iron and steel, &c.;

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, except, &c. metals, &c.; except, &c.

From August 1, 1872, rates of duty to be ninety per cent of the duties now imposed upon

From August 1, 1872, rates of duty to be ninety per cent of the duties now imposed upon wire-rope, &c.;

cepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament : *Provided*, That all wire-rope and wire strand or chain made of iron-wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made ; and all wire-rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

paper, &c., except, &c., books, &c.;

On all paper, and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, books and other printed matter, not herein specifically provided for.

india-rubber, &c., and oil-cloths ;

On all manufactures of India rubber, gutta-percha, or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

glass and glass-ware ;

On glass and glassware, and on unwrought pipe-clay, fine clay, and fuller's earth.

leather, &c. ;

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, and on all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value ; and on liquorice paste or liquorice juice.

liquorice paste, &c.

Ten per cent ad valorem additional duty after October 1, 1872, on certain goods, the produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when, &c.

SEC. 3. That on and after the first day of October next there shall be collected and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope (except wool, raw cotton, and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, thrown, or organzine), when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

Duties in lieu of former duties from August 1st, 1872, upon

SEC. 4. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say :

manufactures of flax, &c. ;

On all burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem ; on all oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem ; on all bags, cotton bags, and bagging, and all other like manufactures, not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton, composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny-bags, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem.

insulators in telegraphy, except, &c. ;

On insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

bouillons, &c. ;

On bouillons or cannetille, and metal threads, filé or gespinst, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

emery ;

On emery ore, six dollars a ton ; and on emery grains, two cents a pound.

corks, &c. ;

On corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem.

acids ;

On acids, namely, acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity of 1.047, or less, five cents per pound ; acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity over 1.047, thirty cents per pound ; carbolic, liquid, ten per centum ad valorem ; gallic, one dollar per pound ; sulphuric, fuming (Nordhausen), one cent per pound ; tannic, one dollar per pound ; tartaric, fifteen cents per pound.

acetates.

On acetates of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound ; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound ; copper, ten cents per pound ; iron, twenty-five cents per pound ; lead, brown, five cents per pound ; white, ten cents per pound ;

potassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound. Customs duties on

On blue vitriol, four cents per pound;	blue vitriol;
On camphor, refined, five cents per pound;	camphor;
On sulphate of quinine, twenty per centum ad valorem;	quinine;
On chlorate of potash, three cents per pound;	potash;
On Rochelle salts, five cents per pound;	Rochelle salts;
On sal-soda, and soda-ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound;	sal-soda, &c.;
On santonine, three dollars per pound;	santonine;
On strychnia, one dollar per ounce;	strychnia;
On bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.	bay-rum, &c.
On rum essence or oil, and bay-rum essence or oil, fifty cents per ounce.	rum essence;
On all sized or glued paper, suitable only for printing-paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;	sized paper;
On vermuth, the same duty as on wines of the same cost;	vermuth;
On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound;	mustard;
On Zante or other currants, one cent per pound;	currants, figs,
On figs, two and one-half cents per pound;	raisins, dates,
On raisins, two and one-half cents per pound;	&c.;
On dates and prunes one cent per pound;	
On preserved or condensed milk, twenty per centum ad valorem;	condensed milk;
On fire-crackers, one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.	fire-crackers;
On tin, in plates or sheets, terne, and taggers tin, fifteen per centum ad valorem.	tin;
On iron and tin-plates galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound.	iron, &c., plates;
On Moisie iron, made from sand ore by one process, fifteen dollars per ton.	moisie iron;
On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i> , That the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, when covered with silk or alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem;	umbrella, &c., ribs, &c.
On saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.	umbrellas;
	saltpetre.

Sec. 5. That on and after the first day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

Acid, boracic and sulphuric;

Agates, unmanufactured;

Almond shells;

Aluminium, or aluminum;

Amber beads and amber gum;

American manufactures, the following, to wit, casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury;

Angelica root;

Animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association: *Provided*, that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be pre-

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872. scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within said

six months;

Annato, roncou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of;

Annatto-seed;

Antimony, ore, and crude sulphuret of;

Aqua fortis;

Argal-dust;

Arsenate of aniline;

Balm of Gilead;

Balsams, viz.: Copavia, fir or Canada, Peru and Tolu;

Bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades;

Bamboos, unmanufactured;

Bezoar stones;

Bed feathers and downs;

Birds, stuffed;

Black salts;

Black tares;

Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for;

Bologna sausages;

Bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed;

Borax, crude;

Borate of lime;

Books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation;

Books, maps, and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the library of Congress: *Provided*, That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid;

Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States;

Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale;

Brazil paste;

Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough;

Burgundy pitch;

Camphor, crude;

Cat-gut strings, or gut-cord, for musical instruments;

Chamomile flowers;

Charcoal;

China root;

Cinchona root;

Chloride of lime;

Coal-stores of American vessels: *Provided*, That none shall be unloaded;

Cobalt, ore of;

Cocoa or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of;

Coir and coir yarn;

Colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron;



- Coltsfoot (crude drug);  
 Contrayerva-root;  
 Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by  
 marine disaster to repair in foreign ports;  
 Cowage down;  
 Cow or kine pox, or vaccine virus;  
 Cubebs;  
 Curling-stones or quoits;  
 Curry and curry powders;  
 Cyanite or kyanite;  
 Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glazier's diamonds;  
 Dried bugs;  
 Dried blood;  
 Dried and prepared flowers;  
 Elecampane-root;  
 Ergot;  
 Fans, common palm-leaf;  
 Farina;  
 Flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds, for medicinal purposes,  
 in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;  
 Firewood;  
 Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones;  
 Fossels;  
 Fruit, plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation  
 or cultivation;  
 Galanga, or galangal;  
 Garancine;  
 Gentian-root;  
 Ginger-root;  
 Ginseng-root;  
 Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins;  
 Gold-size;  
 Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not otherwise provided for;  
 Gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture;  
 Gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and  
 other cord;  
 Guts, salted;  
 Hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but  
 unmanufactured;  
 Hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles;  
 Hellebore-root;  
 Hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue-stock;  
 Hide-rope;  
 Hides, namely, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanu-  
 factured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured;  
 Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins,  
 except sheep-skins with the wool on;  
 Hones and whetstones;  
 Hop-roots for cultivation;  
 Horn-strips;  
 Indian hemp (crude drug);  
 Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable  
 lengths for the manufacture into which they are intended to be converted;  
 Iridium;  
 Isinglass, or fish-glue;  
 Istle, or Tampico fiber;  
 Jalap;  
 Josstick or Josslight;  
 Jute butts;

Articles exempt  
 from duty on and  
 after August 1,  
 1872.

Articles exempt  
from duty on and  
after August 1,  
1872.

Leather, old scrap ;  
Leaves, all, not otherwise provided for ;  
Lithographic stones, not engraved ;  
Loadstones ;  
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for  
and ship timber ;  
Macaroni and vermicella ;  
Madder and munjeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of ;  
Magnets ;  
Manganese, oxide and ore of ;  
Marrow, crude ;  
Marsh-mallows ;  
Matico leaf ;  
Meerschaut, crude or raw ;  
Mica and mica waste ;  
Mineral waters, all, not artificial ;  
Moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and  
mattresses ;  
Murexide (a dye) ;  
Musk, crude ;  
Mustard-seed, brown and white ;  
Nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream ;  
Nux vomica ;  
Oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz. : Almonds ; amber, crude and rec-  
tified ; ambergris ; anise, or anise-seed ; anthos, or rosemary ; bergamont ;  
cajeput ; caraway ; cassia ; cedrat ; chamomile ; cinnamon ; citronella, or  
lemon-grass ; civet ; fennel ; jasmine, or jessamine ; juglandium ; juniper ;  
lavender ; mace ; ottar of roses ; poppy ; sesame, or sesamum-seed, or  
bene ; thyme, red, or origanum ; thyme, white ; valerian ;  
Oil-cake ;  
Olives, green or prepared ;  
Orange buds and flowers ;  
Orpiment ;  
Osmium ;  
Oxidizing paste ;  
Palladium ;  
Paper-stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers,  
rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends,  
waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to  
be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for  
any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper-stock or other  
purposes ;  
Pellitory root ;  
Persis, or extract of archil, and cudbear ;  
Peruvian bark ;  
Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured ;  
Phanglein ;  
Plumbago ;  
Polypodium ;  
Pulu ;  
Quick-grass root ;  
Quills, prepared or unprepared ;  
Railroad ties, of wood ;  
Ratan and reeds, unmanufactured ;  
Rennets, raw or prepared ;  
Root flour ;  
Saffron and Safflower and extract of ;  
Saffron cake ;  
Sago, crude ;

Sago and sago-flour;  
 Saint John's beans;  
 Salacine;  
 Salep, or saloup;  
 Sassafras, bark and root;  
 Sauerkraut;  
 Sausage-skins;  
 Seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest-trees;  
 Shark-skins;  
 Snails;  
 Soap-stocks;  
 Sparterre, for making or ornamental hats;  
 Spunk;  
 Stavesacre, crude;  
 Storax, or Styrax;  
 Straw, unmanufactured;  
 Strontia, oxide of, or protoxide of strontium;  
 Succinic acid;  
 Sugar of milk;  
 Talc;  
 Tamarinds;  
 Teasels;  
 Teeth, unmanufactured;  
 Terra-alba, aluminous;  
 Tica, crude;  
 Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and grain-tin;  
 Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans;  
 Tripoli;  
 Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes, in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sun-shade sticks or walking-canes;  
 Uranium, oxide of;  
 Vanilla beans or vanilla plants;  
 Venice turpentine;  
 Wafers;  
 Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese;  
 Whalebone, unmanufactured;  
 Yams;  
 Yeast-cakes;  
 Zaffer.

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

SEC. 6. That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereafter be, imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard. Standard for vinegar.

SEC. 7. That for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided. Certain machinery for steam-towage on canals, to be free of duty for two years, and certain steam-plow machinery.

SEC. 8. That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may Imported

goods, &c., in public stores August 1, 1872, to pay what duty.

Duties paid on goods in bonded warehouses to be adjusted.

See 1872, ch. 425. *Post*, p. 381.

Certain articles exported for benefit of drawback, when entitled thereto. 1861, ch. 45, § 4. Vol. xii. p. 293.

Materials for the construction, &c., of certain vessels may be imported in bond.

No duties to be paid, if, &c. Such vessels not to engage in coastwise trade more than, &c.

Materials for repairs of certain vessels.

Duties may be remitted on salt used in curing certain fish. 1866, ch. 298, § 4. Vol. xiv. p. 328.

See 1873, ch. 13, §§ 2, 3. *Post*, p. 402.

Tax on distilled spirits. 1868, ch. 186. Vol. xv. p. 125.

Section 1.

Spirits in distillery bonded warehouse.

Part of special tax paid by distillers may be refunded if, &c.

be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 9. That where fire-arms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing-machines, and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section four of the act of August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, Manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal, which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon: *Provided*, That vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: *And provided further*, That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 11. That the proviso in section four of an act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby modified and amended so as to read as follows: *Provided*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish, taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

#### DISTILLED SPIRITS.

SEC. 12. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That section one be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy:" *Provided, nevertheless*, That distilled spirits lawfully deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse when this act shall take effect may be withdrawn therefrom on payment of the taxes thereon at the rate within the time and in the manner fixed by law at the time of such deposit: *Provided further*, That the special tax paid by distillers prior to the taking effect of this act, which has not been exhausted by the quantity of spirits distilled as provided by law, shall be refunded upon proper application out of any moneys arising from inter-

nal taxes not otherwise appropriated; and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "in excess of the number of gallons," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "amounting to one-half gallon or over," and add after the words "as a gallon" the words "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one-half gallon in any cask or package, shall be exempt from tax."

That section two be amended by striking out the word "meters."

That section three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

That section seven be amended by striking out the words "but in no case shall such bond be made for a less sum than five thousand dollars."

That section ten be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That on the receipt of notice that any person wishes to commence the business of distilling, the assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of an assistant designated for the purpose by the commissioner of internal revenue, to make a survey of such distillery for the purpose of estimating and determining its true spirit-producing capacity for a day of twenty-four hours, a written report of which survey shall be made in triplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the distiller, and shall take effect on and after the date of such delivery, one copy retained by the assessor, and the other transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. In all surveys made under this act forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses, except in distilleries operating on the sour-mash principle, in which distilleries sixty gallons of beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain. If the commissioner of internal revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of any distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the assessor to make, in like manner, another survey of said distillery, the report of said survey to be made in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided."

That section eleven be amended by striking out the words "any assessor to assess a special tax upon" and the words "or for the collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to," and by inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "to commence or;" also, by striking out the words "assessor of internal revenue to assess, or for any collector to collect any special tax for," and inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "person to engage in the business of;" also, after the words "six hundred feet," each time they occur, the words "in a direct line."

That section twelve be amended by inserting after the words "six hundred feet" the words "in a direct line."

That section thirteen is hereby repealed.

That section fifteen be amended by inserting after the word "manufacture" the words "until the tax thereon shall have been paid."

That section sixteen be amended by striking out the words "expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at the expense of the United States from and after the passage of this act."

That section eighteen be amended by striking out the words "not hav-

Section 2.

Meters.

Section 3.

Commissioner

may require changes, &c., in apparatus, locks, seals, &c.

Section 7.

Bond of distiller.

Section 10.

Assessor with assistant to make surveys of distilleries at the expense of the United States, and estimate their capacity.

Report in triplicate.

What quantity of mash to represent a bushel of grain, or a gallon of molasses.

Other surveys and reports to be made if, &c.

Distiller not to commence, &c., business without giving bond; nor engage in distilling on premises less than six hundred feet distant in a direct line from premises used for rectifying.

Section 13.

Amendment of section 15;

section 16;

section 18.

ing paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other than a rectifier or wholesale liquor-dealer who has paid the special tax, or a distiller who has given the bond," and inserting after the words "who shall put up" the words "or keep up."

Amendment of section 19; That section nineteen be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty-first" and "if any false entry shall be made in either of said books or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom, for every such false entry made, or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars," and the word "such" before the words "false entry" the first time it occurs.

section 22; That section twenty-two be amended by striking out the words "having paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "having given the bond required by law," and by adding the following: "*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to suspensions caused by unavoidable accident; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe rules and regulations to govern in such cases of involuntary suspension."

section 23; That section twenty-three be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty-first days," and insert "day."

section 27; That section twenty-seven be amended as follows: Strike out the word "quantity" where it last occurs in said section and insert "fractional part of a gallon amounting to one-half gallon or over;" and strike out "less than one gallon" in the sixth line from the bottom of the section, after the words "regarded as a full gallon," and add "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one half-gallon in any cask or package shall be exempt from tax."

section 28; That section twenty-eight be so amended that the tax therein provided for stamps shall be ten cents instead of twenty-five cents.

section 42; That section forty-two be amended by striking out the words "the special tax has been paid" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "bond has been given;" also, by striking out the words "for the non-payment of the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "because no bond has been given."

section 43; That section forty-three be amended by inserting after the word "brand," the second time it occurs, the words "and the commissioner of internal revenue may make such change in stamps and may prescribe such instruments, or other means for attaching, protecting, and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve, such instruments to be furnished by the United States to the persons using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulation as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe."

section 44; That section forty-four be amended by striking out the word "distiller" where it first occurs therein.

section 47; That section forty-seven be amended by inserting after the words "original package" the words "or in case such spirits shall have been rectified, the name of the rectifier and the serial number of the rectifier's stamp."

section 48. Tax upon wines, or compounds known as wine, not, &c. That section forty-eight be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing not more than one pint, or of twenty cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may

be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up the same, before removal from the place of manufacture, compounding, or putting up; said stamps to be affixed and canceled in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe; and the absence of such stamp from any bottle or package containing such merchandise shall be prima facie evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person counterfeiting, altering, or re-using said stamps shall be subject to the same penalties as are imposed for the same offences in relation to proprietary stamps.

Special stamps denoting tax upon wines, &c.

Absence of stamp from bottle, &c., to be prima facie evidence that tax is not paid, &c.  
Penalty for counterfeiting.

That section forty-nine be amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten;" also by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, may appoint," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the President may nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint;" also, by striking out the words "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the commissioner, and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, to duty in any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place, according to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "within his district" wherever it occurs.

Amendment of section 49.  
Ten supervisors of internal revenue, appointment, &c.

That section fifty be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "officer;" also, by striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

Amendment of section 50;

That section fifty-three be amended by striking out all from and including the words "fees for gauging," down to and including the words "producer of such articles."

section 53;

That section fifty-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits upon which all taxes have been paid may be exported, with the privilege of drawback, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, and in distillers' original casks, containing not less than twenty wine gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the collector of customs at any port of entries, and under such rules and regulations and after making such entry as may be prescribed by law and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry for such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

section 54;

Drawback upon distilled spirits exported.

Entry for exportation.

"Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.

Form of entry.

"Entry of spirits distilled by ———, in ——— district, State of ———, to be exported by ———, in the ———, whereof ——— is master, bound to ———."

"And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and the amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and that they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ———, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United

Entry to specify what.

- Drawback, &c. States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall  
 Bill of lading. be deposited with said collector, to be filed at his office with the entry  
 One entry to retained by him. One of said entries shall be, when the shipment is com-  
 be sent to, &c. pleted, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and  
 Lading on filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall be only after the  
 board, when to receipt of an order or permit signed by the collector of customs and di-  
 take place. rected to a customs gauger, and after each cask or package shall have been  
 distinctly marked or branded by said gauger as follows: 'For export from  
 Casks, &c., to U. S. A.,' and the tax-paid stamps thereon obliterated. The casks or  
 be inspected, &c. packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by  
 the gauger designated by said collector, under such rules and regulations  
 as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of  
 the said collector it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port to des-  
 ignate and direct one of the custom-house inspectors to superintend such  
 shipment. And the gauger aforesaid shall make a full return of such  
 inspection, &c., to inspection and gauging in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary  
 be made. of the Treasury, showing by whom each cask of such spirits was distilled,  
 the serial number of the cask, and of the tax-paid stamp attached thereto,  
 the proof and quantity of such spirits as per the original gauge-mark on  
 each cask, and the quantity in proof and wine gallons as per the gauge  
 then made by him. And said gauger shall certify on such return that the  
 shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the  
 entry for export, which return shall be indorsed by said custom-house in-  
 spector certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his  
 supervision on board said vessel, and the tax-paid stamps obliterated; and  
 the said inspector shall make a similar certificate to the surveyor of the  
 port, indorsed on or to be attached to the entry in possession of the cus-  
 tom-house. A drawback shall be allowed upon distilled spirits on which  
 the tax has been paid and exported to foreign countries, under the pro-  
 visions of this act, when exported as herein provided for. The drawback  
 allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the distilled spirits  
 exported, at the rate of seventy cents per proof gallon, as per last gauge  
 of said spirits prior to exportation, and shall be due and payable only  
 after the proper entries have been made and filed, and all other conditions  
 complied with, as hereinbefore required, and on filing with the Secretary  
 of the Treasury the proper claim, accompanied by the certificate of the  
 collector of customs at the port of entry where the spirits are entered for  
 export, that such spirits have been received into his custody and the tax-  
 paid stamps thereon obliterated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall  
 prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary  
 to secure the treasury of the United States against frauds: *Provided*,  
 That the drawback on spirits distilled prior to the passage of this act shall  
 not exceed sixty cents per proof gallon."
- Drawback to Rules and reg-  
 include what, ulations.  
 and when due  
 and payable.
- Limit to  
 amount of draw-  
 back, &c.  
 Section 55.  
 Distilled spirits  
 may be with-  
 drawn by owner  
 from warehouse  
 for exportation  
 in original casks  
 in certain quantities  
 without payment  
 of tax.
- Bonds, &c.
- Such distilled  
 spirits, how to be  
 marked and  
 stamped before  
 removal.
- That section fifty-five be amended by striking out all after the enacting  
 clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits  
 may be withdrawn from distillery bonded warehouses, at the instance of  
 the owner of the spirits, for exportation in the original casks, in quantities  
 of not less than one thousand gallons, without the payment of tax, under  
 such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing  
 and filing with the collector of the district from which the removal is to  
 be made such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional  
 security as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue,  
 with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That bonds  
 given under this section shall be canceled under such regulations as the  
 Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.
- "All distilled spirits intended for export, as aforesaid, before being  
 removed from the distillery warehouse shall be marked as the commis-  
 sioner of internal revenue may prescribe, and shall have affixed to each  
 cask an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and



furnished by the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner, and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps twenty-five cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the owner of the spirits shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal and transportation of said spirits to the collector of the port from which the same are to be exported, accurately describing the spirits to be shipped, the amount of tax thereon, the State and district from which the same is to be shipped, the name of the distiller by whom distilled, the port to which the same are to be transported, the name of the collector of the port to whom the spirits are to be consigned, and the route or routes over which they are to be sent to the port of shipment. Such shipments shall be made over bonded routes whenever practicable. The collector of the port shall receive such spirits, and permit the exportation thereof under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the exportation of spirits upon which the tax has been paid. And if any person shall fraudulently claim, or seek, or obtain an allowance of drawback on any distilled spirits, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years; and any owner, agent, or master of any vessel or any other person who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent collection or fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than one year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made or pretended to be made shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

Stamps.

Permit for removal and transportation, to state what.

Shipments over bonded routes.

Collector of port to receive spirits, &c.

Penalty for fraud in claim for drawback;

for aiding, &c., therein;  
for fraudulently aiding in fraudulent exchange in spirits shipped.

Ship to be forfeited.

"Any person who shall intentionally reland within the jurisdiction of the United States any distilled spirits which have been shipped for exportation under the provisions of this act, or who shall receive such relanded distilled spirits, and every person who shall aid or abet in such relanding or receiving of such spirits, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and all distilled spirits so relanded, together with the vessel from which the same were relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States, and all boats, vehicles, horses, or other animals used in relanding and removing such distilled spirits, shall be forfeited to the United States."

Penalty for intentionally relanding within, &c., or receiving distilled spirits shipped for exportation, or for aiding therein.

That section fifty-seven be amended by striking out the words "more than" before the words "five gallons," and inserting the words "or more" after the words "five gallons."

Section 57.

SEC. 13. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by the act approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, namely:

Act of 1868, ch. 186, Vol. xv. p. 125, amended.

That section eight be amended by adding the words, "Provided further, That in case of distilleries sold at judicial and other sales in favor of the United States, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the commissioner of the internal revenue in lieu of the written consent required by such section, and the person giving such bond may be allowed to operate such distillery during the existence of the right of redemption from such sale, on complying with all the other provisions of law."

Section 8. Bond in case of distillery sold in favor of the United States. Obligor in bond may operate distillery during, &c.

That section twenty be amended by striking out all after the enacting

Section 20.

Assessor to determine each month whether distiller has accounted for all spirits produced by him.

If quantity reported is less than, &c., distiller to be assessed for deficiency, and at what rate.

Fifty-six pounds of grain to be a bushel.

If distiller has used grain, &c., in excess, &c.;

if he has not accounted for all spirits produced, &c.

Actual product to be assumed to be not less than, &c.

Assessments to be a lien.

#### Section 59.

Certain taxes upon distillers, &c., repealed.

Books to be kept in same form, &c.

Who to be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt liquors, and special tax; retail dealer in malt liquors, and special tax.

Refining, &c., spirits, not prohibited.

Internal revenue gaugers to

clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on the receipt of the distiller's return in each month, the assessor shall inquire and determine whether the distiller has accounted for all the grain or molasses used, and all the spirits produced by him in the preceding month. If the assessor is satisfied that the distiller has reported all the spirits produced by him, and the quantity so reported shall be found to be less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made for such deficiency at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon. In determining the quantity of grain used, fifty-six pounds shall be accounted as a bushel; and if the assessor finds that the distiller has used any grain or molasses in excess of the capacity of his distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made against the distiller at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon of spirits that should have been produced from the grain or molasses so used in excess, which assessment shall be made whether the quantity of spirits reported is equal to or exceeds eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery. If the assessor finds that the distiller has not accounted for all the spirits produced by him, he shall, from all the evidence he can obtain, determine what quantity of spirits was actually produced by such distiller, and an assessment shall be made for the difference between the quantity reported and the quantity shown to have been actually produced, at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon: *Provided*, That the actual product shall be assumed to be in no case less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, or under the act to which this is an amendment. Any and all assessments made under this section shall be a lien on all distilled spirits on the distillery premises, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the tract of land whereon the said distillery is located, together with any building thereon, from the time such assessment is made until the same shall have been paid."

That so much of section fifty-nine as imposes upon distillers a special tax and the tax of four dollars per barrel, and a tax on the sales of wholesale and retail dealers, and a tax on rectifiers of fifty cents on each barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify the existing law as to the mode of keeping the books of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers, or as to their inspection; and the returns required by existing law of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers shall be furnished to the proper officers of internal revenue when demanded; and that said section fifty-nine be further amended by inserting after the words "but no distiller" the words "who has given the required bond;" and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "malt-liquor," "malt-liquors," "brewer," and "malt-liquors," in the three several paragraphs in which they occur. And that said section be further amended by adding to said section the following: Every person who sells or offers for sale malt-liquors in larger quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt-liquors and not a wholesale liquor-dealer, and shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt-liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt-liquors and not a retail liquor-dealer, and shall pay a special tax of twenty dollars: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the purifying or refining of spirits in the course of original and continuous distillation through any material which will not remain incorporated with such spirits when the manufacture thereof is complete.

SEC. 14. That on and after the date when this act shall take effect, the compensation of internal-revenue gaugers shall be by fees dependent upon

the quantity gauged, to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, which, together with their actual and necessary travelling expenses, verified by the oath of the gauger, and the compensation of internal-revenue gaugers and storekeepers, shall be paid by the United States monthly, without requiring reimbursement by distillers.

be paid by fees, after, &c.

Gaugers and storekeepers to be paid monthly.

Tax-paid stamps for restamping distilled spirits.

SEC. 15. That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized, under regulations to be by him prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue tax-paid stamps for the restamping of distilled spirits upon which the tax shall have been duly paid but from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

SEC. 16. That every brewer shall, before commencing or continuing business, file with the assistant assessor of the assessment district in which he shall design to carry on his business, a notice in writing, stating therein the name of the person, company, corporation, or firm, and the names of the members of any such company or firm, together with the place or places of residence of such person or persons, and a description of the premises on which the brewery is situated, and of his or their title thereto, and the name or names of the owner or owners thereof.

Brewers, before, &c., to give written notice to assistant assessor.

Notice to state what.

SEC. 17. That every brewer shall execute a bond to the United States, to be approved by the collector of the district, in a sum equal to twice the amount of tax which, in the opinion of the assessor, said brewer will be liable to pay during any one month, which bond shall be renewed on the first day of May in each year, and shall be conditioned that he will pay, or cause to be paid, as herein provided, the tax required by law on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors aforesaid made by him, or for him, before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale, except as hereinafter provided; and that he will keep, or cause to be kept, a book in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter specified, which shall be open to inspection by the proper officers, as by law required; and that he will in all respects faithfully comply, without fraud or evasion, with all requirements of law relating to the manufacture and sale of any malt-liquors before mentioned: *Provided*, That no brewer shall be required to pay a special tax as a wholesale dealer, by reason of selling at wholesale, at a place other than his brewery, malt-liquors manufactured by him.

Brewers to execute a bond, and renew the same each year.

Conditions of bond.

Brewers not to pay special tax as wholesale dealers, for, &c.

SEC. 18. That there shall be paid on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of one dollar for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity, or for any fractional part of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States; which tax shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, in the manner and at the time hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth and not more than one-quarter, shall be accounted one-quarter; more than one-quarter and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half and not more than one barrel, shall be accounted one barrel; and more than one barrel and not more than sixty-three gallons, shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

Tax upon beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors;

by whom to be paid.

Fractional parts of barrels, and how to be accounted.  
See 1873, ch. 254.  
Post, p. 586.

What to make a hogshead.

SEC. 19. That every person owning or occupying any brewery, or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, or who shall have such premises under his control or superintendence, as agent for the owner or occupant, or shall have in his possession or custody any brewing materials, utensils, or

Persons owning or occupying breweries, &c., to make entries daily in books kept for the purpose, of the

kind of malt  
liquors, &c.

to render  
monthly written  
statement to  
assessor, &c.,  
under oath.

Duplicate of  
statement to col-  
lector.

Books to be  
open to inspec-  
tion.

Entries in  
books to be veri-  
fied monthly by  
the oath of the  
persons making  
them.

Oath to be  
written, and how  
certified.

Oath of own-  
ers, &c., if, &c.

Penalty upon  
owners, &c., of  
breweries, &c.,  
for evading, &c.,  
payment of tax;  
for fraudulent-  
ly neglecting,  
&c., to do what  
the law requires;  
for intention-  
ally making false  
entry, &c.  
Liquors, &c.,  
to be forfeited.  
Fine and im-  
prisonment.

Penalty upon  
brewer for neg-  
lecting to keep  
books, &c.

Stamps for

apparatus, used or intended to be used on said premises in the manufacture of beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, either as owner, agent, or superintendent, shall, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the kind of such malt liquors, the estimated quantity produced in barrels, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale in barrels or fractional parts of barrels, and shall also, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a separate book to be kept by him for that purpose, an account of all materials by him purchased for the purpose of producing such fermented liquors, including grain and malt; and shall render to said assessor or assistant assessor, on or before the tenth day of each month, a true statement, in writing, taken from his books, of the estimated quantity in barrels of such malt-liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale during the preceding month; and shall verify, or cause to be verified, the said statement, and the facts therein set forth, by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the assessor or assistant assessor of the district, according to the form required by law, and shall immediately forward to the collector of the district a duplicate of said statement duly certified by the assessor or assistant assessor; and said books shall be open at all times for the inspection of any assessor or assistant assessor, collector, deputy-collector, inspector, or revenue-agent, who may take memorandums and transcripts therefrom.

SEC. 20. That the entries made in such books shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made; which oath or affirmation shall be written in the book at the end of such entries, and be certified by the officer administering the same, and shall be in form as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me; and that they state truly, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the estimated quantity of the whole amount of such malt-liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold, and the actual quantity removed from the brewery owned by —, in the county of —; and, further, that I have no knowledge of any matter or thing required by law to be stated in said entries which has been omitted therefrom." And the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid shall also, in case the original entries made in his book shall not have been made by himself, subjoin thereto the following oath or affirmation, to be taken in manner as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries fully set forth all the matters therein required by law; and that the same are just and true; and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

SEC. 21. That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any brewery, vessels, or utensils used in making fermented liquors, who shall evade, or attempt to evade, the payment of the tax thereon, or fraudulently neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same in the manner required by law, or to do, or cause to be done, any of the things by law required to be done by him as aforesaid, or who shall intentionally make false entry in said book or in said statement, or knowingly allow or procure the same to be done, shall forfeit, for every such offence, all the liquors made by him or for him, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. And any brewer who shall neglect to keep books, or refuse to furnish the account and duplicate thereof as provided by law, or shall refuse to permit the proper officer to examine the books in the manner provided, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 22. That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be

prepared, for the payment of the tax aforesaid, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits, and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sale thereof, if there shall be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district, and the said stamps shall be sold, and the said permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district respectively; and such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and also the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each of such brewers respectively; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall allow upon all sales of such stamps to any brewer, and by him used in his business, a deduction of seven and a half per centum. And the amount paid into the treasury by any collector on account of the sale of such stamps to brewers shall be included in estimating the commissions of such collector and of the assessor of the same district.

payment of tax upon fermented liquors.

Permits.

Collectors to keep supply of permits and stamps, and deliver the same to the brewers of their district only.

Account.

Deduction upon sales to brewers.

Commissions of collectors and assessors.

SEC. 23. That every brewer shall obtain, from the collector of the district in which his brewery or brewery warehouse may be situated, and not otherwise, unless such collector shall fail to furnish the same upon application to him, the proper stamp or stamps, and shall affix upon the spigot-hole, or tap (of which there shall be but one) of each and every hogshead, barrel, keg, or other receptacle, in which any fermented liquor shall be contained, when sold or removed from such brewery or warehouse (except in case of removal under permit as hereinafter provided), a stamp denoting the amount of the tax required upon such fermented liquor, in such a way that the said stamp or stamps will be destroyed upon the withdrawal of the liquor from such hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, or upon the introduction of a faucet or other instrument for that purpose; and shall also, at the time of affixing such stamp or stamps, as aforesaid, cancel the same by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor may have been made, or the initial letters thereof, and the date when cancelled. Every brewer who shall refuse or neglect to affix and cancel the stamp or stamps required by law in the manner aforesaid, or who shall affix a false or fraudulent stamp thereto, or knowingly permit the same to be done, shall be liable to pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for each barrel or package on which such omission or fraud occurs, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than one year.

Brewers to obtain stamps from, &c., and affix proper one to tap of each barrel, &c., when sold, &c., except, &c., and cancel same.

Penalty for refusal or neglect;

SEC. 24. That any brewer, cartman, agent for transportation, or other person who shall sell, remove, receive, or purchase, or in any way aid in the sale, removal, receipt, or purchase, of any fermented liquor contained in any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel from any brewery or brewery warehouse, upon which the stamp or permit in case of removal required by law shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp or permit, in case of removal is affixed, with knowledge that it is such, or on which a stamp or permit, in case of removal, once cancelled, is used a second time; and any retail dealer or other person who shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the same, without destroying or defacing the stamp affixed upon the same, or shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, upon which the proper stamp shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp is affixed, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for not more than one year. Every person who shall make, sell, or use any false or counterfeit stamp, or permit, or die for printing or making stamps or permits which shall be in imitation of, or purport to be a lawful stamp, per-

for selling, &c., any barrel, &c., without proper stamp affixed, or with false stamp thereon;

for withdrawing fermented liquor from any barrel, &c., without defacing stamp, or from barrel, &c., that has no stamp, or a false one;

for making, &c., counterfeit stamps.

Provision as to retail sales at brewery.

Brewers may remove certain malt liquors in certain quantities under permit from collector, from brewery to their warehouse for storage or for sale in bulk without affixing stamp.

Such liquors to be stamped when removed from warehouse.

Stamps to be procured, where.

Mode of affixing and cancellation.

Removal and sale of sour or damaged fermented liquors.

Brewers to brand each barrel, &c., of fermented liquors before sold or removed.

Penalty for intentionally defacing, &c., marks.

Brewers purchasing fermented liquors of other brewers may furnish their own vessels branded and stamped.

mit, or die of the kind before mentioned, or who shall procure the same to be done, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years; *Provided*, That every brewer who sells fermented liquor at retail at the brewery, or other place where the same is made, shall affix and cancel the proper stamp or stamps upon the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same is contained, and shall keep an account of the quantity so sold by him, and of the number and size of the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same has been contained, and shall make a report thereof, verified by oath, monthly, to the assessor, and forward a duplicate of the same to the collector of the district: *And provided further*, That brewers may remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquor of their own manufacture, known as lager-beer, in quantities of not less than six barrels in one vessel, and may also remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquors known as ale or porter, or any other malt liquor not heretofore mentioned, in quantities not less than fifty barrels at a time, from their breweries or other places of manufacture, to a depot, warehouse, or other place used exclusively for storage or sale in bulk, and occupied by them, from one part of one collection-district to another part of the same collection-district, or from one collection-district to another collection-district, without affixing the proper stamp on said vessels of lager-beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquor at the brewery or place of manufacture, under a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district (who is to grant the same upon application) wherein said malt liquor is manufactured, to said depot or warehouse, but to no other place, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, and thereafter the manufacturer of the malt liquor so removed shall stamp the same when it leaves such depot or warehouse, in the same manner and under the same penalties and liabilities as when stamped at the brewery as herein provided; and the collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated shall furnish the manufacturer with the stamps for stamping the same, as if the said malt liquor had been manufactured in his district: *And provided further*, That said permit must be affixed to each and every such vessel or cask, and cancelled or destroyed in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, and under the same penalties and liabilities as herein provided as to stamps: *And provided further*, That when fermented liquor has become sour or damaged, so as to be incapable of use as such, brewers may sell the same for manufacturing purposes, and may remove the same to places where it may be used for such purposes, in casks or other vessels, unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, containing, respectively, not less than one barrel each, and having the nature of their contents marked upon them, without affixing thereon the permit, stamp, or stamps required.

SEC. 25. That every brewer shall by branding mark, or cause to be marked, upon every hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the fermented liquor made by him, before it is sold or removed from the brewery, or brewery warehouse, or other place of manufacture, the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor was manufactured, and the place where the same shall have been made. And any person, other than the owner thereof, or his agent, authorized so to do, who shall intentionally remove or deface such marks therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each cask or vessel from which the mark is so removed or defaced: *Provided, however*, That when a brewer shall purchase fermented liquor finished and ready for sale from another brewer, in order to supply the customers of such purchaser, such purchaser may, upon written notice to the collector of his intention so to do, and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, furnish his own vessels, branded with his name and the place where his

brewery is located, to be filled with the fermented liquor so purchased, and to be so removed; the proper stamp or stamps to be affixed and cancelled as aforesaid, by the manufacturer, before removal.

SEC. 26. That where a brewer shall by reason of an accident by fire or flood, or by reason of his brewery undergoing repairs, or other circumstances which may, in the opinion of the collector of the proper district, require or render it proper that such a brewer shall be permitted to conduct his business wholly or partially at some other place within the same or adjoining district for a temporary period, it shall be lawful for such collector, under such regulations and subject to such limitation of time as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, to issue a permit to such brewer authorizing him to conduct his business wholly or partially, according to the circumstances, at such other place for a period in such permit to be stated, and such brewer shall not be required to pay another special tax for the purpose.

Brewers may have permit from collector to conduct their business in another place, if, &c.

SEC. 27. That where malt liquor or tun liquor, in the first stages of fermentation, known as unfermented worts, of whatever kind, is sold by one brewer to another for the purpose of producing fermentation or enlivening old or stale ale, porter, lager-beer, or other fermented liquors, it shall not be liable to a tax to be paid by the seller thereof, but the tax on the same shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, when the same, having been mixed with the old or stale beer, is sold by him as provided by law, and such sale or transfer shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

Tax on certain unfermented worts to be paid by purchaser;

sale of, subject to regulations.

SEC. 28. That the ownership or possession by any person of any fermented liquor after its sale or removal from brewery or warehouse, or other place where it was made, upon which the tax required shall not have been paid, shall render the same liable to seizure wherever found, and to forfeiture, removal under said permits excepted, and that the want of a proper stamp or stamps upon any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which fermented liquor may be contained after its sale or removal from the brewery where the same was made, or warehouse, as aforesaid, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima-facie evidence of the non-payment thereof.

Possession of fermented liquors after sale or removal from brewery, &c., except, &c., if tax is not paid to make same liable to forfeiture.

Absence of stamp to be evidence that tax is not paid.

SEC. 29. That any person, other than the purchaser or owner of any fermented liquor, or person acting on his behalf, or as his agent, who shall intentionally remove or deface the stamp or permit affixed upon the hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which the same may be contained, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each such vessel from which the stamp or permit is so removed or defaced, and to render compensation to such purchaser or owner for all damage sustained by him therefrom.

Penalty upon persons other than owners, &c., for intentionally removing, &c., stamp from barrel, &c.;

SEC. 30. That any person who shall withdraw any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel upon which the proper stamp or stamps shall not have been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who shall carry on, or attempt to carry on, the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture.

for unlawfully carrying on, &c., the business of bottling beer, &c.

#### TOBACCO.

SEC. 31. That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Tobacco.

Amendment of 1868, ch. 186, Vol. xv p 125. See 1873, ch. 13, § 2. Post, p. 402.

## Section 61.

Tax upon  
chewing, &c.,  
tobacco.

That section sixty-one be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

## Section 59.

Special tax up-  
on dealers in leaf-  
tobacco, except,  
&c., and who to  
be deemed such  
dealers.

Payment of  
such tax not to  
exempt, &c.

Farmers, &c.,  
not to pay  
special tax, &c.,  
for, &c.;

to pay, if, &c.;

to furnish, on  
demand, state-  
ment under oath  
of sales of leaf-  
tobacco, &c.

Penalty for  
wilfully refusing,  
&c., or knowingly  
making false  
statements.

Dealers in leaf-  
tobacco to sell  
only to whom.

Special tax on  
retail dealers in  
leaf-tobacco, and  
who to be  
deemed such re-  
tail dealers.

Purchases and  
sales to be en-  
tered daily in a  
book.

Special tax on  
dealers in to-  
bacco, and who

That section fifty-nine be amended by striking out all of paragraphs seven, eight, nine, and ten, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "Dealers in leaf-tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf-tobacco, as hereinafter defined, shall each pay twenty-five dollars. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf-tobacco whose business it is, for himself or on commission, to sell, or offer for sale, or consign for sale on commission, leaf-tobacco; and payment of a special tax as dealer in tobacco, manufacturer of tobacco, manufacturer of cigars, or any other special tax, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf-tobacco from the payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf-tobacco, for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land. But nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter who shall, by peddling or otherwise, sell leaf-tobacco at retail directly to consumers, or who shall sell or assign, consign, transfer, or dispose of to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf-dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf-tobacco for export. And it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf-tobacco, on demand of any internal revenue officer, or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of all his sales of leaf-tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and the place to which it is shipped. And any such farmer or planter who shall wilfully refuse to furnish such information, or who shall knowingly make false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Dealers in leaf-tobacco shall hereafter sell only to other dealers who have paid a special tax as such, and to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf-tobacco for export.

Retail dealers in leaf-tobacco shall each pay five hundred dollars, and, if their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars, shall each pay, in addition thereto, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of one thousand dollars of their sales. Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf-tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf-tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale; or who shall sell directly to consumers, or to persons other than dealers in leaf-tobacco, who have paid a special tax as such; or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars who have paid a special tax; or to persons who purchase in original packages for export. Retail dealers in leaf-tobacco shall also keep a book, and enter therein daily their purchases and sales, in a form and manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, which book shall be open at all times for the inspection of any revenue officer.

Dealers in tobacco shall each pay five dollars. Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of a



special tax as a wholesale or retail liquor-dealer, or the payment of any other special tax, shall not relieve any person who sells manufactured tobacco and cigars from the payment of this tax: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Manufacturers of cigars shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special-tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar-maker. Every cigar-maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the assistant assessor of the division in which such cigar-maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar-maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar-maker so offending, by neglect or refusal to register, shall be employed by him.

"Peddlers of tobacco shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: When travelling with more than two horses, mules, or other animals, the first class, and shall pay fifty dollars; when travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals, the second class, and shall pay twenty-five dollars; when travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal, the third class, and shall pay fifteen dollars; when travelling on foot or by public conveyance, the fourth class, and shall pay ten dollars. Any person who sells or offers to sell and deliver manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, travelling from place to place, in the town or through the country, shall be regarded as a peddler of tobacco. Every peddler of tobacco, before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing to peddle tobacco, shall furnish to the collector of his district a statement accurately setting forth the place of his residence, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street where he resides; also the State or States through which he proposes to travel; the mode of travel, whether on foot, by public conveyance, or to travel with one, two, or more horses, mules, or other animals; to state also whether he proposes to sell his own manufactures or manufactures of others, and, if he sells for other parties, to name the person or persons for whom he sells. He shall also give a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the collector of the district, that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on tobacco, snuff, or cigars; that he will neither sell, nor offer for sale any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except in original and full packages, as the law requires the same to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or for removal for sale or consumption, and except such packages of tobacco, snuff, and cigars as bear the manufacturer's label or caution-notice, and his legal marks and brands, and genuine internal-revenue stamps which have never before been used. Every peddler of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, travelling with a wagon shall affix and keep on the same, in a conspicuous place, a sign painted in

to be deemed such dealers.

Who not to pay special tax as such dealers.

Special tax upon manufacturers of tobacco, and who to be deemed such.

Special tax upon manufacturers of cigars, and who to be deemed such.

Bond.

Cigar-makers;

to cause their name and residence to be registered.

Penalty for employing those not registered.

Peddlers of tobacco to be classified:

1st class and tax;

2d class and tax;

3d class and tax;

4th class and tax.

Who to be deemed peddlers of tobacco.

Peddler of tobacco before, &c., to give collector a statement of his residence, &c.;

bond and conditions;

travelling with wagon, to keep

in a conspicuous place on wagon, a sign;  
to obtain certificate from collector, and exhibit the same on demand to, &c.

If peddler refuses to exhibit receipt, officer may seize wagon, &c.

Assessor, after notice, &c., may direct a forfeiture, and order collector to sell the property forfeited.

Proceeds of sale.

Special taxes, when to be due.

Penalty for peddling tobacco, &c., without having given bond, &c.;  
for selling tobacco, &c., unlawfully;  
for having in possession internal revenue stamps removed from boxes, &c.;  
for not having sign affixed to wagon.

#### Section 60.

If manufacturer of tobacco, &c., shall sell, &c., any tobacco, &c., without the use of proper stamps, assessor within two years to estimate amount of tax omitted to be paid, and assess the same, &c.

#### Section 62.

Manufactured tobacco, how to be put up and prepared for sale.

oil-colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection-district, and shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, giving the name of the peddler, his residence, the class of his special-tax receipt, and the fact of his having filed the required bond; and every person peddling tobacco shall, on demand of any officer of internal revenue, produce and exhibit said collector's certificate, and, unless he shall do so, may be taken and deemed not to have paid the special tax, nor otherwise to have complied with the law. And in case any peddler shall refuse to exhibit his or her receipt as aforesaid, when demanded by any officer of internal revenue, said officer may seize the horse, or mule, wagon and contents, or pack, bundle, or basket of any person so refusing; and the assessor of the district in which the seizure has occurred may, on ten days' notice, published in any newspaper in the district, or served personally on the peddler, or at his dwelling-house, require such peddler to show cause, if any he has, why the horses or mules, wagon and contents, pack, bundle, or basket so seized shall not be forfeited; and in case no sufficient cause is shown the assessor may direct a forfeiture, and issue an order to the collector, or to any deputy-collector of the district, for the sale of the property so forfeited; and the same, after payment of the expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid to the collector for the use of the United States; and all such special taxes shall become due on the first day of May in each year, or on commencing business; and if such peddler shall not have paid the special tax for the current year he shall pay the same within thirty days after the passage of this act. In the former case the tax shall be reckoned for one year, and in the latter case proportionately for that part of the year from the first day of the month in which the liability to a special tax commenced to the first day of May following. And any person who shall, after the passage of this act, be found peddling tobacco, snuff, or cigars, without having given the bond, or without having previously obtained the collector's certificate as herein provided, or who shall sell tobacco, snuff, or cigars otherwise than in original and full packages as put up by the manufacturer; or who shall have in his possession any internal-revenue stamp or stamps which have been removed from any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or any empty or partially emptied box or other package which has been used for tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the stamp or stamps on which have not been destroyed; or shall fail to have affixed to his wagon, in a conspicuous place, a sign, painted in oil-colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection-district, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

That section sixty be amended by adding at the end of the section the following words, to wit: "And if any manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall sell, or remove for sale or consumption, any tobacco, snuff, or cigars upon which a tax is required to be paid by stamps, without the use of the proper stamps, in addition to the other penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor, or any internal-revenue officer detailed by the commissioner of internal revenue for that purpose, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector. And the subsequent proceedings for collection shall be in all respects like those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions."

That section sixty-two be amended by striking out after the words "or in bladders" the words "containing not exceeding ten pounds each, or," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and;" in the paragraph relating to fine-cut chewing-tobacco, by striking out the word "one-half;" in the

paragraph relating to smoking-tobacco, by inserting after the words "all smoking-tobacco" the words "and all cut and granulated tobacco other than fine-cut chewing, and shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing;" also, in the same paragraph, by inserting after the words "refuse scraps" the words "clippings, cuttings," and by striking out from the last paragraph the words "or the proprietor's name and his trade-mark," and by adding at the end of said paragraph the following words: "*And provided further,* That fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing-tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax, by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules, and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe: *And provided further,* That wood, metal, paper, or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may establish."

Fine-cut shorts, &c., may be sold in bulk without tax, to, &c.

Wood and other materials may be used for packing, &c.

That section sixty-three be amended by striking out the words "and the sum of the said bond may be increased, from time to time, and additional sureties required by the collector, under the instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "additional sureties may be required by the collector, from time to time, but the penal sum of said bond shall not be computed by him in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, except under special instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue."

Section 63.

Additional sureties may be required from time to time of manufacturers of tobacco, but, &c.

That section sixty-seven be amended by striking out the word "warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "export;" also, by adding to the end of the said section the following: "That such stamps as may be required to stamp tobacco, snuff, or cigars, sold under distraint by any collector of internal revenue, or for stamping any tobacco, snuff, or cigars which may have been abandoned, condemned, or forfeited, and sold by order of court or of any government officer for the benefit of the United States, may, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, be used by the collector making such sale, or furnished by a collector to a United States marshal, or to any other government officer making such sale for the benefit of the United States, without making payment for said stamps so used or delivered; and any revenue collector using or furnishing stamps in manner as aforesaid, on presenting vouchers satisfactory to the commissioner of internal revenue, shall be allowed credit for the same in settling his stamp account with the department: *And provided further,* That in case it shall appear that any abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco, snuff, or cigars, when offered for sale, will not bring a price equal to the tax due and payable thereon, such goods shall not be sold for consumption in the United States; and upon application made to the commissioner of internal revenue, he is authorized and hereby directed to order the destruction of such tobacco, snuff, or cigars by the officer in whose custody and control the same may be at the time, and in such manner and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe."

Section 67.

Stamps for tobacco, &c., sold under distraint, or forfeited, &c.

That section sixty-nine be amended by inserting after the words "or imitation of any stamp required by this act" the words "or any stamp or stamps which have been previously used."

Section 69.

That section seventy-one be amended by striking out, where they occur, the words "or in a bonded warehouse," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or while in transfer under bond or a collector's permit, from any manufactory, store, or warehouse, to a vessel for exportation to a foreign country."

Section 71.

That section seventy-two be amended by striking out the words "the stamped portion thereof," and, where they occur the first time, inserting in lieu thereof the words "the stamp or stamps thereon," and where the

Collectors using, &c., such stamps to be allowed a credit therefor.

Proceedings when forfeited, &c., tobacco offered for sale will not bring a price equal to tax.

Section 72.

When stamped boxes, &c., containing tobacco,

&c., are emptied, stamps thereon to be destroyed.

Penalty for unlawful acts in reference to such stamps.

#### Section 73.

Manufactured tobacco, &c., intended for immediate exportation, after, &c., may be removed from manufactory in bond under certain rules, without affixing stamps thereto;

before removal to have stamps affixed indicating intent of immediate exportation.

#### Expense.

Collector to issue permit for removal, when, &c.

Permits to state what.

Bonds for exportation to be cancelled upon certificates, &c.

#### Section 74.

Drawback upon tobacco, &c., on which the internal tax has been paid, when exported, equal to value of stamps.

same words occur the second time, insert instead thereof the words "the stamp or stamps taken from any such empty box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind;" also, by inserting in the last sentence, after the words "emptied, or partially emptied," the words "or shall have in his possession, or shall affix to any box or other package any stamp or stamps which have been previously used, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, having affixed thereto any fraudulent, spurious, imitation, or counterfeit stamp or stamps, or stamp or stamps that have been previously used, or shall sell from any such fraudulently stamped box or package, or shall have in his possession any box or package as aforesaid, knowing the same to be fraudulently stamped."

That section seventy-three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate exportation, after being properly inspected, marked, and branded, may be removed from the manufactory in bond without having affixed thereto internal revenue stamps indicating the payment of the tax thereon. The removal from the manufactory of such tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be made under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing, with the collector of the district from which the removal is to be made, such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate export as aforesaid, before being removed from the manufactory, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp, indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing of such stamps, ten cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the manufacturer shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal, said permit accurately describing the tobacco, snuff, and cigars to be shipped, the number and kind of packages, the number of pounds, the amount of tax, the marks and brands, the State and collection-district from which the same are shipped, and the number of the manufactory and the manufacturer's name, together with the port from which the said tobacco, snuff, and cigars are to be exported, and the route or routes over which the same are to be sent to the port of shipment, and the name of the vessel or line by which they are to be conveyed to the foreign port. The bonds required to be given for the exportation of the tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be cancelled upon the presentation of the proper certificates that said tobacco, snuff, and cigars have been landed at any port without the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea."

That section seventy-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That from and after the date on which this act takes effect there shall be an allowance of drawback on tobacco, snuff, and cigars on which the internal tax has been paid by suitable revenue-stamps affixed to the same before removal from the place of manufacture, when the same are exported, equal in amount to the value of the stamps found to have been so affixed, the evidence that the stamps were so affixed, and the amount of tax so paid, and of the subsequent exportation of the said tobacco, snuff, and cigars, to be ascertained under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the

Secretary of the Treasury. Any sum or sums found to be due under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no claim for an allowance of drawback shall be entertained or allowed for a sum less than fifty dollars, nor except upon evidence satisfactory to the commissioner of internal revenue that the stamps affixed to the tobacco, snuff, or cigars alleged to have been exported were totally destroyed before the shipment thereof, and that the same have been landed in a foreign country or lost at sea, and have not been relanded within the limits of the United States. All tobacco and snuff now stored in any export bonded warehouse shall, on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be subject to the same tax as is provided by this act, and shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse upon payment of the tax, or for export under the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue now in force concerning withdrawals of tobacco and snuff from bonded warehouses. And any tobacco or snuff remaining in any export bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Amount due for drawback to be paid by warrant, &c.;

but not for a less sum than \$50, nor except, &c.

Tobacco, &c., now in export bonded warehouses, to be subject to what tax after July 1, 1872, and to be withdrawn within, &c.; remaining more than six months to be forfeited and sold.

That section eighty-nine be amended by inserting in the last sentence after the words "false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp" the following words: "or who shall affix to any box containing cigars a stamp in the similitude or likeness of any stamp required to be used by the laws of the United States, whether the same shall be a customs or internal-revenue stamp; or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any cigars on which the tax to which they are liable has not been paid."

Section 89.

Penalty for affixing certain stamps to box containing cigars, &c.

That section one hundred be amended by adding thereto the following words: "and every collector of internal revenue from whose district any distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be shipped in bond, under the provisions of this act, shall render a monthly account of the same to the commissioner of internal revenue, showing the amount of each article produced and shipped in bond, the amounts of which the exportation is completed according to law, and the amount remaining unaccounted for at the end of each month; also any excesses or deficiencies on the amounts originally reported as shipped."

Section 100.

Collectors from whose district distilled spirits, &c., are shipped in bond to render an account monthly.

SEC. 32. That any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall exercise or carry on the business of a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, dealer in manufactured tobacco, dealer in leaf-tobacco, or retail dealer in leaf-tobacco, without having paid a special tax therefor, as provided by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, on conviction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for manufacturing or dealing in tobacco, without having paid a special tax therefor.

SEC. 33. That whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, shall be emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same may be to destroy utterly the stamp or stamps thereon. And any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse so to do shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall fraudulently give away or accept from another, or who shall sell, buy, or use for packing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, any such stamped box, shall for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not more than one year.

When a stamped box containing cigars, &c., is emptied, the person having said box must destroy the stamps thereon.

Penalties.

SEC. 34. That section one hundred and sixty-nine of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the act of July

Section 169.

thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended by striking out the proviso at the end thereof.

Laws imposing a tax on gas made of coal, repealed.

1864, ch. 173, § 94.  
Vol. xiii. p. 264.

All stamp taxes under schedule B of act 1864, ch. 173, § 170, &c., repealed, except on bank checks, &c.  
Vol. xiii. p. 238.

[Section 151 of ch. 173 of the acts of 1864 imposes the taxes by stamps upon the several things mentioned in Schedule B.]

Certain mortgages.

Instruments without any stamp, or with deficient stamp.

Taxes imposed upon deposits, capital, &c., of banks, or persons, &c., engaged in banking to be paid semi-annually;  
Vol. xiii. p. 277.

but to be calculated at the rate per month as before prescribed.

Words "capital employed" not to include, &c.

Certain deposits of not over \$2000 exempt from tax.

Purposes of a "charitable character" to include what.

1870, ch. 255, § 27.  
Vol. xvi. p. 269.

Law permitting "moiety to in-

SEC. 35. That so much of section ninety-four of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as imposes a tax on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 36. That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of Schedule B of section one hundred and seventy of the act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders: *Provided*, That where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid: *And provided further*, That in the mean time the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a *defunct* [deficient] stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as [is] required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-eight of the internal-revenue laws.

SEC. 37. That the taxes imposed by section one hundred and ten of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by section nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of banks, or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. And the words "capital employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day, in the usual course of business, from any person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association, or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by said section, of deposits of less than five hundred dollars, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings-banks, savings-funds, or savings-institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 38. That the purposes of a charitable character mentioned in section twenty-seven of the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, are intended, and are hereby construed, to include all devises and legacies to associations, trustees, societies, and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious, or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

SEC. 39. That so much of section one hundred and seventy-nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provides for

moieties to informers be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 40. That section sixty-three of the act approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and acts amendatory thereof," be amended by striking out the words "three hundred" wherever they occur therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred;" and by striking out the words "under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the provisions of any internal-revenue act."

SEC. 41. That section one hundred and sixty-one of the act entitled "An act to provide internal-revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the words "this act," occurring after the words "stamps issued under the provisions of," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any internal-revenue act."

SEC. 42. That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from, shipbuilders as manufacturers, under section four of the act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes," for sales of vessels, be, and the same are hereby, remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof.

SEC. 43. That prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal-revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts, or States, or territories, into one district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue-officers, one collector and one assessor for each new district, or at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district; and the collector and assessor so designated or appointed shall give bond according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to reduce the number of internal-revenue assistant assessors, inspectors, gaugers, store-keepers, and the clerks and employees in the internal-revenue bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, and that he report to Congress at its next session the reduction made under this act, and such further changes in the organization of the internal-revenue service as will promote its efficiency and economy.

SEC. 44. That all suits and proceedings for the recovery of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or for any sum which it is alleged was excessive, or in any manner wrongfully collected, shall be brought within two years next after the cause of action accrued

reformers," repealed. 1866, ch. 184, § 9. Vol. xiv. p. 145.

Secretary of Treasury may pay sums necessary for the detection, &c., of violators of internal revenue laws.

Appropriation

Seizure of goods of the value of \$500, subject to forfeit-ure.

1866, ch. 184, § 63. Vol. xiv. p. 169.

Allowance for spoiled, &c., revenue stamps 1864, ch. 173, § 161. Vol. xiii. p. 234.

Certain internal taxes upon shipbuilders as manufacturers, &c., remitted, &c. 1863, ch. 41, § 4. Vol. xv. p. 59.

Internal revenue districts to be reduced to not exceeding eighty in number before Jan. 1, 1873.

[Repealed. 1873, ch. 13, § 7. Post, p. 403.]

Assessor and collector for each new district to give bond.

Number of assistant assessors, &c., to be reduced, &c. Report to Congress, &c.

Suits to recover money wrongfully collected for internal taxes or penalties to be brought within two years after, &c.

Claims for refunding tax, &c., to be presented within two years, &c.

Actions on claims accruing prior to the passage of this act to be brought in one year.

Provisos.

Internal revenue laws in force after the passage of this act to be revised and prepared for publication.

Number of copies.

See 1873, ch. 314.

Post, p. 622.

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

Saving clause.

Proviso.

When this act takes effect.

Regulations in consequence of changes.

and not after; and all claims for the refunding of any internal tax or penalty shall be presented to the commissioner of internal revenue within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after: *Provided*, That actions for claims, which have accrued prior to the passage of this act, shall be commenced in the courts or presented to the commissioner of internal revenue within one year from the date of said passage: *And provided further*, That where a claim shall be pending before said commissioner the claimant may bring his action within one year after such decision and not after: *And provided further*, That no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by any thing herein contained.

SEC. 45. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed carefully to revise and prepare for publication the internal-revenue laws in force after the passage of this act, with amendments incorporated in their proper places, conveniently arranged for reference, and with a proper index; and that the same be printed as soon as practicable by the congressional printer. That ten thousand copies be printed, five thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand for the use of the Senate, and three thousand for the use of the commissioner of internal revenue.

SEC. 46. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all the provisions of said act, shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed, or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has *has* already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing, and enforcing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed: *Provided*, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby, continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 47. That this act shall take effect on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, except where otherwise provided. And the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any changes in the internal-revenue laws made by this act.

APPROVED, June 6, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

Army appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Commanding general's office, recruiting, &c.

Adjutant-general's department.

CHAP. CCCXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three:

For expenses of the commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.  
For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.



For the expenses of the signal-service of the army, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Signal-services.

For pay of the army, and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, twelve million one hundred and five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-two cents. Pay and clothing for discharged soldiers.

For allowances to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escorts or supplies, two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Transportation for officers.

For general expenses, such as the compensation of witnesses while on court-martial service, and travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and postage on letters and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, military commissions and courts of inquiry, one hundred thousand dollars. General expenses.

For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million seven hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars. Subsistence.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million dollars. Quartermaster's department.

For incidental expenses, viz.: For postage and telegrams or dispatches; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, one million two hundred thousand dollars. Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.  
1819, ch. 45.  
Vol. iii. p. 488.  
1854, ch. 247, § 6.  
Vol. x. p. 576.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts and for such infantry as may be mounted, three hundred thousand dollars. Cavalry and artillery horses, and Indian scouts.

1833, ch. 162,  
§ 10.  
Vol. v. p. 257.

Transportation.	For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water ; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field ; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent ; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots ; freight, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages ; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes ; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments ; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific ; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance ; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million dollars.
Public trans- ports. Water.	
Obstructions from roads, har- bors, and rivers.	
Hire, &c., of quarters, huts, repairs, &c.	For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of offices, and of grounds for camps, and for summer cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations ; for the construction of temporary huts and stables ; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Hospitals.	For construction and repairs of hospitals, one hundred thousand dollars.
Stoves.	For heating and cooking stoves, ten thousand dollars.
Clothing and camp equipage.	For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars.
Sales of stores and material.	For the necessary expenses of such sales of stores or material belonging to the army establishment as may be authorized by law, ten thousand dollars.
National cem- eteries.	For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For army contingencies, namely, such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Medical and hospital supplies, &c.	For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the medical department, three hundred thousand dollars.
Surgical ap- paratus and ap- pliances for relief of certain dis- abled persons.	For providing surgical apparatus or appliances for the relief of persons disabled in the military and naval service of the United States and not included within the terms of any law granting artificial limbs or other special relief, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: <i>Provided</i> , That a report shall be made to Congress at its next annual session, showing the name and residence of each person relieved, and the nature and cost of the apparatus provided.
Report to Con- gress.	
Army medical museum.	For the Army Medical Museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, ten thousand dollars.
Engineer de- partment at Wil- lett's point.	Engineer department at Willett's point:
Pontoon-boats, &c.	For protection of ponton-boats, remodelling ponton material, and for current expenses of depot, five thousand dollars.

For modification and repair of buildings, five thousand dollars.	Buildings.
For erection of new chapel, five thousand dollars.	
For repairs of instruments for general service of the corps of engineers, ten thousand dollars.	Instruments.
For purchase of siege and mining material, and for simple photographic apparatus for copying maps, one thousand dollars.	Siege, &c., material.
For expenses of trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defence, and material for same, ten thousand dollars.	Trials with torpedoes.
For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.	Ordnance service.
For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small-arms, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.	Metallic ammunition.
For overhauling, preserving, and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Ordnance stores in arsenals.
For sea-coast cannon, and carriages for the same, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.	Sea-coast cannon.
For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand.	Heavy rifled ordnance; this appropriation, how to be applied.
For constructing and testing Moffat's breech-loading field-pieces, eight thousand dollars; and for testing James Crocket's graduating and accelerating cartridge, and for experimenting with patent metallic cartridge of Willis E. Moore, and other improvements in ammunition, five thousand dollars.	Testing Moffat's breech-loading field-pieces, and improvements in ammunition.
For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores to fill requisition of troops, fifty thousand dollars.	Ordnance stores.
For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service upon the recommendation of the board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: one general officer, one ordnance officer, and three officers of the line, one to be taken from the cavalry, one from the infantry, and one from the artillery: <i>And provided further</i> , That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the ordnance department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employees, or for any patent in which said officers or employees may be directly or indirectly interested.	Manufacture of arms; no part to be expended until, &c., breech-loading system for muskets, &c., be adopted by board; to consist of, &c.; system when adopted to be the only one to be used, and no royalty to be paid.
SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall be illegal to brand, mark, or tattoo on the body of any soldier by sentence of court-martial, and the word "corporeal" shall be stricken from the forty-fifth of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.	Branding, &c., on body of soldier made illegal. Word "corporeal" stricken from, &c.

APPROVED, June 6, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXI.—*An Act to continue the Act to authorize the Settlement of the Accounts of Officers of the Army and Navy.*

Act authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers, &c., extended.

1870, ch. 153:  
Vol. xvi. p. 166.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the officers of the army and navy, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall continue and be in force for two years from June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and no longer.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of Shipping-commissioners by the several Circuit Courts of the United States, to superintend the Shipping and Discharge of Seamen engaged in Merchant Ships belonging to the United States, and for the further Protection of Seamen.*

Certain circuit courts may appoint "shipping commissioners" in certain ports, and may remove them;

shall have control over the mode of doing business in the shipping offices.

Shipping-commissioners to give bond with sureties and take oath.

Form of oath.

Oath to be indorsed on commission and subscribed, &c.

Clerks to shipping-commissioners, who may act as commissioners.

Official seal.

Effect of instruments under the seal and signature of commissioner.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the several circuit courts of the United States, in which circuits there is a sea-port or sea-ports for which there is a collector of customs, or in which there is a port of entry, shall appoint a commissioner for such sea-port within their respective circuits as in their judgment may require the same, and which shall also be ports of ocean navigation; such commissioners to be termed "shipping-commissioners;" and may, from time to time, remove from office any of the said commissioners whom it may have reason to believe does not properly perform his duties; and shall provide for the proper performance of such duties until another person is duly appointed in his place; shall regulate the mode of conducting business in the shipping-offices to be established by the shipping-commissioners as hereinafter provided; and shall have full and complete control over the same, subject to the provisions herein contained.

SEC. 2. That every shipping-commissioner so appointed shall enter into bonds to the United States, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required in his office, for a sum, in the discretion of the circuit judge, of not less than five thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient securities therefor, to be approved by said judge; and shall take and subscribe the following oath before entering upon the duties of his office: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a shipping-commissioner to the best of my ability, and according to law." Said oath shall be indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment, and signed by him, and certified by the officer before whom such oath or affirmation shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That any shipping-commissioner may engage a clerk or clerks to assist him in the transaction of the business of the shipping-office, at his own proper cost, and may, in case of necessity, depute such clerk or clerks to act for him in his official capacity; but the shipping-commissioner shall be held responsible for the acts of every such clerk or deputy, and will be personally liable for any penalties such clerk or deputy may incur by the violation of any of the provisions of this act; and all acts done by a clerk, as such deputy, shall be as valid and binding as if done by the shipping-commissioner. Each shipping-commissioner shall provide a seal with which he shall authenticate all his official acts, on which seal shall be engraved the arms of the United States and the name of the sea-port or district for which he is commissioned. Any instrument, either printed or written, purporting to be the official act of a shipping-commissioner, and purporting to be under the seal and signature of such shipping-commissioner, shall be received as prima-facie evidence of the official character of such instrument, and of the truth of the facts therein set forth.

SEC. 4. That every shipping-commissioner shall lease, rent, or procure at his own cost, suitable premises for the transaction of business, and for the preservation of the books and other documents connected therewith, and which premises shall be styled "the shipping-commissioner's office."

Office for shipping-commissioner.

And the general business of a shipping-commissioner shall be, first, to afford facilities for engaging seamen by keeping a register of their names and characters; secondly, to superintend their engagement and discharge, in manner hereinafter mentioned; thirdly, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged; fourthly, to facilitate the making of apprenticeships to the sea-service; and to perform such other duties relating to merchant seamen and merchant ships as are hereby, or may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to him.

General business of shipping-commissioners.

SEC. 5. That such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the table marked "A" in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping-commissioners as hereinafter mentioned, and such shipping-commissioners shall cause a scale of the fees payable to be prepared, and to be conspicuously placed in the shipping-office; and the shipping commissioner may refuse to proceed with any engagement or discharge unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Fees;

See p. 277.

scale thereof to be conspicuously placed in office; to be prepaid if required.

SEC. 6. That every owner, consignee, agent, or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seamen or seaman in a shipping-office, or before a shipping-commissioner, shall pay to the shipping-commissioner the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct in respect of each such engagement or discharge, from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the table marked "B" in the schedule hereto annexed.

Owners, &c., of ship to pay fees, and may deduct from wages of seamen, except, &c.

See p. 277.

SEC. 7. That any shipping-commissioner, or any clerk or employee in any shipping-office, who shall demand or receive any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ships, excepting the lawful fees payable under this act, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty on commissioners and clerks, for demanding, &c., unlawful fees.

SEC. 8. That in the case of any place or port in which no shipping-commissioner shall have been appointed, then the whole or any part of the business of a shipping-commissioner shall be conducted by the collector or deputy-collector of customs of such place or port; and in respect of such business such custom-house shall be deemed a shipping-office, and the collector or deputy-collector of customs to whom such business shall be committed shall for all purposes be deemed a shipping-commissioner within the meaning of this act; and any person other than a commissioner under this act who shall perform, or attempt to perform, either directly or indirectly, the duties which are by this act set forth as pertaining to a "shipping-commissioner," shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be [so] construed as to prevent the owner or consignee, or master of any ship, except such as are described in section twelve of this act, from performing himself, so far as the said ships are concerned, the duties of shipping-commissioner under this act.

In ports where there is no shipping-commissioner, business to be done by collector, or deputy.

Custom-house to be the shipping-office.

Penalty for acting unlawfully as shipping-commissioner.

Owners, &c., except, &c., may so act.

SEC. 9. That every shipping-commissioner appointed under this act shall, if applied to for the purpose of apprenticing boys to the sea-service by any masters or owners of ships, or by any person or persons legally qualified, give such assistance as is in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships; but the shipping-commissioner shall ascertain that the boy has voluntarily consented to be bound, and that the parents or guardian of said boy have consented to said apprenticeship, and

Shipping-commissioners to aid in apprenticing boys to the sea service;

conditions of apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship when to terminate.

Fees.  
See p. 278.  
Register.

Masters of foreign-going ships to take apprentices before commissioners, and produce indentures, &c.

Assignments of indentures.  
Penalty.

Penalty for demanding or receiving from seamen for providing employment any thing except lawful fees.

Masters of certain vessels, before proceeding on voyage to make written agreement with seamen;

form, date, and signature.

Agreement to contain what particulars.

See 1873, ch. 35.  
Post, p. 410.

In customs districts where there is no commissioner, master may so act.

See § 24.  
Post, p. 267.  
This section not to apply to certain voyages.

Seamen may serve in such vessels, &c., without the pay-

[that he] has attained the age of twelve years, and is of sufficient health and strength, and that the master to whom the boy is to be bound is a proper person for the purpose: *Provided*, That said apprenticeship shall terminate when the apprentice becomes eighteen years of age. And the shipping-commissioner may receive from the persons availing themselves of such assistance the fees contained in table "C" in the schedule hereto annexed. And the shipping-commissioner shall keep a register of all indentures of apprenticeship made before him.

SEC. 10. That the master of every foreign-going ship shall, before carrying any apprentice to sea from any place in the United States, cause such apprentice to appear before the shipping-commissioner before whom the crew is engaged, and shall produce to him the indenture by which such apprentice is bound, and the assignment or assignments thereof (if any), and the name of such apprentice, with the date of the indenture and the assignment or assignments thereof (if any) shall be entered on the agreement; and no such assignment shall be made without the approval of a commissioner, the apprentice, his parents, or his guardian. And for any default in obeying the provisions of this section, the master shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. That if any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman seeking employment as a seaman, or from any other person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorized, for providing him with employment, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 12. That the master of every ship bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship of the burden of seventy-five tons or upward, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, shall, before he proceeds on such voyage, make an agreement, in writing or in print, with every seaman whom he carries to sea as one of the crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in the form, as near as may be, as hereunto in table "D" in the schedule annexed, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars; that is to say: First, the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, and the port or country at which the voyage is to terminate; secondly, the number and description of the crew, specifying their respective employments; thirdly, the time at which each seaman is to be on board to begin work; fourthly, the capacity in which each seaman is to serve; fifthly, the amount of wages each seaman is to receive; sixthly, a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; seventhly, any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct as may be sanctioned by Congress as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt; eighthly, any stipulations in reference to advance and allotment of wages, or other matters not contrary to law: *Provided*, That whenever the master of any vessel shall engage his crew, or any part of the same, in any customs district where no shipping-commissioner shall have been appointed under section one of this act, he may perform for himself the duties of such commissioner, in like manner as is provided by the proviso of section eight of this act: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to masters of vessels where the seamen are by custom or agreement entitled to participate in the profits or result of a cruise or voyage, nor to masters of coastwise nor to masters of lake-going vessels that touch at foreign ports; but seamen may, by agreement, serve on board such vessels a definite time, or on the return of any vessel to a port in the United States may reshup and sail in the same vessel on another

voyage without the payment of additional fees to the shipping-commissioner by either the seaman or the master.

SEC. 13. That the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements: First, every agreement (except in such cases of agreements as are hereinafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping-commissioner; secondly, when the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping-commissioner, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the description and signatures of persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master; thirdly, every agreement entered into before a shipping-commissioner shall be acknowledged and certified under the hand and official seal of such commissioner, and shall be indorsed on or annexed to such agreement, and such certificate of acknowledgment shall be in form and manner following, to wit:

"State of \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_:

"On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, personally appeared before me, a shipping-commissioner in and for the said county, A. B., C. D., and E. F., severally known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument, who each for himself acknowledged to me that he had read or had heard read the same; that he was by me made acquainted with the conditions thereof, and understood the same; and that, while sober and not in a state of intoxication, he signed it freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned."

SEC. 14. That, first, if any person shall be carried to sea as one of the crew on board of any ship making a voyage as hereinbefore specified without entering into an agreement with the master of said ship, in the form and manner and at the place and times hereby in such cases required, the ship shall be held liable, and for each such offence shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars: *Provided always*, That the ship shall not be held liable for any person carried to sea who shall have secretly stowed away himself without the knowledge of captain, mate, or of any of the officers of the ship, or who shall have falsely personated himself to the captain, mate, or officers of the ship for the purpose of being carried to sea; secondly, if any master, mate, or other officer of a ship knowingly receives, or accepts to be entered on board of any merchant ship, any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this act, the ship on board of which such seaman shall be found shall, for every such seaman, be liable to and incur a penalty of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That in case of desertion, or of casualty resulting in the loss of one or more seamen, the master may ship a number equal to the number of whose services he has been deprived by desertion or casualty, and report the same to the United States consul at the first port at which he shall arrive, without incurring such penalty.

SEC. 15. That every master of a merchant ship of the United States who engages any seaman at a place out of the United States, in which there is a consular officer or commercial agent, shall, before carrying such seaman to sea, procure the sanction of such officer, and shall engage seamen before such officer; and the same rules as are hereinbefore contained with respect to the engagement of seamen before a shipping-commissioner in the United States shall apply to such engagements made before consular officer or commercial agent; and upon every such engagement the consular officer or commercial agent shall indorse upon the agreement his sanction thereof, and an attestation to the effect that the same has been signed in his presence, and otherwise made as hereby required; and every master who engages any seaman in any place in which there is a consular officer or commercial agent otherwise than as hereinbefore required shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, for which penalty the ship shall be held liable; and all such agreements so made shall be void, and the sea-

ment of additional fees.  
See 1873, ch. 35.

Post, p. 410.

Rules as to agreements;

signatures by seamen;

certificate of acknowledgment.

Form.

Penalty upon such vessels for carrying to sea any seaman, without such agreement made with him by the master;

if any officer receives on board, &c., any seaman engaged contrary to this act.

Losses by desertion or casualty may be supplied.

In places out of the United States, seamen to be engaged before consular officers, &c.

Same rules to apply.

Consular officers to indorse upon agreement, &c.

Penalty upon masters for otherwise engaging seamen.

Ship liable, and agreements void.

men so engaged shall be entitled to recover the highest rate of wages of the port from which the seaman was shipped.

Stipulations for allotment of part of wages of seamen.

SEC. 16. That all stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made, and the persons to whom such payments are to be made.

Wages to be advanced, &c., only to seaman himself, or, &c., advance not to be made unless, &c.;

SEC. 17. That no advance of wages shall be made or advance security given to any person but to the seaman himself, or to his wife or mother; and no advance of wages shall be made, or advance security given, unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same, and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance wages or advance security shall be given to any seaman except in the presence of the shipping-commissioner.

if made in violation of this act, wages may be recovered by seaman, &c.

SEC. 18. That if any advance of wages is made or advance security given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or promised; and in the case of any advance security so given no person shall be sued thereon unless he was a party to such breach.

When advance security is discounted for any seaman, receipt to be signed, &c.

SEC. 19. That whenever any advance security is discounted for any seaman, such seaman shall sign or set his mark to a receipt indorsed on the security, stating the sum actually paid or accounted for to him by the person discounting the same; and if the seaman sails in the ship from the port of departure mentioned in the security, and is then duly earning his wages, or is previously discharged with the consent of the master, but not otherwise, the person discounting the security may, ten days after the final departure of the ship from the said port of departure mentioned in the security, sue for and recover the amount promised by the security, with costs, either from the owner or from any agent who has drawn or authorized the drawing of the security, in any justice's or other competent court; and in any such proceeding it shall be sufficient for such person to prove the security was given by the owner or master, or some other authorized agent, and that the same was discounted to and receipted by the seaman, and the seaman shall be presumed to have sailed in the ship from such port as aforesaid, and to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is proved.

Person discounting the security may sue for amount, if, &c.

Proofs in such case.

Legible copy of articles of agreement to be posted in the ship.

SEC. 20. That the master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement (omitting signatures) to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew; and on default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Seamen, signing the agreement and discharged before, &c., without their fault, may recover what.

SEC. 21. That any seaman who has signed an agreement and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge, and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, a sum equal in amount to one month's wages as compensation, and may, on adducing such evidence as the court hearing the case deems satisfactory of having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Seamen discharged in the United States after such voyages, to receive their wages, &c., in presence of shipping-commissioners, unless, &c.

Penalty.

SEC. 22. That all seamen discharged in the United States from merchant ships engaged in voyages as described in section twelve of this act shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a duly authorized shipping-commissioner under this act, except in cases where some competent court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any such seaman belonging thereto, or, except as aforesaid, pays his wages within the United States in any other manner, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.



SEC. 23. That every master shall, not less than forty-eight hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or if he is to be discharged before a shipping-commissioner, to such shipping-commissioner, a full and true account of his wages, and all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatsoever; and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed, unless it is included in the account delivered; and the master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect to which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called the "Official Log-book," as hereinafter provided, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages, and, also, upon the hearing, before any competent authority, of any complaint or question relating to such payment.

Master to deliver seaman, or, &c., not less than, &c., before paying him off, an account of his wages.  
Penalty.  
Deductions;

to be entered in official log-book, which shall be produced if required.

SEC. 24. That upon the discharge of any seaman, or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of discharge, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge, in the form hereto annexed, marked "E;" and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate and discharge, he shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the proviso annexed to section twelve, which applies to masters of vessels engaging seamen under that proviso, shall also apply to such masters of vessels in the discharge of seamen.

Certificate of discharge to seaman, form, &c., of.  
See p. 230.

Penalty.  
See § 12.  
*Ante*, p. 264.

SEC. 25. That every shipping-commissioner shall hear and decide any question whatsoever between a master, consignee, agent, or owner, and any of his crew, which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceedings which may be taken in the matter, before any court of justice, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of parties, and any document purporting to be under the hand and official seal of a commissioner, such submission or award shall be prima-facie evidence thereof.

Shipping-commissioners may decide certain questions between master, &c., and the crew;

award to be binding on both parties;

SEC. 26. That in any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman, carried on before any shipping-commissioner, under the provisions of this act, such shipping-commissioner may call upon the owner, or his agent, or upon the master, or any mate, or any other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power, relating to any matter in question in such proceedings, and may call before him and examine any of such persons, being then at or near the place, on any such matter; and every owner, agent, master, mate, or other member of the crew, who, when called upon by the shipping-commissioner, does not produce any such books, papers, or documents as aforesaid, if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable cause for such a default, for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, on application being made by the shipping-commissioner, shall be further punished, in the discretion of the court, as in other cases of contempt of the process of the court.

may require master or owners, &c., to produce log-book, papers, &c.;  
may examine master, &c.

Penalty on master, &c., for not, when required, producing papers, &c., or not appearing as a witness.

Rules as to the settlement of wages.

SEC. 27. That the following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages, that is to say: First, upon the completion, before a shipping-commissioner, of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman respectively, in the presence of the shipping-commissioner, shall sign a mutual release of all claims for wages in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the shipping-commissioner shall also sign and attest it, and shall retain it in a book to be kept for that purpose: *Provided*, That both the master and seamen assent to such settlement, or the settlement has been adjusted by the shipping-commissioner; secondly, such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge

Mutual release, signed by master and seamen, &c.

Effect of release.

Certified copy of release to be furnished by commissioner to any one asking therefor, and to be evidence.

No receipt otherwise given to be evidence of settlement.

Commissioner to give master a statement and its effect.

Certificate of discharge to seamen, form and contents of.  
See p. 280.

Register.

Seamen, being foreigners, may become citizens by declaring intent and serving three years in, &c.

When to be deemed citizens;

entitled to protection after filing declaration of intent.

Seamen's right to wages, &c., when to commence.

Lien upon ship or other remedy for wages not forfeited, &c.

Certain agreements with seamen inoperative.

Right to wages not to depend on the ship's earning freight.

What shall bar claim to wages in cases of wreck, &c.

and settlement of all demands for wages between the parties thereto, on account of wages, in respect of the past voyage or engagement; thirdly, a copy of such release, certified under the hand and seal of such shipping-commissioner to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy; fourthly, in cases in which discharge and settlement before a shipping-commissioner are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made, shall operate as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim; fifthly, upon payment being made by a master before a shipping-commissioner, the shipping-commissioner shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

SEC. 28. That upon every discharge effected before a shipping-commissioner the master shall make and sign, in a form marked "E," in schedule thereto annexed, a report of the conduct, character, and qualifications of the persons discharged, or may state on said form that he declines to give any opinion upon such particulars, or upon any of them; and the commissioner shall keep a register of the same, and shall, if desired so to do by any seaman, give to him or indorse on his certificate of discharge a copy of so much of such report as concerns him.

SEC. 29. That every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant ship or ships of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have served said three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant ship of the United States, any thing to the contrary in any previous act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen.

SEC. 30. That a seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

SEC. 31. That no seaman shall by any agreement other than is provided by this act forfeit his lien upon the ship, or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to his wages in the case of the loss of the ship, or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

SEC. 32. That no right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight by the ship, and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and receive any wages if the ship on which he has served and earned freight shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same of the master or owner in personam, notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

SEC. 33. That in cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period.

Seamen entitled to wages, in case of loss of ship, up to time of loss;

SEC. 34. That no seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work, nor, unless the court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

not entitled to wages while improperly refusing to work or lawfully imprisoned.

SEC. 35. That the master or owner of any ship making voyages as hereinbefore described in section twelve of this act, except foreign-going ships, shall pay to every seaman his wages within two days after the termination of the agreement, or at the time such seaman is discharged, whichever first happens; and in the case of foreign-going ships, within three days after the cargo has been delivered; or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and in all cases the seaman shall, at the time of his discharge, be entitled to be paid, on account, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days, not exceeding ten days, during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages in any claim made before the court: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the masters or owners of any vessel where the seaman is entitled to share in the profits of the cruise or voyage.

Wages, in certain vessels, to be due two days after, &c.;

in foreign-going ships.

One-fourth of amount due to be paid on account.

Penalty for non-payment of wages when due

SEC. 36. That any three or more of the crew of any merchant ship of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, may complain to any officer in command of any of the ships of the United States navy, or any American consular officer, or any shipping-commissioner, or any chief officer of the customs, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; such officer shall thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if on examination such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water, where the same can be had, in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and upon every such examination as aforesaid the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the log-book, and shall send a report thereof to the district judge of the port at which such vessel is bound, and such report shall be received in evidence in any legal proceedings.

Complaints that provisions or water are unfit for use or deficient in quantity, how, and to whom may be made, and how examined.

Penalty for not supplying the requisite quantity, &c., when ordered.

Result of examination to be entered in log, and sent to district judge.

SEC. 37. That if the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the master or owner, out of his wages, a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

If complaint is found groundless, portion of wages to be forfeited.

SEC. 38. That if any seamen, as aforesaid, while on board any ship, shall state to the master that they desire to make complaint, as aforesaid, to any consular officer, or naval officer of any ship of the United States, or any shipping-commissioner, against the master, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is any such officer as aforesaid,

Seamen wishing to make complaints against the master, to be enabled to do so.

**Penalty.**

If the stipulated allowance of provisions has been reduced, except, &c., or if any regulations for reduction by way of punishment, contained in the agreement, and also for any time during which such seaman wilfully, and without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore); secondly, if it is shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality, and unfit for use, the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to, and to be recoverable as, wages, that is to say: First, if his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day; secondly, if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day; thirdly, in respect of such bad quality, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day.

Such compensation may be modified, &c., if, &c.

Provision as to medicine chest.

Lime or lemon juice, sugar, and vinegar, when and how to be served out,

Penalty if medicines, &c., are not kept, and lime juice, &c., are not served out.

Master may recover of owner, if, &c.

Weights and measures to be

so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seamen, or any of them, to go ashore, or send him or them ashore, in proper custody, so that he or they may be enabled to make such complaint; and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 39. That in the following cases, that is to say, first, if, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has, by his agreement, stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment, contained in the agreement, and also for any time during which such seaman wilfully, and without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore); secondly, if it is shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality, and unfit for use, the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to, and to be recoverable as, wages, that is to say: First, if his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day; secondly, if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day; thirdly, in respect of such bad quality, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day. But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced could not be procured or supplied in sufficient quantities, or were unavoidably injured or lost, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof in a reasonable time, the court shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require.

SEC. 40. That every ship belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, shall be provided with a chest of medicines; and every sailing-ship bound on a voyage across the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, or around Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, or engaged in the whale or other fisheries, or in sealing, shall also be provided with, and cause to be kept, a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon-juice, and also sugar and vinegar, or other anti-scorbutics, as Congress may sanction, to be served out to every seaman as follows, that is to say, the master of every such ship, as last aforesaid, shall serve the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar, to the crew, within ten days after salt provisions mainly have been served out to the crew, and so long afterward as such consumption of salt provisions continues, the lime or lemon juice and sugar daily at the rate of half an ounce each per day, and the vinegar weekly at the rate of half a pint per week for each member of the crew.

SEC. 41. That if on any such ship as aforesaid such medicines, medical stores, lime or lemon juice, or other articles, sugar, and vinegar, as are hereinbefore required, are not provided and kept on board, as hereinbefore required, the master or owner shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if the master of any such ship as aforesaid neglects to serve out the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar in the case and manner hereinbefore directed, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any master is convicted in either of the last mentioned penalties, and it appears that the offence is owing to the act or default of the owner, such master may recover the amount of such penalty, and the costs incurred by him, from the owner.

SEC. 42. That every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several

provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles, in the presence of a witness, whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall, for every offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. And every vessel bound on any foreign port shall also be provided with at least one suit of woollen clothing for each seaman for use during the winter months, and every such vessel shall be provided with fuel and a safe and suitable room in which a fire can be kept for the use of seamen.

used in presence of a witness, if dispute as to quantity arises.

Woollen clothing and fuel.

SEC. 43. That whenever any seaman or apprentice belonging to or sent home on any merchant ship, whether a foreign-going ship or home-trade ship, employed on a voyage which is to terminate in the United States, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all moneys, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall, if he thinks fit, cause all or any of the said clothes and effects to be sold by auction at the mast or other public auction, and shall thereupon sign an entry in the official log-book, containing the following particulars, that is to say: First, a statement of the amount of money so left by the deceased; secondly, in case of a sale, a description of each article sold, and the sum received for each; thirdly, a statement of the sum due to deceased as wages, and the total amount of deductions, if any, to be made therefrom; and shall cause such entry to be attested by the mate and one of the crew.

Effects of seamen dying on board, how to be cared for and disposed of;

entry in log-book;

SEC. 44. That in cases provided for by the last preceding section, the following rules shall be observed: First, if the ship proceeds at once to any port in the United States, the master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, deliver any such effects as aforesaid remaining unsold, and pay any money which he has taken charge of, or received from such sale as aforesaid, and also the balance of wages due to the deceased, to the shipping-commissioner at the port of destination in the United States; secondly, if the ship touches and remains at some foreign port before coming to any port in the United States, the master shall report the case to the United States consular officer there, and shall give to such officer any information he requires as to the destination of the ship and probable length of the voyage; and such officer may, if he considers it expedient so to do, require the said effects, money, and wages to be delivered and paid to him, and shall, upon such delivery and payment, give to the master a receipt; and the master shall within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in the United States produce the same to the shipping-commissioner there; and such consular officer shall in such case indorse and certify upon the agreement with the crew, the particulars with respect to such delivery and payment; thirdly, if such officer as aforesaid does not require such payment and delivery to be made to him, the master shall take charge of the said effects, money, and wages, and shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in the United States, deliver and pay the same to the shipping-commissioner there; fourthly, the master shall in all cases in which any seaman or apprentice dies during the progress of the voyage or engagement, give to such officer or shipping-commissioner as aforesaid an account, in such form as they may respectively require, of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid, and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is any official log-book, by such entry therein as hereinbefore required; and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the officer or shipping-commissioner to whom the account is rendered; fifthly, upon due compliance with such of the provisions of this section as relates to acts to be done at the port of destination in the United States, the shipping-commissioner shall grant to the master a certificate to that effect, and no officer of customs shall clear inward any foreign-going ship without the production of such certificate.

duty of master, if vessel arrives at a home port;

if in a foreign port:

upon arrival at port of destination in the United States.

Master to give an account to shipping-commissioner, &c.

Commissioner to give master certificate, &c.

SEC. 45. That if any master fails to take such charge of the money or

Penalty upon

master for not complying with the provisions of law as to the effects of deceased seamen and apprentices.

Owners liable.

What courts to have jurisdiction.

Duty of consuls, &c., as to effects of such seamen dying at any place out of the United States.

Wages due any seaman or, &c., dying in the United States, to be paid to shipping-commissioner.

Commissioner within one week to deliver such wages to circuit court, &c.

Penalty.

Power and duty of circuit court as to the distribution of the money and effects so delivered, if not over \$300 in value.

other effects of a seaman or apprentice during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to procure such attestation to such entries, or to make such payment or delivery of any money, wages, or effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to give such account in respect thereof as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the judicial circuit court in whose jurisdiction such port of destination is situate, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall, in addition for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of the money or effects, or if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any such money, wages, or effects are not duly paid, delivered, and accounted for by the master, the owner of the ship shall pay, deliver, and account for the same, and such money and wages and the value of such effects shall be recoverable from him accordingly; and if he fails to account for and pay the same, he shall, in addition to his liability for the said money and value, incur the same penalty which is hereinbefore mentioned as incurred by the master for a like offence; and all money, wages, and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are enabled to recover wages due to them.

SEC. 46. That if any such seaman or apprentice as last aforesaid dies at any place out of the United States, leaving any money or effects not on board of his ship, the United States consul or commercial agent at or nearest the place shall claim and take charge of such money and effects; and such officer shall, if he thinks fit, sell all or any of such effects, or any effects of any deceased seaman or apprentice delivered to him under the provisions of this act, and shall quarterly remit to the judge of the district court of the port from which such ship sailed, or the port where the voyage terminates, all moneys belonging to or arising from the sale of the effects or paid as the wages of any deceased seamen or apprentices which have come to his hands under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and shall render such accounts thereof as the district judge requires.

SEC. 47. That whenever any seaman or apprentice dies in the United States, and is at the time of his death entitled to claim from the master or owner of any ship in which he has served any unpaid wages or effects, such master or owner shall pay and deliver, or account for the same, to the shipping-commissioner at the port where the seaman or apprentice was discharged, or was to have been discharged.

SEC. 48. That every shipping-commissioner in the United States shall, within one week from the date of receiving any such money, wages, or effects of any deceased seaman or apprentice, pay, remit, or deliver to the circuit court of the circuit in which he resides, the said money, wages, or effects, subject to such deductions as may be allowed by the circuit court for expenses incurred in respect to said money and effects; and should any commissioner fail to pay, remit, and deliver to the circuit court within the time hereinbefore mentioned, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding treble the amount of the value of such money and effects.

SEC. 49. That if the money and effects of any seaman or apprentice paid, remitted, or delivered to the circuit court, including the moneys received for any part of said effects which have been sold, either before delivery to the circuit court, or by its directions, do not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, then, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, and to all such deductions for expenses incurred in respect to the seaman or apprentice, or of his said money and effects, as the said court thinks fit to allow, the said court may, if it thinks fit so to do, pay and deliver the said money and effects either to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the court either to be his widow or

children, or to be entitled to the effects of the deceased under his will (if any), or under the statute for the distribution of the effects of intestates, or under any other statute, or at common law, or to be entitled to procure probate, or take out letters of administration or confirmation, although no probate or letters of administration or confirmation have been taken out, and shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered, or may, if it thinks fit so to do, require probate, or letters of administration or confirmation, to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal personal representatives of the deceased; and if such money and effects exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, then, subject to deduction for expenses, the court shall pay and deliver the same to the legal personal representatives of the deceased.

Power and duty of circuit court as to the distribution if over \$300 in value.

SEC. 50. That in cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by the circuit courts, to which no claim is substantiated within six years after the receipt thereof by any of the said courts, it shall be in the absolute discretion of any of such courts, if any subsequent claim is made, either to allow or refuse the same; and each of the respective courts shall, from time to time, pay any moneys arising from the unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen, which, in the opinion of such court, it is not necessary to retain for the purpose of satisfying claims, into the treasury of the United States, which moneys shall form a fund for, and be appropriated to, the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen belonging to the United States merchant marine service.

If claim to wages is not made to the court in six years, court may allow or refuse the same.

Certain unclaimed wages to be paid into the treasury of the United States, and how applied.

## DISCIPLINE OF SEAMEN.

SEC. 51. That whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable to be punished as follows, that is to say: first, for desertion, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; secondly, for neglecting and refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave, and without sufficient reason, from his ship, or from his duty, not amounting to desertion, or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and, in addition, for every twenty-four hours of absence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; thirdly, for quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery, and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay; fourthly, for wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding four days' pay; fifthly, for continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding twelve days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute: sixthly, for assaulting any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years; seventhly, for combining with any other

Discipline of seamen.

Punishment for desertion;

for neglecting, &c., to join ship, and for absence without leave;

for quitting ship without leave at port of delivery; for wilful disobedience;

for continued disobedience and neglect;

for assaulting master or mate; for conspiracy, &c.

Penalty upon  
seamen for willful  
damage to ship  
or cargo;

for smuggling.

Upon commis-  
sion of offence,  
entry to be made  
in log-book, and  
how, and offender  
to be informed  
thereof, &c.

Effect of such  
entry in subse-  
quent legal pro-  
ceedings.

Seamen, &c.,  
absenting them-  
selves, &c., from  
the ship without  
leave, may be  
apprehended  
without warrant,  
&c., and carried  
before a court,  
&c.;

may be de-  
tained not over  
twenty-four  
hours.

Penalty for  
making the  
arrest without  
cause.

Penalty for  
willfully, or while  
drunk, doing any  
act tending to  
the damage of  
the ship, or of

or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty, or to impede navigation of the ship, or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; eighthly, for willfully damaging the ship or embezzling or willfully damaging any of the stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; ninthly, for any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage, and the whole or any part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 52. That upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master, and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry, or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

SEC. 53. That whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from or refuses to proceed to sea, in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master, or any mate, or the owner, or consignee, or shipping-commissioner, may, in any place in the United States, with or without the assistance of the local public officers or constables, who are hereby directed to give their assistance if required, and also at any place out of the United States, if and so far as the laws in force at such place will permit, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and may thereupon, in any case, and shall in case he so requires, and it is practicable, convey him before any court of justice or justices of any State, city, town, or county, within the United States capable of taking cognizance of offences of like degree and kind of the matter, to be dealt with according to the provisions hereinbefore contained in reference to such cases; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such court of justice, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or shorter time, as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such court at or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if such apprehension appears to the court of justice before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, consignee, or shipping-commissioner who makes the same, or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.

SEC. 54. That any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any merchant ship who, by willful breach of duty, or who, by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage to such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who, by



willful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, any person on board. refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 55. That all clothes, effects, and wages which, under the provisions of this act, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied, in the first instance, in payment of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and the balance (if any) shall be paid by the master or owner to any shipping-commissioner resident at the port at which the voyage of such ship terminates; and the shipping-commissioner shall account to and pay over such balance to the judge of the circuit court within one month after said commissioner receives the same, to be disposed of by him in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the disposal of the money, effects, and wages of deceased seamen; in all other cases of forfeiture of wages, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable; and in case any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over to the shipping-commissioner such balance aforesaid, he shall incur a penalty of double the amount of such balance, which shall be recoverable by the commissioner in the same manner that seamen's wages are recovered.

Wages, &c., of seamen forfeited by desertion, how to be applied.

Penalty upon master for neglect, &c., to pay over balance.

SEC. 56. That any question concerning the forfeiture of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Questions concerning the forfeiture, &c., of wages of seamen, &c., how may be determined.

SEC. 57. That whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages, it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal, and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding fifteen dollars, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Part of wages of seaman, to be applied to reimburse costs incurred by master, if, &c.

SEC. 58. That every ship making voyages as described in section twelve of this act shall have an "official log-book;" and every master of such ship shall make, or cause to be made therein, entries of the following matters, that is to say: First, every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted; secondly, every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry, and concerning the reply, if any, made to the charge, as hereinbefore required; thirdly, every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted; fourthly, a statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion of such particulars; fifthly, every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment (if any); sixthly, every case of death happening on board, with the cause thereof; seventhly, every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents; eighthly, every marriage taken place on board, with the names and ages of the parties; ninthly, the name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof; tenthly, the wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom; eleventhly,

Official log-book.  
Entries therein.  
Legal convictions.  
Offences to be prosecuted, &c.  
Punishments.  
Statement of conduct.  
Sickness and medical treatment.  
Deaths and births.  
Marriages.  
Names of those ceasing to be members of crew.  
Wages.

**Sale of effects.** the sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold, and the sum received for it.

**Entries in log-book, when to be made, how signed, &c.** SEC. 59. That every entry hereby required to be made in the official log-book shall be signed by the master and by the mate, or some other one of the crew, and every entry in the official log-book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

**None to be made after, &c.**

**Penalty for not keeping log-book in manner required;**

**for making certain entries out of time.**

SEC. 60. That if in any case the official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making, any entry in any official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

### PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

**Wages of seamen, &c., not subject to attachment.**

**Assignments of wages except, &c., not to bind, &c.**

SEC. 61. That no wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment or arrestment from any court; and every payment of wages to a seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages, or of any attachment, incumbrance, or arrestment thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same, except such advanced securities as are provided for in this act.

**Penalty for unlawfully going on board any vessel about to arrive in port without permission, &c.**

**Master may arrest, &c.**

SEC. 62. That every person who, not being in the United States service, and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival, and before she has been completely moored, without permission of the master, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and the master or person in charge of said ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any constable or police-officer, to be by him taken before any justice of the peace, and to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act.

**Penalty for soliciting any seaman to become a lodger, &c., within twenty-four hours of arrival of vessel.**

SEC. 63. That if, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in the United States, any person, then being on board such ship, solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

**Penalties, &c., under this act, how may be recovered.**

SEC. 64. That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, and for the recovery whereof no specific mode is hereinbefore provided, shall and may be recovered with costs, either in any circuit court of the United States, at the suit of any district attorney of the United States, or at the suit of any person by information to any district attorney in any port of the United States, where or near to where the offence shall be committed or the offender shall be; and in case of a conviction under this act, and the sum imposed as a penalty by the court shall not be paid either imme-

diately after the conviction or within such period as the court shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned for the term or terms heretofore provided in case of such offence, the commitment to be terminable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, for which no special application is heretofore provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following, that is to say: so much as the court shall determine, and the residue shall be paid to the court and be remitted from time to time, by order of the judge, to the treasury of the United States, and appropriated as provided for in section fifty of this act: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for the court before which any proceeding shall be instituted for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty imposed by this act, to mitigate or reduce such penalty as to such court shall appear just and reasonable; but no such penalty shall be reduced to less than one-third of its original amount: *Provided also*, That all proceedings so to be instituted shall be commenced within two years next after the commission of the offence if the same shall have been committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or within one year if committed elsewhere, or within two months after the return of the offender and the complaining party to the United States; and there shall be no appeal from any decision of any of the circuit courts, unless the amount sued for exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars.

Penalties, &c., when recovered, how to be applied.

Court may reduce penalty, but not less than, &c.

Proceedings to be instituted within what time.

Appeals.

SEC. 65. That to avoid doubt in the construction of this act, every person having the command of any ship belonging to any citizen of the United States shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken to be the "master" of such ship; and that every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemed and taken to be a "seaman" within the meaning and for the purposes of this act; and that the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend every description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, lake or river, to which the provisions of this law may be applicable; and the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the ship shall belong.

Who, under this act, to be deemed "master," and who "seaman;" what to be deemed a "ship," and who "owner."

SEC. 66. That in no case shall the salary, fees, and emoluments of any officer appointed under this act be more than five thousand dollars per annum; and any additional fees shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Salary, &c., of any officer under this act not to exceed, &c.

SEC. 67. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 68. That this act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage, but its provisions in regard to appointments under it shall take effect immediately.

When act takes effect.

## SCHEDULE.

TABLE A. (Section 5.)

Table A.

Scale of fees for matters transacted at shipping-commissioners' offices:		Fees.
First. Fee payable on engaging crew, for each member of the crew (except apprentices)		\$2.00
Secondly. Fee payable on discharging crew, for each member of crew discharged		50 cents.

TABLE B. (Section 6.)

Table B.

Sums to be deducted from wages of seamen in partial repayment of the fees payable in table A:

Deductions.

Table C.

TABLE C. (Section 7.)

Fees.

Fees payable by the master or owner for apprenticing boys to the sea-service:  
For each boy so bound, including the indenture. . . . . \$5.00

Table D.

TABLE D. (Section 12.)

Form of articles of agreement.

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
(Date and place of first signature of agreement, including name of shipping-office.)  
It is agreed between the master and seamen or mariners, of the \_\_\_\_\_, of which \_\_\_\_\_ is at present master, or whoever shall go for master, now bound from the port of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, (here the voyage is to be described, and the places named at which the ship is to touch, or, if that cannot be done, the general nature and probable length of the voyage is to be stated.)  
And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said master, or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him, and of their superior officers, in every thing relating to the said ship, and the stores and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore; and in consideration of which service, to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew as wages the sums against their names respectively expressed, and to supply them with provisions according to the annexed scale. And it is hereby agreed that any embezzlement or wilful or negligent destruction of any part of the ship's cargo or stores shall be made good to the owner out of the wages of the person guilty of the same. And if any person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves himself incompetent to perform, his wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency. And it is also agreed that if any member of the crew considers himself to be aggrieved by any breach of the agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the master or officer in charge of the ship, in a quiet and orderly manner, who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may require. And it is also agreed that, (here any other stipulations may be inserted to which the parties agree, and which are not contrary to law.)  
In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names hereto on the days against their respective signatures mentioned.  
Signed by \_\_\_\_\_, master, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, eighteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

TABLE D.—Continuation of agreement.

Crew list.

Signature of crew.		
Birth-place.		
Age.		
Feet.	Height.	
Inches.		
Complexion.	Description.	
Hair.		
Wages per month.		
Wages per run.		
Advance wages.		
Amount of monthly allotment.		
Months.	Time of service.	
Days.		
Hospital money.		
Whole wages.		
Wages due.		
Place and time of entry.		
Time at which he is to be on board.		
In what capacity.		
Shipping-commissioner's signature or initials.		
Allotment payable to—		
Conduct qualifications.		

NOTE.—In the place for signatures and descriptions of men engaged after the first departure of the ship, the entries are to be made as above, except that the signature of the consul or vice-consul, officer of customs, or witness before whom the man is engaged, is to be substituted for that of the shipping-master.

ACCOUNT OF APPRENTICES ON BOARD.

**Apprentices.**

Christian and surname of apprentice, in full.	Date of registry of indenture.	Port at which indenture was registered.	Date of register of assignment.	Port at which assignment was registered.

TABLE D. — (TO BE INSERTED IN AGREEMENT.) — SCALE OF PROVISIONS TO BE ALLOWED AND SERVED OUT TO THE CREW DURING THE VOYAGE. Scale of provisions.

Scale of pro-  
visions.

	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Pears.	Rice.	Barley.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Water.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Qts.
Sunday . . . . .	1	1½		½	+			+	+	12	3
Monday . . . . .	1		1½		+			+	+	12	3
Tuesday . . . . .	1	1½		½	+			+	+	12	3
Wednesday . . . . .	1		1½		+			+	+	12	3
Thursday . . . . .	1	1½		½	+			+	+	12	3
Friday . . . . .	1		1½		+			+	+	12	3
Saturday . . . . .	1	1½			+			+	+	12	3

(Here any stipulation for changes, or substitution of one article for another, may be inserted.)

### SUBSTITUTES.

substitutes.

One ounce of coffee, or cocoa, or chocolate, may be substituted for one-quarter ounce of tea; molasses for sugar, the quantity to be one-half more; one pound of potatoes or yams; one half-pound flour or rice; one-third pint of pease or one-quarter pint of barley may be substituted for each other. When fresh meat is issued, the proportion to be two pounds per man per day, in lieu of salt meat. Flour, rice, and pease, beef and pork, may be substituted for each other, and for potatoes onions may be substituted.

Table E.  
Certificate of  
discharge

TABLE E.—CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE. (Section 24.)

Name and official number of ship.	Port of registry.	Tonnage.	Description of voyage or employment.	Name of seaman.	Place of birth.	Date of birth.	Character.	Declines to give state- ment of character.	Capacity.	Date of entry.	Date of discharge.	Place of discharge.

I certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the above-named seaman was discharged accordingly.

Dated — day of —, eighteen hundred and —.

(Signed,) —, Master.

(Countersigned,) —, Seaman.

Given to the above named seaman in my presence this — day of —, eighteen hundred and —.

(Signed,) —, Shipping-Commissioner.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872. CHAP. CCCXXIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company.*

Right of way  
through public  
lands granted to  
Jacksonville and  
Saint Augustine  
R.R. Co.

Extent of grant.

Land for de-  
pots, side-tracks,  
&c.

Limit.

No military  
reservation to be  
crossed, unless,  
&c.

Road to be  
postal and mili-  
tary road.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby granted to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company, the same being a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Florida, the right of way through the public lands of the United States between Jacksonville and Saint Augustine, for one hundred feet in width on each side of the track of said railroad and of any of its branches, with the right to take from said lands, or from any of the public lands adjacent thereto, stone, timber, earth, or other material, to be used in the construction and repair of said railroad; and said company shall also have the right to enter upon any of the public lands or lots of land, the property of the United States, and take the same for depots, shops, side-tracks, or other necessary uses of said railroad: *Provided,* That no lot or tract of land so taken shall exceed forty acres in any one place. No military reservation shall be crossed or appropriated unless the consent of the Secretary of War be first obtained, and then only under such restrictions as he shall establish. Said road shall be a postal and military road, and Congress shall have the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act as shall in its discretion be deemed best.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872. CHAP. CCCXXIV. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the federal Courts, Post-office, internal Revenue, and other civil Offices, in the City of Little Rock, Arkansas.*

Site to be pur-  
chased at Little  
Rock, Arkansas,  
and building  
erected for courts,  
post-office, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be constructed, a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at the city of Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas, for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts,

post-office, internal revenue, and other government offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used or expended, until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Arkansas shall duly release and relinquish its jurisdiction over the same, and its right to tax said site and the property which may be thereon during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Appropriation, plans, and estimates

No part to be expended until, &c.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXV. — *An Act to quiet the Title to certain Lands in Dakota Territory.* June 7, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians have to any portion of the land mentioned and particularly described in the second article of the treaty made and concluded with said bands of Indians on the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and afterward amended, ratified, and proclaimed on the second day of May, of the same year, or by virtue of any other law or treaty whatsoever, excepting such rights as were secured to said bands of Indians by the third and fourth articles of said treaty, as a "permanent reservation;" and whether any, and, if any, what, compensation ought, in justice and equity, to be made to said bands of Indians, respectively, for the extinguishment of whatever title they may have to said lands.

Title of certain Sioux Indians to certain land in Dakota Territory to be inquired into.  
Vol. xv. p. 506.

Equitable compensation.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXVI. — *An Act relating to a Site for public Buildings in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California.* June 7, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make an examination, and report to Congress the terms upon which suitable sites can be obtained for the erection of any needed public buildings in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California.

Examination for suitable sites for public buildings in Harrisburgh, Pa., and Sacramento, Cal.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXVII. — *An Act authorizing the First National Bank of Annapolis to change its Location and Name.* June 7, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the First National Bank of Annapolis, now located in the city of Annapolis, and State of Maryland, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Baltimore, in said State. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and the cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Baltimore.

First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., may change its location to Baltimore.  
Proceedings.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Notice.

Name to be Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if, &c.

Obligation of bank under new name.

When act takes effect.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in two weekly papers in the city of Annapolis not less than four weeks.

SEC. 3. That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to the Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency.

SEC. 4. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the First National Bank of Annapolis shall devolve upon the Traders' National Bank of Baltimore whenever such change of name is effected.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1856, ch. 127.  
Vol. xi. p. 52.

Consul authorized at Santarem, Brazil.

CHAP. CCCXXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular Systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Schedule C of section three of an act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be amended so as to add to the consuls in Brazil a consul at Santarem.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1865, ch. 86, § 2.  
Vol. xiii. p. 500.

Challenges, number allowed in treason and capital cases; in trials for other felonies; in other cases, civil and criminal;

where there are several defendants, &c.

to be tried by the court.

CHAP. CCCXXXIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act regulating Proceedings in criminal Cases, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section two of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That when the offence charged be treason or a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges; and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges; and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs, the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of all challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel, or to individual jurors, for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers."

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

[Amended.  
1873, ch. 200.  
Post, p. 476.]  
Time and place for holding the

CHAP. CCCXXXIV. — *An Act to provide for holding a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the western District of Missouri.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall hereafter be held



at the city of Jefferson, at the place of holding the district court of the United States for the said western district of Missouri, on the third Mondays of April and November in every year.

circuit court for western district of Missouri;

SEC. 2. That the said circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; that a circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri shall be held at the same time and place (at the city of Saint Louis) as now provided by law for holding the circuit court of the United States in and for both the districts of Missouri; that the said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; and that the said circuit courts of the United States hereby established in and for the eastern and western districts of Missouri shall, respectively, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction in the said districts, respectively, as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States as organized under existing laws, and shall also respectively have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for said eastern and western districts, respectively, as by existing laws is vested in the said several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits. Said circuit courts shall be called, respectively, the circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri, and the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and shall be composed, respectively, of the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States allotted to the eighth judicial circuit, the judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and the judge of the district court for the western district of Missouri, in the said western district, and of the said two first-named judges, and the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Missouri, in the said eastern district, but may be held by any one of said three judges in the absence of the remainder. The clerk of the circuit court for the present districts of Missouri shall remain the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri; and the district attorney and marshal for said eastern district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri as now provided by law. The circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall keep his office in the city of Jefferson aforesaid, perform its duties, and receive its fees and emoluments, subject and in conformity to existing laws regulating the duties, fees, and emoluments of other clerks of circuit courts of the United States. And the district attorney and marshal for said western district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri.

for eastern district.

Jurisdiction of such circuit courts,

their title;

by what judges to be held.

Clerk, district attorney, and marshal for eastern district;

for western district.

SEC. 3. That the United States circuit court for said eastern and western districts of Missouri shall have power at any time to order adjourned terms of said circuit courts, respectively, at which adjourned terms any business may be transacted which could be transacted at any regular terms thereof. A copy of said order, in the eastern district of Missouri, shall be posted on the door of the court-room, and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Saint Louis, and a copy of said order, in the western district of Missouri, shall be posted on the court-room door and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Jefferson, twenty days at least before said adjourned terms shall be holden.

Adjourned terms of such circuit courts may be ordered.

Order, how promulgated.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXV.—*An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to the Post-office Department.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established,*

Post-office de-

partment established.

Postmaster-general and three assistants, appointment, term of office, &c.

Employees of the department.

Chief clerk and other clerks, &c.; appointment, &c., of.

Annual salaries of officers and clerks.

Salary of Postmaster-general, assistants, &c.;

chief clerk and other clerks.

at the seat of government of the United States of America, a department to be known as the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. That the principal officers of the Post-office Department shall be one Postmaster-General and three assistant postmasters-general, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who may be removed in the same manner; and the term of office of the Postmaster-General shall be for and during the term of the President by whom he is appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 3. That the Postmaster-General may appoint the following employees in the Post-office Department: One chief clerk for the Postmaster-General and one for each of the assistant postmasters-general, one superintendent of post-office building and disbursing clerk, one superintendent and one chief clerk of the money-order system, one superintendent and one chief clerk of foreign mails, one topographer for Post-office Department, one assistant attorney-general for the Post-office Department, one chief of division for the office of mail depredations, one chief of division of dead-letters, one superintendent of the blank agency, one assistant superintendent and four assistants, fourteen clerks of class four, sixty-one clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, seventy-one clerks of class one, fifty-seven female clerks, one messenger for the Postmaster-General and one for each of the assistant postmasters-general, four assistant messengers, ten watchmen, twenty-five laborers, one engineer, one assistant engineer, one carpenter, one assistant carpenter, one fireman and blacksmith, two firemen, three female laborers, and such a number of temporary clerks, female clerks, folders, watchmen, and laborers as may be required.

SEC. 4. That the annual salaries of the officers, clerks, and others employed in the Post-office Department shall be as follows:

Of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars;

Of the assistant postmasters-general, three thousand five hundred dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand dollars;

Of the superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars;

Of the topographer of the Post-office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the assistant attorney-general of the Post-office Department, four thousand dollars;

Of the chief of division for the office of mail depredations, twenty-five hundred dollars;

Of the chief of division of dead-letters, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the superintendent of post-office building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars;

Of the chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand two hundred dollars;

Of the chief clerks to the assistant postmaster-general, the chief clerk of the superintendent of the money-order office, and the chief clerk of the superintendent of foreign mails, two thousand dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the blank-agency, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of the assistant superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the four assistants, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the female clerks, nine hundred dollars each;

Of the messenger to the Postmaster-General, nine hundred dollars;

Of the messengers to the assistant postmasters-general, eight hundred and forty dollars each;

Of the assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, eight hundred dollars each;

Pay of messengers, watchmen, and laborers.

[See *Post*, p. 506, for repeal of provision as to assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers.]

Of the engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Of the assistant engineer, one thousand dollars;

Of the carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars;

Of the assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars;

Of the fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars;

Of the firemen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each;

Of the female laborers, four hundred and eighty dollars each.

SEC. 5. That the Postmaster-General shall procure and cause to be kept a seal for his department, which shall be affixed to all commissions of postmasters and others, and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from his department.

Seal for department.

SEC. 6. That the Postmaster-General shall establish and discontinue post-offices; instruct all persons in the postal service with reference to their duties; decide on the forms of all official papers; prescribe the manner of keeping and stating accounts; enforce the prompt rendition of returns relative to said accounts; control, according to law, and subject to the settlement of the auditor, all expenses incident to the service of the department; superintend the disposition of the moneys of the department; direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over; issue warrants to cover money into the treasury, and to pay out the same; and generally superintend the business of the department, and execute all laws relative to the postal service.

Authority and duties of Postmaster-general.

SEC. 7. That in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster-General, all his powers and duties shall devolve, for the time being, on the first assistant postmaster-general.

In case of death, &c., his duties to devolve upon first assistant postmaster-general.

SEC. 8. That the Postmaster-General shall make the following reports to Congress at each annual session:

A report of all contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the date and duration of the contract; the routes embraced therein, with the length of each; the time of arrival and departure at the ends of each route; the mode of transportation; and the price to be paid, together with a copy of the recorded abstracts of all proposals for carrying the mail, as provided by section two hundred and forty-eight.

Postmaster-general to report annually to Congress as to contracts for carrying the mail;

A report of all land and water mails established or ordered within the preceding year, other than those let to contract at the annual letting, giving in each case the route or water-course on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation, the price to be paid, and the duration of the order or contract.

land and water mails established, &c., in the year;

A report of all allowances made to contractors within the preceding year above the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same, and of all orders made whereby additional expense is incurred on any route beyond the original contract price; giving in each case the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided for by the contract, the original price, the additional service required, and the additional allowance therefor.

allowance to contractors;

A report of all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year, giving in each case the same particulars as in the preceding report.

curtailments of expenses;

A report of the finances of the department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balance due the department at the beginning of the year; the amount of postage which accrued within the year; the amount of engagement and liabilities; and the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of said amount was for carrying the mail in preceding years.

the finances of the department.

Postmaster-general to report annually to Congress as to fines and deductions;

copy of each contract for carrying the mail;

contracts for other purposes than carrying the mail;

clerks and other persons employed in department;

foreign postal business and agencies.

Reports to be printed at public printing office, number, &c.

Postmaster-general to submit to Congress expenses of preceding year, and estimates for ensuing year, and under what heads.

Names of certain employees not to be disclosed.

Postmaster-general to give to Congress during first week of session detailed statement of expenditures;

to keep inventories of all public property in his charge, except, &c.

Employees to be exempt from militia and jury duty.

No employee to be interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as

A report of the fines imposed on, and the deductions from the pay of contractors, made during the preceding year; stating the name of the contractor, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which it occurred, when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted, and for what reason.

A copy of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same, so far as the returns of the department will enable it to be done.

A report showing all contracts which have been made by the department, other than for carrying the mail; giving the name of the contractor, the article or thing contracted for, the place where the article was to be delivered or the thing performed, the amount paid therefor, and the date and duration of the contract.

A report of the clerks and other persons employed in the department during the year, or any part thereof; giving the names of the persons, the time they were actually employed, and the sum paid each; whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business.

A report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries.

And the Postmaster-General shall cause all of such reports to be printed at the public printing office, either together or separately, and in such numbers as may be required by the exigencies of the service or by law.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster-General shall submit to Congress at each annual session a statement of the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year, and an estimate of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year, under each of the following heads: "Transportation of the mails;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of clerks in post-offices;" "compensation of letter carriers;" "compensation of blank agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail-locks, keys, and stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "office furniture;" "advertising;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" "stationery;" and "miscellaneous;" showing the sums paid under each head, and the names of the persons to whom payments are made out of the miscellaneous fund; but the names of persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail, and of other confidential agents, need not be disclosed.

SEC. 10. That the Postmaster-General shall lay before Congress, during the first week in each annual session, detailed statements of the expenditures made from the contingent fund of his department. He shall also make out and keep, in proper books, full and complete inventories and accounts of all the property belonging to the United States in the buildings, rooms, offices, and grounds occupied by him and under his charge, and to add thereto from time to time an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the same, and also an account of the sale or disposal of any such property, and to report the same to Congress as aforesaid: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the supplies of stationery and fuel which shall be accounted for as now provided by law.

SEC. 11. That all persons employed in any branch of the postal service shall be exempt from militia duty, and from serving on juries, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

SEC. 12. That no person employed in the Post-office Department shall become interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor, in any business before the department; and any

person so offending shall be immediately dismissed from office, and shall be liable to pay so much money as would have been realized from said contract, to be recovered in an action of debt, for the use of the Post-office Department.

agent for contractor, &c.  
Penalty.

SEC. 13. That all bonds taken and contracts entered into by the Post-office Department shall be made to and with the United States of America.

Bonds and contracts to be to and with the United States.

SEC. 14. That no person employed in the postal service shall receive any fees or perquisites on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

No employee to receive fees or perquisites.

SEC. 15. That before entering upon the duties, and before they shall receive any salary, the Postmaster-General and all persons employed in the postal-service, shall respectively take and subscribe, before some magistrate or other competent officer, the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any money belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control: So help me, God." And this oath or affirmation may be taken before any officer, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States, and such officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify such oath or affirmation.

Postmaster-general and all employees to take oath or affirmation;

before whom taken.

SEC. 16. That every person employed in the postal service shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violation of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath or affirmation prescribed in the preceding section or not.

Employees to be subject to penalties, &c., for violation of law, with or without the oath.

SEC. 17. That telegrams between the several departments of the government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any company to which has been given the right of way, timber, or station lands from the public domain, shall have priority over all other business, at such rates as the Postmaster-General shall annually fix.

Telegrams over certain lines to have priority, and at what rates.

SEC. 18. That every order, entry, or memorandum whatever, on which any action is to be based, allowance made, or money paid, and every contract, paper, or obligation made by or with the Post-office Department, shall have its true date affixed to it; and every paper relating to contracts or allowances filed in the department shall have the date when it was filed indorsed upon it.

All orders, &c., on which, &c., and contracts, &c., to have true dates affixed.

SEC. 19. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year, which shall be reported to Congress by the latter in his regular printed estimates.

Date of filing of certain papers.

SEC. 20. That the Postmaster-General shall transmit a copy of each postal convention concluded with foreign governments to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy of the same to the congressional printer, for publication; and the printed proof-sheets of all such conventions shall be revised at the Post-office Department.

Postmaster-general to give copy of estimates to Secretary of Treasury, before, &c.; to send copy of postal conventions to Secretary of State, &c.

SEC. 21. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department.

Auditor of treasury for the Post-office Department;

SEC. 22. That the said auditor shall receive all accounts arising in the Post-office Department, or relative thereto, with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and shall audit and settle the same and certify the balances thereon to the Postmaster-General. He shall keep and preserve all accounts and vouchers after settlement. He shall close the accounts of the department quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster-General, when required to do so, the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the department,

his powers and duties.

Auditor of treasury for Post-office Department, his powers and duties.

to superintend the collection of debts and penalties and forfeitures;

may administer certain oaths, &c.

Penalty for knowingly swearing falsely as to any expenditure, &c.

Appeal from auditor to the 1st comptroller of the treasury whose decision shall be final.

Clerks, &c., in auditor's office, appointment, number, &c.

Annual salaries of auditor and clerks.

Any vacancy in the office of postmaster to be supplied without delay;

auditor to be notified promptly.

and the official forms of papers to be used in connection with its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster-General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their accounts and returns, or in paying over money-order funds and other receipts at their offices. He shall register, charge, and countersign all warrants upon the treasury for receipts and payments issued by the Postmaster-General, when warranted by law. And he shall perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the department as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and make to said secretary, or to the Postmaster-General, such reports respecting the same as either of them may require.

SEC. 23. That the said auditor shall superintend the collection of all debts due the department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed for any violation of the postal laws, and take all such other measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts and the recovery of such penalties and forfeitures. He shall also superintend the collection of all penalties and forfeitures arising under other statutes, where such penalties and forfeitures are the consequence of unlawful acts affecting the revenues or property of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 24. That the said auditor, or the mayor of any city, any justice of the peace, or the judge of any court of record, may administer oaths or affirmations in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to the charge of said auditor; and if any person shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely touching any expenditure on account of, or claim in favor of or against, said department, he shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 25. That if either the Postmaster-General or the person whose accounts have been settled shall be dissatisfied with the settlement of said auditor, he may, within twelve months, appeal to the first comptroller of the treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 26. That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint in the office of the auditor for the Post-office Department one chief clerk, nine clerks of class four, forty-four clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and eleven laborers.

SEC. 27. That the annual salaries of the auditor for the Post-office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers in his office, shall be as follows:

Of the auditor, three thousand dollars;

Of the chief clerk, two thousand dollars;

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each; and two hundred dollars additional to one of said clerks as disbursing clerk;

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars;

Of the assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars;

Of the laborers, six hundred dollars each.

SEC. 28. That whenever the office of any postmaster shall become vacant by reason of death, resignation, suspension, or by the expiration of the commission of a postmaster or his rejection by the Senate, or by the neglect or refusal of any person to take charge of the post-office to which he is appointed, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General or the President (as the case may be) to supply such vacancy without delay, and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General promptly to notify the auditor of the change; and every postmaster and his sureties shall be responsible under their bond for the safe-keeping of the public property of

the post-office, and the due performance of the duties thereof, until the expiration of the commission, or until a successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, and shall have taken possession of the office: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in cases where there shall be a delay of sixty days in supplying such vacancy, the sureties may terminate their responsibility by giving notice, in writing, to the Postmaster-General, such termination to take effect ten days after sufficient time shall have elapsed to receive a reply from the Postmaster-General: *And provided also*, That the Postmaster-General may, when the exigencies of the service require, place such office in charge of a special agent until the vacancy can be regularly filled; and when such special agent shall have taken charge of such post-office, the liability of the sureties of the postmaster shall cease.

Postmaster and sureties on his bond to be responsible, until, &c.

If vacancy is not supplied in sixty days, sureties may terminate their responsibility, and how.

Special agent may take charge of vacant office, and sureties not longer liable.

SEC. 29. That all orders and regulations of the Postmaster-General which may originate a claim, or in any manner affect the accounts of the postal service, shall be certified to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Certain orders, &c., of Postmaster-general to be certified to auditor.

SEC. 30. That the Postmaster-General may establish a blank agency for the Post-office Department, to be located at Washington, District of Columbia.

Blank agency at Washington, D. C.

SEC. 31. That the Postmaster-General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as the good of the service and the safety of the mail may require.

Special agents for Pacific coast and elsewhere;

SEC. 32. That the salary of the special agents of the Post-office Department shall be at the rate of not more than one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and they shall be allowed for travelling and incidental expenses, while actually employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars a day.

their salaries and expenses;

SEC. 33. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money, he shall, before entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such security, as the Postmaster-General may approve.

bond, if required to collect, &c., public money.

SEC. 34. That the Postmaster-General may employ, when the service requires it, the assistant postmasters-general and superintendents in his department as special agents; and he may allow them therefor not exceeding the amount expended by them as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

Assistant postmasters-general, &c., may act as special agents; allowance for travelling expenses.

SEC. 35. That the Postmaster-General may appoint two agents to superintend the railway postal service, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum salary, with an allowance for travelling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, of not more than five dollars a day; and the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department shall charge to the appropriation for mail transportation the salary and per diem of the assistant superintendents of the postal railway service; and to the appropriation for the free-delivery system, the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; and the salary and per diem of the special agents employed in the money-order service shall be paid out of the proceeds of that service.

Two agents to superintend railway postal service;

their salaries and expenses;

auditor to charge to what appropriation.

SEC. 36. That the Postmaster-General may establish resident mail agencies at the ports of Panama and Aspinwall (New Granada), Havana (Cuba), and Saint Thomas, and such other foreign ports at which United States mail steamers touch to land and receive mails, as may in his judgment promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service; and may pay the agents employed by him at such ports out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail a reasonable compensation for their services and the necessary expenses for office-rent, clerk-hire, office-furniture, and other incidentals, to be allowed him at each of such agencies.

Resident mail agencies at Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Saint Thomas, &c.

Pay for service and expenses.

SEC. 37. That the Postmaster-General may appoint an agent in charge of the mail on board of each of the mail-steamers on the routes between

Mail agents in steamers on

routes between San Francisco, Japan, and China.

Salary.

General postal agency at Shanghai, or, &c., with branch agencies.

Route agents and their pay.

Clerks in railway post offices.

Accounts of postal service to be so kept as to show amount of revenue from certain different sources.

Unclaimed money from dead letter and other moneys to be deposited as part of postal revenue.

Revenue from money-order business.

Postages, box-rents, &c., to be accounted for as part of postal revenues, &c.

Lock-boxes

San Francisco, Japan, and China, between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), and New York to Rio Janeiro, who shall be allowed, out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, an annual salary of two thousand dollars each.

SEC. 38. That the Postmaster-General may establish, in connection with the mail steamship service to Japan and China, a general postal agency at Shanghai, China, or at Yokohama, Japan, with such branch agencies at any other ports in China and Japan as he shall deem necessary for the prompt and efficient management of the postal service in those countries, and he may pay the postal agents employed thereat a reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the necessary expenses for rent, furniture, clerk-hire, and incidental expenses.

SEC. 39. That the Postmaster-General may employ as many route-agents as may be necessary for the prompt and safe transportation of the mail, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not less than nine hundred nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 40. That the Postmaster-General may appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post-offices, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not more than one thousand four hundred dollars per annum to the head clerks, nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum to the other clerks.

SEC. 41. That the accounts of the postal service shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the amount of revenues derived respectively from "letter-postage;" "book, newspaper, and pamphlet postage;" "registered letters;" "box-rents and branch offices;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "dead-letters;" "fines and penalties;" "revenue from money-order business;" and "miscellaneous;" and the amount of expenditures for each of the following objects, namely: "Transportation of the mail;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "compensation of clerks for post-offices;" "compensation of blank-agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail locks and keys;" and "postmarking and cancelling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "letter-balances;" "office-furniture;" "advertising;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery" and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 42. That unclaimed money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, or any other person whatever; all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of the postal laws, except such part as may by law belong to the informer or party prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-office Department, shall be deposited in the treasury, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, as part of the postal revenue. And the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post-office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and the receipts of the Post-office Department derived from this source during each quarter shall be entered by the auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, in the accounts of said department, under the head of "revenue from money-order business."

SEC. 43. That all postages, box-rents, and other receipts at post-offices shall be accounted for as part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster has neglected to collect, he shall be charged with and held accountable for the same as if he had collected it.

SEC. 44. That postmasters may allow box-holders who desire to do so



to provide lock-boxes or drawers for their own use, at their own expense, which lock-boxes or drawers, upon their erection in any post-office, shall become the property of the United States, and be subject to the direction and control of the Post-office Department, and shall pay a rental at least equal to that of other boxes in the same office, or, if there be no other boxes in such office, of boxes in other offices of the same class, which rental shall be accounted for as other box-rents.

and drawers for box-holders at their expense.

Rental.

SEC. 45. That any officer, agent, postmaster, clerk, or other person employed in any branch of the postal service having temporary custody of any money taken from dead-letters; any money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-office Department; or any money derived from any other source which by law is part of the postal revenues, who shall wilfully neglect to deposit the same in the treasury of the United States, or in some other depository authorized to receive the same, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and be subject to a fine not exceeding double the sum so retained, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And any person intrusted by law with the sale of postage-stamps or stamped envelopes, who shall refuse or neglect to account for the same, or who shall pledge or hypothecate or unlawfully dispose of them, for any purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be subject to the same penalty and punishment as are provided in this section for the embezzlement of money.

Penalty for wilfully neglecting to deposit any money which is part of the postal revenues;

for neglecting, &c., to account for postage-stamps and envelopes, or unlawfully disposing of them.

SEC. 46. That the money required for the postal service in each year shall be appropriated by law out of the revenues of the service.

Appropriations for postal service.

SEC. 47. That payments of money out of the treasury on account of the postal service shall be in pursuance of appropriations made by law, by warrants of the Postmaster-General, registered and countersigned by the auditor for the Post-office Department, and expressing on their face the appropriation to which they should be charged.

Payments on account of postal service, how to be made;

SEC. 48. That all payments on account of the postal service shall be made to persons to whom the same shall be certified to be due by the auditor; but advances of necessary sums to defray expenses may be made by the Postmaster-General to agents employed to investigate mail depredations, examine post routes and offices, and on other like services, to be charged to them by the auditor, and to be accounted for in the settlement of their accounts.

and to what persons;

necessary advances for expenses, how made.

SEC. 49. That the Postmaster-General may transfer debts due to the department from postmasters and others to such contractors as have given bonds, with security, to refund any money that may come into their hands over and above the amount found due them on the settlement of their accounts; but such transfers shall only be in satisfaction of legal demands for which appropriations have been made.

Transfer to certain contractors of debts due from postmasters.

SEC. 50. That in all cases where money has been paid out of the funds of the Post-office Department under the pretence that service has been performed therefor, when, in fact, such service has not been performed, or as additional allowance for increased service actually rendered, when the additional allowance exceeds the sum which, according to law, might rightfully have been allowed therefor, and in all other cases where money of the department has been paid to any person in consequence of fraudulent representations, or by the mistake, collusion, or misconduct of any officer or other employee in the postal service, the Postmaster-General shall cause suit to be brought to recover such wrong or fraudulent payment or excess, with interest thereon.

Suits to be brought to recover money paid by the department, by mistake, or through fraud.

SEC. 51. That when the Postmaster-General is satisfied that money or property stolen from the mail, or the proceeds thereof, has been received at the department, he may, upon satisfactory evidence as to the owner, deliver the same to him.

Property stolen from mail, may be delivered to owner if, &c.

SEC. 52. That the auditor for the Post-office Department shall state and

Quarterly ac-

counts of moneys paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their office;

amount to be credited to postal revenues, &c.

Postal revenues, &c., to be paid into the treasury.

Duplicate receipts.

Deposits on account of the postal service, &c.

Transfer of money belonging to postal service.

Fines and penalties when, &c., to be paid into the treasury, except, &c.

Quarterly returns of mails sent, &c., may be disposed of;

accounts to be preserved for two years.

Printed, &c., matter remaining in any post-office, how disposed of.

New bond of any postmaster; first payments thereafter.

Post-offices may be established, &c.

Penalty for professing to keep a post-office without authority.

Appointment, &c., of postmasters of the 4th and 5th classes; of all other classes.

certify quarterly to the Postmaster-General *on* [an] account of the money paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their offices, and pursuant to appropriations, on account of the expenses of the postal service, designating the heads under which such payments were made.

SEC. 53. That upon the certified quarterly statement by the auditor for the Post-office Department of the payments by postmasters on account of the postal service, the Postmaster-General shall issue his warrant to the treasurer to carry the amount to the credit of the postal revenues and to the debit of the proper appropriations upon the books of the auditor.

SEC. 54. That the postal revenues, and all debts due the Post-office Department, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of the United States, under the direction of the Postmaster-General; and the treasurer, assistant treasurer, or designated depository receiving such payment shall give the depositor duplicate receipts therefor.

SEC. 55. That all deposits on account of the postal service shall be brought into the treasury by warrants of the Postmaster-General, countersigned by the auditor; and no credit shall be allowed for any deposit until such warrant has been issued.

SEC. 56. That the Postmaster-General may transfer money belonging to the postal service between the treasurer, assistant treasurer, and designated depositaries, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public money and the convenience of the service may require.

SEC. 57. That all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of any law relating to the Post-office Department, or of any other law where such violation affects the revenue or property of the Post-office Department, shall, when collected or recovered, be paid into the treasury, to the credit of the United States, for the use of the Post-office Department, excepting, however, such part thereof as may, by law, belong to the party informing or prosecuting for the same.

SEC. 58. That the Postmaster-General may dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, preserving the accounts-current and all accompanying vouchers, and use such portions of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of them; but the accounts shall be preserved entire for at least two years.

SEC. 59. That the Postmaster-General may provide, by regulations, for the disposition of printed and mailable matter which may remain in any post-office, or in the department, not called for by the party addressed; but if the publisher of any refused or uncalled-for newspaper or other periodical shall pay the postage due thereon, such newspaper or other periodical shall be excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 60. That when any postmaster shall be required to execute a new bond, all payments made by him after the execution of such new bond may, if the Postmaster-General or the auditor shall deem it just, be applied first to discharge any balance which may be due from said postmaster under his old bond.

SEC. 61. That the Postmaster-General shall establish post-offices at all such places on post-roads established by law as he may deem expedient, and he shall promptly certify such establishment to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

SEC. 62. That any person who shall, without authority from the Postmaster-General, set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post-office, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, not more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 63. That postmasters of the fourth and fifth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, and all others shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law, and all appointments

and removals shall be notified to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

SEC. 64. That every postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed. Postmasters to reside where.

SEC. 65. That every postmaster, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with good and approved security, and in such penalty as the Postmaster-General shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties and trusts imposed on him either by law or the rules and regulations of the department; and where an office shall be designated as a money-order office, the bond of the postmaster shall contain an additional condition for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations in connection with the money-order business. On the death, resignation, or removal of a postmaster, his bond shall be delivered to the auditor for the Post-office Department. The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole. Bond of postmaster; conditions; when to be delivered to auditor; of married woman appointed postmaster.

SEC. 66. That when any of the sureties of a postmaster shall notify the Postmaster-General of their desire to be released from their suretyship, or when the Postmaster-General deems a new bond necessary, he shall require the postmaster to execute such new bond, with security, which, when accepted by the Postmaster-General, shall be as valid as the bond given upon the original appointment of such postmaster, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of such postmaster which may be done or committed subsequent to the last day of the quarter in which such new bond shall be executed and accepted. New bond may be required. Sureties in prior bond when released from responsibility.

SEC. 67. That if on the settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness. Sureties on bond released if suit for indebtedness is not brought within, &c.

SEC. 68. That every postmaster shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall be on duty during such hours of each day as the Postmaster-General may direct, for the purpose of receiving, delivering, making up, and forwarding all mail-matter received thereat. Postmaster to keep an office, &c.

SEC. 69. That all letters brought to any post-office half an hour before the time for the departure of the mail shall be forwarded therein; but at offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, more time for making up the mail is required, he may prescribe accordingly, not exceeding one hour. Letters brought to post-office, when to be forwarded.

SEC. 70. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish to the postmasters at the termination of each route a schedule of the time of arrival and departure of the mail at their offices, respectively, to be posted in a conspicuous place in the office; and the Postmaster-General shall also give the postmaster notice of any change in the arrival and departure that may be ordered; and he shall cause to be kept and returned to the department, at short and regular intervals, registers, showing the exact times of the arrivals and departures of the mail. Schedule of time of arrival and departure of mail to be posted in office. Registers of times, &c., to be kept.

SEC. 71. That every postmaster shall keep a record, in such form as the Postmaster-General shall direct, of all postage-stamps and envelopes and of all postal books, blanks, and property received from his predecessor, or from the department or any of its agents; and also of all receipts in money for postages and box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of the postal service, and of any other transactions which may be required by the Postmaster-General; and these records shall be preserved and delivered to his successor, and shall be at all times subject to examination by any special agent of the department. Record to be kept of stamps, books, receipts, &c.; to be subject to examination, and delivered to successor.

SEC. 72. That each postmaster shall render to the Postmaster-General Quarterly ac-

count of moneys received, &c., to be rendered.

Sworn statement may be required.

False swearing therein to be perjury.

Penalty for neglect to render accounts for one month after the time, &c.;

if no account has been rendered at time of trial.

Public moneys collected by postmasters, how to be kept.

Postal revenues, &c., to be deposited weekly at, &c.

Delinquencies, &c., of contractors, carriers, &c., to be reported.

No postmaster, &c., to be a contractor to carry mail;

nor act as agent for lottery, &c.

Compensation of postmasters; at New York city;

five classes and salary of each class.

Salaries to be in even sums.

Salary at newly established offices.

eral, under oath, and in such form as the latter shall prescribe, a quarterly account of all moneys received or charged by him or at his office, for postage, rent of boxes or other receptacles for mail-matter, or by reason of keeping a branch-office, or for the delivery of mail-matter in any manner whatever.

SEC. 73. That the Postmaster-General may require a sworn statement to accompany each quarterly account of a postmaster, to the effect that such account contains a true statement of the entire amount of postage, box-rents, charges, and moneys collected or received at his office during the quarter; that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail-matter on which the postage was not at the time paid; that such account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts collected at his office, and which, by due diligence, could have been collected; and that the credits he claims are just and right. And any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 74. That if any postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts, for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the Postmaster-General, such postmaster and his sureties shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the gross receipts at said office during any previous or subsequent equal period of time; and if, at the time of trial, no account shall have been rendered, they shall forfeit and pay such sum as the court and jury shall estimate to be equivalent thereto, to be recovered in an action of debt on the bond.

SEC. 75. That postmasters shall keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in an unauthorized bank, or exchanging for other funds, all the public money collected by them, or which may come into their possession until it is ordered by the Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out.

SEC. 76. That the postmaster at Washington and postmasters at cities where there is an assistant treasurer shall deposit the postal revenues and all money accruing at their office with such assistant treasurer as often as once a week at least, and as much oftener as the Postmaster-General may direct.

SEC. 77. That postmasters shall promptly report to the Postmaster-General every delinquency, neglect, or malpractice of the contractors, their agents, or carriers, which may come to their knowledge.

SEC. 78. That no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post-office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

SEC. 79. That no postmaster shall act as agent for any lottery-office, or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery-tickets; nor shall he receive or send any lottery scheme, circular, or ticket free of postage; and for any violation of the provisions of this section the person offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 80. That the compensation of postmasters shall be a fixed annual salary, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster at New York city, whose salary shall be six thousand dollars per annum. The salary of the first class shall be not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; of the second class, less than three thousand dollars, but not less than two thousand dollars; of the third class, less than two thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars; of the fourth class, less than one thousand dollars, but not less than two hundred dollars; of the fifth class, less than two hundred dollars; and the salaries of the first, second, and third classes shall be in even hundreds of dollars; of the fourth class, in even tens of dollars; and of the fifth class, in even dollars.

SEC. 81. That at all newly established offices, the Postmaster-General may temporarily fix the salary until the returns of such office shall enable him to properly adjust the same, but the compensation shall in no case be

thus temporarily fixed at more than the salary of an office of the fifth class.

SEC. 82. That the salaries of postmasters shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient; and when the quarterly returns of any postmaster of the third, fourth, or fifth class show that the salary allowed is twenty per centum less than it would be on the basis of commission, the Postmaster-General shall re-adjust the same. Salaries of postmasters to be re-adjusted once in two years, &c.;

SEC. 83. That in re-adjusting the salary of a postmaster, the amount thereof shall be ascertained by adding, to the whole amount of box-rents, commissions on the other postal revenues of the office at the following rates: On the first one hundred dollars or less, sixty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars, and not over four hundred dollars, fifty per centum; on all over four hundred dollars and not over two thousand four hundred dollars, forty per centum; on all over two thousand four hundred dollars, fifteen per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General shall require postmasters to state, under oath, at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case, the amount of stamps cancelled, the amount of box-rents received, the amount of unpaid postages collected, and the amount of postage on printed and other mailable matter: *Provided, however,* That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post-office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box-rents. amount, how to be ascertained. Amount of postal receipts, how ascertained. When box-rents are decreased by extension of free delivery.

SEC. 84. That the Postmaster-General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order: *Provided,* That in cases of an extraordinary increase or decrease in the business of any post-office, the Postmaster-General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such post-office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of re-adjustment. Orders establishing salaries to be in writing; auditor to be notified; when to take effect.

SEC. 85. That no postmaster shall, under any pretence whatever, have, receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary and his commission on the money-order business as hereinafter provided. Postmasters not to retain more than salary and commission.

SEC. 86. That the Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties. Distributing offices; allowance to postmasters.

SEC. 87. That the Postmaster-General may allow to the postmaster at New York city, and to the postmasters at offices of the first and second classes, out of the surplus revenues of their respective offices, that is to say, the excess of box-rents and commissions over and above the salary assigned to the office, a reasonable sum for the necessary cost of rent, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, clerks, and necessary incidentals, to be adjusted on a satisfactory exhibit of the facts, and no such allowance shall be made except upon the order of the Postmaster-General. Postmasters of 1st and 2d class and at New York city to be allowed for rent, clerks, &c.

SEC. 88. That the salary of a postmaster, and such other expenses of the postal service authorized by law as may be incurred by him, and for which appropriations have been made, may be deducted out of the receipts of his office, under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Salary of postmaster, &c., may be deducted from receipts of office.

SEC. 89. That vouchers for all deductions made by a postmaster out of the receipts of his office, on account of the expenses of the postal service, shall be submitted for examination and settlement to the auditor for the auditor. Vouchers for deduction to be submitted to auditor.

Post-office Department, and no such deduction shall be valid unless found to be in conformity with law.

Compensation for unusual business at any post-office.

SEC. 90. That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post-office, or from any other cause, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General shall make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerical service, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary business.

Post-offices may be discontinued.

SEC. 91. That the Postmaster-General may discontinue any post-office where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause whatever, or where the efficiency of the service shall require such discontinuance, and he shall promptly certify such discontinuance to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Auditor to be notified.

Letter-carriers for free delivery of mail matter, in what places;

SEC. 92. That letter-carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public convenience may require, at every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of its post-office, and at such other places as the Postmaster-General may direct.

their salary;

SEC. 93. That the salary of letter-carriers shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum; but on satisfactory evidence of diligence, fidelity, and experience, he may increase their salary to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and in San Francisco, California, he may pay such additional salaries to carriers as will secure the services of competent persons.

in San Francisco.

Uniform to be worn by letter-carriers.

Penalty for wearing it when not authorized.

SEC. 94. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by letter-carriers, and any person not connected with the letter-carrier branch of the postal service who shall wear the uniform which may be prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, for every such offence shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Receiving-boxes for deposit of mail-matter;

collections therefrom.

SEC. 95. That the Postmaster-General may establish, in places where letter-carriers are employed, and also in other places where, in his judgment, the public convenience requires it, receiving-boxes, for the deposit of mail-matter, and shall cause the matter deposited therein to be collected as often as public convenience may require.

Penalty for wilfully, &c., injuring, &c., any receptacle for deposit of mail-matter;

for assaulting letter-carrier when in uniform.

SEC. 96. That any person who shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy, any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receptacle established by the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall wilfully and maliciously assault any letter-carrier, when in uniform, while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter-carrier, and any person who shall wilfully aid or assist therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

Letter-carriers to give bond with sureties.

SEC. 97. That each letter-carrier shall give bonds, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the safe custody and delivery of all mail-matter, and the faithful account and payment of all money received by him.

Branch post-offices.

SEC. 98. That the Postmaster-General, when the public convenience requires it, may establish within any post-office delivery one or more branch-offices, for the receipt and delivery of mail-matter and the sale of stamps and envelopes; and he shall prescribe the rules and regulations for the government thereof. But no letter shall be sent for delivery to any branch-office contrary to the request of the party to whom it is addressed.

Letters not to be sent there for delivery, if, &c.

Postage on newspapers and periodicals.

SEC. 99. That the rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or

its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps.

SEC. 100. That no extra postage or carriers' fees shall be charged or collected upon any mail-matter collected or delivered by carriers.

No extra postage, &c., on matter by carriers.

SEC. 101. That all expenses of letter carriers, branch-offices, and receiving-boxes, or incident thereto, shall be kept and reported in a separate account, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds from postage on local mail-matter at each office, and the Postmaster-General shall be guided in the expenditures for this branch of the service by the income derived therefrom.

Expenses of letter-carriers, branch-offices, and receiving-boxes to be kept in separate account, &c.

SEC. 102. That to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the mail, the Postmaster-General may establish, under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, a uniform money-order system, at all suitable post-offices, which shall be designated as "money-order offices."

Money-order system, or money-order offices.

SEC. 103. That the Postmaster-General may conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign governments, with which postal conventions have been or may be concluded, for the exchange, by means of postal orders, of small sums of money, not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, at such rates of exchange, and compensation to postmasters, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient; and the expenses of establishing and conducting such system of exchange may be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

Agreements with foreign governments for the exchange by postal orders, of small sums of money. Expenses thereof.

SEC. 104. That the postmaster at a money-order office shall issue, in such manner and form as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, an order for a specified sum of money, payable by the postmaster at any other money-order office which the person applying therefor may select; but no money-order shall be delivered until the amount thereof, and the proper fee therefor, have been deposited with the postmaster issuing it: *Provided*, That the postmaster of every city where branch post-offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post-offices or stations, postal money-orders payable at his own or at any other money-order office, or at any branch post-office or station of his own, or of any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster and his sureties shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money-orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money-orders, and the disposal of money-order funds in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money-orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

Postal money-orders, rules for issuing;

in cities where branch post-offices are in operation.

Postmaster and sureties on his bond accountable for money received for money-orders.

Laws now in force to apply.

SEC. 105. That any postmaster who shall issue a money-order without having previously received the money therefor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalty for issuing a money-order without first receiving the money therefor.

SEC. 106. That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence from his office of the postmaster of any money-order post-office, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmasters: *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases: *And*

Postmaster at money-order office may, in case of, &c., authorize some clerk to act in his place.

Bond to cover acts of such person.

Person so acting subject to penalties, &c.

Money-orders not to be for over \$50; fees therefor.

Blanks for money-order offices.

Applicant to fill blanks.

Applications to be preserved.

Forms for money-orders.

No order valid unless, &c.

Notice of money-order to postmaster by mail.

Money-orders not valid after one year.

New orders in lieu of, &c.

Payee of money-order may indorse the same to third person, who may receive the money thereon, if, &c.

More than one indorsement renders order invalid.

Money-orders may be changed;

a new fee to be exacted.

Postmaster issuing a money-order shall repay amount on, &c., but not the fee.

Duplicate orders in place of those lost, &c.

Penalty for forging, &c., a money-order;

for falsely altering or passing,

*provided further*, That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct in like cases of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

SEC. 107. That no money-order shall be issued for more than fifty dollars, and the fees therefor shall be, for orders not exceeding ten dollars, five cents; exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; exceeding twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; exceeding thirty and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 108. That the Postmaster-General shall supply money-order offices with blank forms of application for money-orders, which each applicant shall fill up with his name, the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, the amount, and the date of application; and all such applications shall be preserved by the postmaster receiving them for such time as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

SEC. 109. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish money-order offices with printed or engraved forms for money-orders, and no order shall be valid unless it be drawn upon such form.

SEC. 110. That the postmaster issuing a money-order shall send a notice thereof by mail, without delay, to the postmaster on whom it is drawn.

SEC. 111. That no money-order shall be valid and payable unless presented to the postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date; but the Postmaster-General, on the application of the remitter or payee of any such order, may cause a new order to be issued in lieu thereof.

SEC. 112. That the payee of a money-order may, by his written indorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any other person, and the postmaster on whom it is drawn shall pay the same to the person thus designated, provided he shall furnish such proof as the Postmaster-General may prescribe that the indorsement is genuine, and that he is the person empowered to receive payment; but more than one indorsement shall render an order invalid and not payable, and the holder, to obtain payment, shall be required to apply in writing to the Postmaster-General for a new order in lieu thereof, returning the original order, and making such proof of the genuineness of the indorsements as the Postmaster-General may require.

SEC. 113. That after a money-order has been issued, if the purchaser desires to have it modified or changed, the postmaster who issued the order shall take it back and issue another in lieu of it, for which a new fee shall be exacted.

SEC. 114. That the postmaster issuing a money-order shall repay the amount of it upon the application of the person who obtained it, and the return of the order, but the fee paid for it shall not be returned.

SEC. 115. That whenever a money-order has been lost, the Postmaster-General, upon the application of the remitter or payee of such order, may cause a duplicate thereof to be issued, without charge, providing the party losing the original shall furnish a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it had not been, and would not thereafter be, paid, and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it had not been, and would not thereafter be, repaid.

SEC. 116. That any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing, any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money-order issued by the Post-office Department, or any of its postmasters or agents, or any material signature or indorsement thereon; any person who shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering



any such money-order; any person who shall, with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered money-order, knowing the same, or any signature or indorsement thereon, to be false, forged, counterfeited, or altered, every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two nor more than five years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 117. That all payments and transfers to and from money-order offices shall be under the direction of the Postmaster-General. He may transfer money-order funds from one postmaster to another, and from the postal revenue to the money-order funds; and he may transfer money-order funds to creditors of the department, to be replaced by equivalent transfers from the postal revenues.

SEC. 118. That the Postmaster-General may transfer to the postmaster at any money-order office, by warrant on the treasury, countersigned by the auditor for the Post-office Department, and payable out of the postal revenues, such sum as may be required over and above the current revenues at his office to pay the money-orders drawn upon him.

SEC. 119. That the Postmaster-General shall require each postmaster at a money-order office to render to the Post-office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money-orders issued and paid; of all fees received for issuing them; of all transfers and payments made from money-order funds; and of all money received to be used for the payment of money-orders or on account of money-order business.

SEC. 120. That the auditor for the Post-office Department shall keep the accounts of the money-order business separately, and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money-orders issued at each office, the number and amount paid, the amount of fees received, and all the expenses of the money-order business.

SEC. 121. That all money received for the sale of money-orders, including all fees thereon, all money transferred from the postal revenues to the money-order funds, all money transferred or paid from the money-order funds to the service of the Post-office Department, and all money-order funds transferred from one postmaster to another, shall be deemed and taken to be money-order funds and money in the treasury of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the assistant treasurer of the United States to open, at the request of the Postmaster-General, an account of "money-order funds" deposited by postmasters to the credit of the Postmaster-General, and of drafts against the amount so deposited, drawn by him and countersigned by the auditor.

SEC. 122. That any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money-order office who shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or loan, or deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds, any portion of the money-order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and any such person, as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled; and any failure to pay over or produce any money-order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima-facie evidence of embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement, it shall be prima-facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the money-order account-books of the auditor for the Post-office Department. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any money-order or other funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such

Payments and transfers to and from money-order offices;

Transfers by warrant to meet money-orders.

Accounts of money-orders, &c., may be required daily, &c.

Accounts of money-order business to be kept separately

Money received for money-orders, &c., to be deemed "money-order funds."

Assistant-treasurer to open an account of money-order funds.

Misusing, &c., any money-order funds, or aiding therein to be embezzlement; penalty therefor.

Failure to pay over, &c., to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement.

In trials for, &c., transcript from, &c., to be prima facie evidence of balance against.

Disbursing officers to issue duplicates of lost checks, for, &c.

Payment to postmasters at money-order offices for, &c.

Limit.

Stationery and incidentals in money-order business.

Additional clerks at money-order offices.

Registration of mail-matter.

Provisions for registering mail-matter and fees therefor.

Certain official letters to be registered free of charge.

Receipts for registered letters;

to be evidence.

No liability for loss of registered mail-matter.

Mailable matter divided in three classes.

1st class.

2d class.

3d class.

bank, or through United States disbursing officers, or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of remitting surplus money-order funds from one post-office to another, to be used in payment of money-orders. That disbursing officers of the United States shall be required to issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of lost checks drawn by them in favor of any postmaster on account of money-order or other public funds received by them from some other postmaster.

SEC. 123. That postmasters at money-order offices may be allowed, as compensation for issuing and paying money-orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees collected on orders issued, and one-fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, provided such compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, except in the case of the postmaster at New York city, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 124. That the Postmaster-General may pay out of the proceeds of the money-order business the cost of stationery and such incidental expenses as are necessary for the transaction of that business.

SEC. 125. That the Postmaster-General may employ such an additional number of clerks at money-order offices as may be necessary for conducting the operations of the money-order system, who shall be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

SEC. 126. That for the greater security of valuable mail-matter, the Postmaster-General may establish a uniform system of registration.

SEC. 127. That mail-matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fee therefor shall not exceed twenty cents in addition to the regular postage, to be, in all cases, prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided*, That letters upon the official business of the Post-office Department which require registering shall be registered free of charge, and pass through the mails free of charge.

SEC. 128. That a receipt shall be taken upon the delivery of any registered mail-matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima-facie evidence of such delivery.

SEC. 129. That the Post-Office Department, or its revenue, shall not be liable for the loss of any registered mail-matter.

SEC. 130. That mailable matter shall be divided into three classes: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 131. That mailable matter of the first class shall embrace all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers.

SEC. 132. That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or sign.

SEC. 133. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and

Certain articles

obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and all matter of the third class shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. Samples of metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided.

excluded from mails.

Matter of 3d class, except, &c., not to exceed what weight.

Metals, ores, &c.

Packages of more than four pounds, except, &c., not to go by mail.

Postal balances denominated in grams to be furnished, &c.

Equivalent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

SEC. 134. That no package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

SEC. 135. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he may deem expedient, postal balances denominated in grams of the metric system, fifteen grams of which shall be the equivalent, for postal purposes, of one-half ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression.

SEC. 136. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter-postage nor lawfully franked, so that it may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, it shall be subject to letter-postage.

Wrappers of mail-matter not paying letter postage, &c.;

SEC. 137. That postmasters at the office of delivery may remove the wrappers and envelopes from mail-matter not charged with letter-postage nor lawfully franked, when it can be done without destroying them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such matter any thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

may be removed at office of delivery;

SEC. 138. That no newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they are sufficiently dried and inclosed in proper wrappers.

Newspapers not to be carried, unless, &c.

SEC. 139. That where packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post-office, directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

Newspapers, &c., in packages when to be delivered to owners.

SEC. 140. That postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper, or other periodical, when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

Notice that newspaper, &c., is not taken from office.

SEC. 141. That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write, upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto, without subjecting such publications to extra postage.

Publishers may write address of regular subscribers on paper, and inclose bills.

SEC. 142. That any person who shall inclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail-matter not charged with letter-postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited, for conveyance by mail at a less rate than letter-postage, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay five dollars, and such mail-matter or inclosure shall not be delivered until the postage is paid thereon at letter rates; but no extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.

Penalty for inclosing letter in mail-matter not charged with letter postage, or writing thereon.

No extra postage for card on wrapper.

SEC. 143. That contractors or mail-carriers may convey, out of the mail, newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers.

Mail-carriers may carry newspapers out of mail for, &c.

SEC. 144. That the Postmaster-General may provide by order the terms upon which route-agents may receive from publishers or any news-agents in charge thereof, and deliver the same as directed, if presented and called for at the mail-car or steamer, packages of newspapers and other periodicals not received from or intended for delivery at any post-office.

Route-agents may receive packages of newspapers.

SEC. 145. That any postmaster who shall unlawfully detain in his

Penalty upon

postmasters for unlawfully detaining letters with intent, &c.

Penalty upon any employee in the postal service for unlawfully detaining letters, &c.;

for secreting, or destroying, &c., letters, &c., not containing, &c.;

for taking any letter, &c., not containing, &c., from post-office, &c., with intent, &c.

Obscene, &c., books, envelopes, postal cards, &c., not to be carried in mail.

[New section substituted.  
1873, ch. 258. § 2.  
*Post*, p. 599.]

Circulars for illegal lotteries, gift-concerts, &c., not to be carried by mail, nor deposited in office.

Penalty.

Postage to be prepaid by stamps.

Mail-matter to be forwarded, if one full rate has been paid;

not prepaid, reaching its destination, to pay double rates.

office any letter or other mail-matter, the posting of which is not prohibited by law, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person to whom it is addressed, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and he shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster.

SEC. 146. That any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which shall have come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route-agent, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General; any such person who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, as aforesaid, which shall not contain any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 147. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet which shall not contain any article of value or evidence thereof out of a post-office or branch post-office, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 148. That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, or any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which scurrilous epithets may have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be carried in the mail; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or for delivery, any such obscene publication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 149. That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a post-office to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so-called gift-concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction, in any federal court, of the violation of this section.

SEC. 150. That postage on all mail-matter must be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing, unless herein otherwise provided for.

SEC. 151. That all mail-matter deposited for mailing on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 152. That if any mail-matter, on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, shall by inadvertence reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

SEC. 153. That no mail-matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid.

Mail-matter not to be delivered until postage is paid.

SEC. 154. That no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt.

Boxes at post-office to be paid one quarter in advance.

SEC. 155. That the Postmaster-General may provide by regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, to their destination.

Unpaid letters to soldiers may be sent.

SEC. 156. That on all mail-matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except, &c., to pay letter postage.

SEC. 157. That letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through the post-office or its carriers, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents where the system of free delivery is established, and one cent where such system is not established, for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or local letters.

SEC. 158. That on newspapers and other periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: on publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; issued once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

Quarterly postage on newspapers, &c., to regular subscribers;

SEC. 159. That on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery, for not less than one quarter, nor more than one year; which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, commencing at any time; and the postmaster shall account for said postage in the quarter in which it is received.

to be paid before delivery.

SEC. 160. That the Postmaster-General may provide by regulations for carrying small newspapers, issued less frequently than once a week, in packages to one address, from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Small newspapers in packages to one address.

SEC. 161. That persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received, at the same rates, pro rata, as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

Regular dealers in newspapers, &c., may receive, &c., by mail, at quarterly rates.

SEC. 162. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe by regulation an affidavit, in form, to be taken by the publisher, or by the clerk, agent, or servant of the publisher, of any newspaper or other periodical which may by law be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent, or employee within his knowledge will send, cause or permit to be sent through the mail, without prepayment by postage-stamps, any copies of such newspaper or other periodical (naming it) except to bona-fide and regular subscribers thereto; and if any such newspaper or other periodical shall be thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietor, or his agent, clerk, or servant in charge of such business, or if such affidavit shall, when required by the Postmaster-General or any special agent of the Post-office Department, be refused, the person guilty

Form of affidavit by publisher of newspaper, &c.

Postage on  
mailable matter  
of 3d class;  
on books,  
samples, &c.

Packages of  
clothing to non-  
commissioned  
officers, &c., in  
army, postage on,  
if prepaid.

Rates of for-  
eign postage  
on letters, news-  
papers, &c.

Letters by ves-  
sels not regularly  
employed to pay  
double.

Postmaster-  
general may  
make postal  
treaties or con-  
ventions;

to prepare post-  
age-stamps;

to provide let-  
ters, &c.,  
stamped en-  
velopes;

how to be sold.

Stamped en-  
velopes not to  
have any print-  
ing, except, &c.

Postmaster-  
general to fur-  
nish postal cards;

postage there-  
on.

of the offence, or refusing to make the affidavit, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars in each case.

SEC. 163. That on mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals, and merchandise.

SEC. 164. That packages of woollen, cotton, or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non-commissioned officer or private in the army of the United States, if prepaid, at the rate of one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

SEC. 165. That the rate of United States postage on mail-matter sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, shall be ten cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof on letters, unless reduced by order of the Postmaster-General; two cents each on newspapers; and not exceeding two cents per each two ounces, or fraction thereof, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other printed matter, which postage shall be *prepared* [prepaid] on matter sent and collected on matter received; and to avoid loss to the United States in the payment of balances, the Postmaster-General may collect the unpaid postage on letters from foreign countries in coin or its equivalent.

SEC. 166. That all letters conveyed by vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mail shall, if for delivery within the United States, be rated with double postage, to cover the fee paid to the vessel.

SEC. 167. That for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them, the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail-matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries.

SEC. 168. That the Postmaster-General shall prepare postage-stamps of suitable denominations, which, when attached to mail-matter, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage thereon.

SEC. 169. That the Postmaster-General shall provide suitable letter and newspaper envelopes, with such water-marks or other guards against counterfeits as he may deem expedient, and with postage-stamps with such device and of such suitable denominations as he may direct, impressed thereon; and the said envelopes shall be known as "stamped envelopes," and shall be sold, as nearly as may be, at the cost of procuring them, with the addition of the value of the postage-stamps impressed thereon; but no stamped envelope furnished by the government shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer; and letters and papers inclosed in them (the postage-stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage properly chargeable thereon) shall pass in the mail as prepaid matter.

SEC. 170. That to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission of the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices, and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, "postal cards," manufactured of good stiff paper, of such quality, form, and size, as he shall deem best adapted for general use; which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture.

SEC. 171. That the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, adopt such improvements in postage-stamps and stamped envelopes as he may deem advisable; and when any such improvement is adopted it shall be subject to all the provisions herein respecting postage-stamps or stamped envelopes.

Postmaster-general may adopt improvements in stamps and envelopes.

SEC. 172. That postage-stamps and stamped envelopes shall be furnished by the Postmaster-General to all postmasters, and shall be kept for sale at all post-offices; and each postmaster shall be held accountable for all such stamps and envelopes furnished to him.

to furnish same to postmasters, who shall be accountable therefor.

SEC. 173. That postage-stamps and stamped envelopes may be sold at a discount to certain designated agents, who will agree to sell again without discount, under rules to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General; but the quantities of each sold to any one agent at one time shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value, and the discount shall not exceed five per centum on the face value of the stamps, nor the same per centum on the current price of the envelopes when sold in less quantities.

Discount on stamps and envelopes.

SEC. 174. That postage-stamps shall not be sold for any larger sum than the value indicated on their face, nor stamped envelopes for more than is charged therefor by the Post-office Department for like quantities; and any person connected with the postal service who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

Postage stamps, &c., not to be sold for larger sum than, &c.;

penalty;

SEC. 175. That postage-stamps affixed to all mail-matter or the stamped envelopes in which the same is inclosed, when depositing for mailing or delivery, shall be defaced by the postmaster at the mailing office in such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct; and if any mail-matter shall be forwarded without the stamps or envelopes being so defaced, the postmaster at the office of delivery shall deface them, and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General.

when affixed to mail-matter to be defaced;

SEC. 176. That any person employed in any branch of the postal service who shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any mail-matter any postage-stamp affixed thereto in payment of the postage, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, at the discretion of the court.

penalty upon employees, &c., for wilfully, &c., removing postage-stamps affixed to mail-matter;

SEC. 177. That any person who shall use or attempt to use, in payment of the postage on any mail-matter conveyed, by mail or otherwise, any postage-stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from any such stamped envelope, which has been before used for a like purpose, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars. And any person who shall counterfeit the frank of any person entitled to the franking privilege, or wilfully utter or use any counterfeit frank with the intent to avoid the payment of postage, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

upon any person for using, &c., stamp, &c., once used;

for counterfeiting frank, with intent, &c.;

SEC. 178. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage-stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor; any person who shall make, or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; any person who shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the water-mark of any stamped envelope, postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; any person who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage-

for forging, &c., postage-stamp, &c.;

for knowingly using, &c., or having in possession with intent, &c.; for making, &c., stamps

without authority.

Penalty for delivering stamps to unauthorized person with intent, &c.;

for forging, or using forged stamp of foreign government;

Franking privilege, who to have;

not to be exercised otherwise than by, &c.;

of senators, representatives, &c., in Congress, when to begin and end.

Public documents.

Maximum weight for franked matter, except, &c.

Free mail-matter.

stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, of the kind authorized and provided by the Post-office department, without the special authority and direction of said department; any person who shall, after such postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal card, have been printed, and with intent to defraud the postal revenue, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-office Department to receive them, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 179. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage-stamp of any foreign government, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 180. That authority to frank mail-matter is conferred upon and limited to the following persons:

First. The President, by himself or his private secretary, to cover all mail-matter.

Second. The Vice-President, to cover all mail-matter.

Third. The chiefs of the several executive departments.

Fourth. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover their correspondence, all printed matter issued by the authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress.

Fifth. Such principal officers of the executive departments, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, as the Postmaster-General may by regulation prescribe, to cover official communications only.

Sixth. Postmasters, to cover official communications to other postmasters only.

Seventh. Assessors and collectors and their assistants and deputies, for the interchange of official communications only.

And no person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall exercise said privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature on the matter franked; and all mail-matter not thus franked shall be charged with the legal rate of postage thereon.

SEC. 181. That the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House, shall commence with the term for which they are elected, and expire with the first Monday of December following such term.

SEC. 182. That all books or publications which may be procured or published by order of Congress shall be considered as public documents, and may be franked as such.

SEC. 183. That the maximum weight for franked and free mail-matter shall be four ounces, except petitions to Congress, congressional and executive public documents, periodical publications interchanged between publishers, and packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of which latter may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 184. That the following mail-matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail:

First. All mail-matter sent to the President or Vice-President.

Second. Official communications addressed to chiefs, heads of bureaus, chief clerks, or franking officer of either of the executive departments.

Third. Letters and printed matter sent to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate, or the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Fourth. Petitions to Congress.



Fifth. Copyright matter to the librarian of Congress, if marked on the package, "copyright matter." Free mail-matter.

Sixth. All publications sent or received by the Smithsonian Institution, marked on each package, "Smithsonian Exchange."

Seventh. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight; to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Eighth. Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Ninth. Notices to the publishers of the refusal or neglect of subscribers to take newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals from the post-office; to be sent under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Tenth. Dead-letters returned to the writers thereof.

Eleventh. Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials, which have been, or may be, awarded, by the legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof; to be sent by the adjutant-generals of said States and Territories, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

SEC. 185. That all mail-matter to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Abraham Lincoln, shall be conveyed free during her natural life. to and from Mary Lincoln.

SEC. 186. That all mail-matter not hereinbefore specially made free must be prepaid by postage-stamps. Matter not free to be prepaid by stamps.

SEC. 187. That if any person, having the right to receive letters free, shall receive, inclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return such letter or packet to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. Letters inclosed in free letters addressed to persons not entitled, &c., to be returned, &c.

SEC. 188. That the Postmaster-General may direct the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post-office by a written list posted in some public place, or, when he shall deem it for the public interest, he may direct the publication of such list in the daily or weekly newspaper regularly published within the post-office delivery which has the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post-office delivery, such list may be published in the daily newspaper of any adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post-office publishing the list; and in case of dispute as to the circulation of competing newspapers, the postmaster shall receive evidence and decide upon the fact. Such list shall be published as frequently as the Postmaster-General may deem proper, but not oftener than once a week. List of non-delivered letters may be posted or published; in what newspapers.

SEC. 189. That the list of non-delivered letters addressed to persons foreign-born may be published in a newspaper printed in the language most used by them, which shall be selected in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. addressed to persons foreign-born, to be published in what newspaper.

SEC. 190. That, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, all postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States which shall be by them sent by mail to the treasurer of the United States for redemption; and it shall be the duty of the postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to register, in like manner, without charge, all letters containing new currency returned for currency redeemed, which shall be received by him from the said treasurer, in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said treasurer. Certain letters containing fractional currency to be registered without fee, &c.

List of non-delivered letters to be posted, &c.

Pay not to exceed one cent each.

Additional charge of one cent upon, &c.

Return of undelivered letters to dead-letter office, &c., to writers.

Domestic letters, except, &c., insufficiently paid, to be sent to dead-letter office.

Large cities, &c., of dense population.

Dead-letters with valuables to be registered, in, &c.;

contents, how disposed of.

Foreign dead-letters.

Letters, if prepaid, not called for, to be returned to writer, &c.

Prepaid, &c., letters to be forwarded without extra charge.

What to be deemed post-roads;

railways;

canals;

plank-roads;

road to supply court-house.

SEC. 191. That every postmaster shall post, in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of each list of non-delivered letters immediately after its publication.

SEC. 192. That the compensation for publishing the list of non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter so published.

SEC. 193. That all letters published as non-delivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue.

SEC. 194. That the Postmaster-General may regulate the period during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post-office, and when they shall be returned to the dead-letter office; and he may make regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers, when they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed.

SEC. 195. That all domestic letters, deposited in any post-office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population having two or more post-offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 196. That dead-letters containing valuable inclosures shall be registered in the dead-letter office; and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents thereof shall be disposed of, and a careful account shall be kept of the amount realized in each case, which shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or the sender, for four years from the registry thereof; and all other letters of value or of importance to the party addressed or to the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster-General may direct.

SEC. 197. That the action of the Post-office Department respecting foreign dead-letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

SEC. 198. That when the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse upon the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to him without additional charge for postage, and if not then delivered shall be treated as a dead-letter.

SEC. 199. That prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post-office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage.

SEC. 200. That all the waters of the United States shall be post-roads during the time the mail is carried thereon, as provided in section two hundred and nineteen.

SEC. 201. That all railways and parts of railways which are now or hereafter may be put in operation are hereby declared to be post-roads.

SEC. 202. That all canals during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post-roads.

SEC. 203. That all plank-roads during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post-roads.

SEC. 204. That the road on which the mail is carried to supply any court-house which may be without a mail, as provided in section two hundred and sixteen, and the road on which the mail is carried, under

section two hundred and twenty-one, providing for extending the line of posts, shall, during the time such mail is carried thereon, be post-roads.

SEC. 205. That all letter-carrier routes established in any city or town, for the collection and delivery of mail-matter by carriers, are hereby declared to be post-roads. Letter-carrier routes to be deemed post-roads.

SEC. 206. That when there is more than one road between places designated by law for a post-road, the Postmaster-General may direct which shall be considered the post-road. If more than one road, which to be post-road.

SEC. 207. That the Postmaster-General may change the terminus of post-roads connecting with or intersecting railways when the service can be thereby improved. Postmaster-general may change terminus;

SEC. 208. That whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, the revenues collected, or the laws maintained on any post-road, he may discontinue the service on such road or any part thereof until the same can be safely restored. may discontinue service on any road;

SEC. 209. That the Postmaster-General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post-office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, it shall be his duty to report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and said service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress, unless said route is established a post-route by Congress. may contract for carrying the mails, on, &c.;

SEC. 210. That the Postmaster-General shall arrange the railway routes on which the mail is carried, including those in which the service is partly by railway and partly by steamboat, into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried, and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company shall receive, as far as practicable, a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed. to arrange railway routes, in three classes.

SEC. 211. That the pay for carrying the mail on any railway of the first class shall not exceed three hundred dollars per mile per annum; on any railway of the second class it shall not exceed one hundred dollars per mile per annum; and on any railway of the third class it shall not exceed fifty dollars per mile per annum; but if one-half the service on any railway is required to be performed in the night-time, the Postmaster-General may pay twenty-five per centum in addition to the above maximum rates. Pay for carrying the mail on railways of the several classes, &c.

SEC. 212. That if the Postmaster-General is unable to contract for carrying the mail on any railway-route at a compensation not exceeding the maximum rates herein provided, or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation, he may separate the letter-mail from the other mail, and contract, either with or without advertising, for carrying such letter-mail by horse express or otherwise, at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained, and for carrying the other mail in wagons, or otherwise, at a slower rate of speed. Postmaster-general may separate letter-mail, if, &c., and provide for carrying, &c.

SEC. 213. That every railway company carrying the mail shall carry on any train which may run over its road, and without extra charge therefor, all mailable matter directed to be carried thereon, with the person in charge of the same. Railway companies carrying the mail to carry all mailable matter, &c.;

SEC. 214. That all railway companies to which the United States have furnished aid by grant of lands, right of way, or otherwise, shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and, until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation. having land grants to carry mails at what prices.

SEC. 215. That the Postmaster-General shall provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law, as often as he, having due regard to productiveness and other circumstances, may think proper. Mails to be carried on all post-roads;

SEC. 216. That the Postmaster-General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office on any established post-road, to the court-house of any county in the United States which is without a mail. to be carried to court-house of any county without a mail.

Mails on navigable canals;

on plank-roads;

in steamboats;

in steamships;

to post-offices not on any established route.

Masters of United States vessels, bound to foreign ports, to receive any mails on board, and deliver same.

Duty of master on entry of vessel from foreign port.

Masters of steamboats passing, &c., to deliver at post-office all letters, &c., within what time.

Penalty.

Payment, for carrying the mail, to vessels not regularly employed.

Penalty for painting, &c., upon vessel, &c., the words "United States mail," &c.

Route agents,

SEC. 217. That the Postmaster-General may contract for carrying the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, when, in his opinion, the public interest or convenience requires it.

SEC. 218. That the Postmaster-General may contract for carrying the mail on any plank-road in the United States when the public interest or convenience requires it.

SEC. 219. That the Postmaster-General may cause the mail to be carried in any steamboat or other vessel used as a packet on any of the waters of the United States.

SEC. 220. That the Postmaster-General may, if he deem it for the public interest, make contracts for any period not exceeding one year, for carrying the mail in steamships between any of the ports of the United States.

SEC. 221. That the Postmaster-General may enter into contracts for extending the line of posts to supply mails to post-offices not on any established route, and, as a compensation for carrying the mail under such contracts, may allow not exceeding two-thirds of the salary paid to the postmaster at such special offices.

SEC. 222. That the master of any vessel of the United States, bound from any port therein to any foreign port, or from any foreign port to any port of the United States, shall, before clearance, receive on board and securely convey all such mails as the Post-office Department, or any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, shall offer; and he shall promptly deliver the same, on arriving at the port of destination, to the proper officer, for which he shall receive two cents for every letter so delivered; and upon the entry of every such vessel returning from any foreign port, the master thereof shall make oath or affirmation that he has promptly delivered all the mail placed on board said vessel before clearance from the United States; and if he shall fail to make such oath or affirmation, the said vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel of the United States.

SEC. 223. That the master of any steamboat passing between ports or places in the United States, and arriving at any such port or place where there is a post-office, shall deliver to the postmaster, within three hours after his arrival, if in the day-time, and if at night, within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters and packets brought by him, or within his power or control and not relating to the cargo, addressed to or destined for such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster two cents for each letter or packet so delivered, unless the same is carried under a contract for carrying the mail; and for every failure to so deliver such letters and packets, the master or owner of said steamboat shall forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 224. That the Postmaster-General may pay, to the master or owner of any vessel not regularly employed in carrying the mail, two cents for each letter carried by such vessel between ports or places in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port in the United States; but all such letters shall be deposited in the post-office at the port of arrival.

SEC. 225. That any person who shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle, not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; any person who shall give notice, by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used, every person so offending, or wilfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 226. That every route-agent, postal clerk, or other carrier of the

mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post-office at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him therefor.

SEC. 227. That any person concerned in carrying the mail, who shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 228. That no person shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods, over any post-route which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town or place to any other city, town or place between which the mail is regularly carried; and every person so offending, or aiding or assisting therein, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 229. That the owner of every stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, which shall, with the knowledge of any owner, in whole or in part, or with the knowledge or connivance of the driver, conductor, master or other person having charge of the same, convey any person acting or employed as a private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, and actually in possession of the same for the purpose of conveying them contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of this law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 230. That no person shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or deposit, or cause to be deposited, at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter or packet, and for every such offence the party so offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 231. That no stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post-route, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, shall carry, otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets, except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stage-coach, railway-car, or other vehicle, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and for every such offence the owner of the stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge thereof, and not at the time owner of the whole or any part thereof, shall in like manner forfeit and pay for every such offence fifty dollars.

SEC. 232. That no person shall carry any letter or packet on board any vessel which carries the mail otherwise than in such mail, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and for every such offence the party offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 233. That no vessel departing from the United States for any foreign port shall receive on board or convey any letter or packet originating in the United States which has not been regularly received from the post-office at the port of departure, and which does not relate to the cargo of said vessel, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and every collector, or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances shall require from the master of such vessel, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not received on board, has not under his care or control, and will not receive or convey any letter or packet contrary to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 234. That no vessel arriving within any port or collection-district of the United States shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters on board are delivered at the nearest post-office, and the master thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration, before the collector or other proper customs-officer:

&c., to receive prepaid mail matter, and deliver same, &c.

Penalty for receiving, &c., any letter contrary to law;

for establishing a private express for carrying letters, &c.;

upon owners of vehicles, &c., for knowingly conveying any person acting as a private express for, &c.;

for sending letters, &c., by private express;

upon owners of certain vehicles, for carrying otherwise than in the mail, any letter, &c.;

for carrying any letter, except in the mail on any vessel that carries the mail.

Vessels leaving the United States for a foreign port, not to receive certain letters on board;

arriving, &c., not to make entry until all letters on board are delivered at nearest post-office.

Sworn declaration of master.

"I, A. B., master of the ———, arriving from ———, and now lying in the port of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered, at the post-office at ———, every letter, and every bag, packet, or parcel of letters, which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control."

Penalty.

And any master who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, one-half to the officer making the seizure, and the other to the use of the United States.

Special agents when instructed, and collectors to search vessels for letters, &c;

SEC. 235. That any special agent of the Post-office Department, when instructed by the Postmaster-General to make examinations and seizures, and the collector or other customs-officer of any port without special instructions, shall carefully search all vessels for letters which may be on board or which have been conveyed contrary to law.

may seize letters, bags, &c., carried contrary to law on any vessel or post-route, &c.

SEC. 236. That any special agent of the Post-office Department, collector, or other customs-officer, or United States marshal or his deputy, may at all times seize all letters and bags, packets or parcels, containing letters which are being carried contrary to law or board any vessel or on any post-route, and convey the same to the nearest post-office, or may, by the direction of the Postmaster-General or Secretary of the Treasury, detain them until two months after the final determination of all suits and proceedings which may, at any time within six months after such seizure, be brought against any person for sending or carrying such letters.

Packages, &c., seized, to be forfeited.

SEC. 237. That every package or parcel seized by any special agent of the Post-office Department, collector, or other customs-officer, or United States marshal or his deputies, in which any letter is unlawfully concealed, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same proceedings may be had to enforce the forfeiture as are authorized in respect to goods, wares, and merchandise forfeited for violation of the revenue laws; and all laws for the benefit and protection of customs-officers making seizures for violating said revenue laws shall apply to officers making seizures for violating the postal laws.

Transmission of letters by private hands, &c., not prohibited.

SEC. 238. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters or packets by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only.

Letters inclosed in stamped envelopes, &c., may be sent otherwise than by mail.

SEC. 239. That all letters inclosed in stamped envelopes (the postage-stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope. But the Postmaster-General may suspend the operation of this section upon any mail-route where the public interest may require such suspension.

This section may be suspended.

Separate carriage of letter-mail may be provided for, when, &c.;

SEC. 240. That when the amount of mail-matter to be carried on any mail-route is so great as to seriously retard the progress or endanger the security of the letter-mail, or materially increase the cost of carriage at the ordinary rate of speed, the Postmaster-General may provide for the separate carriage of the letter-mail at the usual rate of speed; but the other mail-matter shall not be delayed any more than is absolutely necessary, having due regard to the cost of expedition and the means at his disposal for effecting the same.

other matter not to be delayed unnecessarily.

Penalty for knowingly, &c., obstructing the mail, &c.

SEC. 241. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 242. That any ferryman who shall delay the passage of the mail by wilful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry shall, for every ten minutes such mail may be so delayed, forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Penalty upon ferryman for delaying passage of mail, &c.

SEC. 243. That before making any contract for carrying the mail, other than those hereinafter excepted, the Postmaster-General shall give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks in one or more, not exceeding five, newspapers published in the State or Territory where the service is to be performed, one of which shall be published at the seat of government of such State or Territory; and such notice shall describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which it is to be delivered, and the frequency of the service; and the Postmaster-General shall direct, by special order in each case, the newspapers in which mail-lettings, or other proposals relative to the business of his department, shall be advertised, and no publisher shall be paid for such advertisements without having been requested by the Postmaster-General to publish the same.

Proposals for conveying the mail, to be advertised before contracts are made;

advertisement to state what;

newspapers, how selected, &c.

SEC. 244. That proposals for carrying the mail shall be delivered sealed, and so kept until the bidding is closed, and shall then be opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster-General, and one of the assistant postmasters-general, or of two of the assistant postmasters-general, or of any other two officers of the department, to be designated by the Postmaster-General; and any bidder may withdraw his bid at any time before twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for the opening of proposals, by serving upon the Postmaster-General, or the second assistant postmaster-general, notice in writing of such withdrawal.

Proposals to be delivered and kept sealed, until, &c.;

when and how to be opened.

Bidders may withdraw bids, and how.

SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and undertaking that, within such time after the bid is accepted as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, the bidder will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed; and no proposals shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Proposals to have a written guarantee, that, &c.;

not to be considered without, &c.

SEC. 246. That each bid for carrying the mail shall hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

Bid to have oath of bidder affixed, that, &c.

SEC. 247. That any postmaster or other officer of the Post-office Department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guarantors or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Penalty upon postmaster, &c., for certifying to sufficiency of guarantors, &c., before, &c.

SEC. 248. That the Postmaster-General shall have recorded, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a true and faithful abstract of all proposals made to him for carrying the mail, giving the name of the party offering, the terms of the offer, the sum to be paid, and the time the contract is to continue; and he shall put on file and preserve the originals of all such proposals.

Abstract of proposals for carrying the mails to be recorded.

SEC. 249. That all contracts for carrying the mail shall be in the name of the United States, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the

Contracts for, &c., to be in name of the United States, and awarded to lowest bidder, &c.

Bids of certain persons not to be considered. due celerity, certainty, and security thereof; but the Postmaster-General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who has wilfully or negligently failed to perform a former contract.

Contracts for carrying the mail not to be made with certain persons.

SEC. 250. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract; and if any person so offending is a contractor for carrying the mail, his contract may be annulled; and for the first offence the person so offending shall be disqualified to contract for carrying the mail for five years, and for the second offence shall be forever disqualified.

Penalties.

Contract to be made with next lowest bidder, when, &c., if, &c.

Regular contracts to be continued in force six months, &c.

Certain contracts may be made without advertisement.

Difference in price to be charged to failing bidder.

Action to accrue to the United States.

Bidders not to be released from obligation, until, &c.;

upon certain routes to send certified check with bid, &c.;

in case of new service.

Amount of check to be forfeited, if, &c.

SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General may contract, without advertisement, for a period not to exceed twelve months, for the carriage of the mail on such route during the time that shall necessarily elapse between the failure of either of the accepted bidders to enter into a contract and the time when the next accepted bidder under the old or a new advertisement shall enter upon his contract; and the difference between the price proposed in the accepted bid and that paid for intermediate service shall be charged to the failing bidder or bidders, and may be recovered in the name of the United States for the use of the Post-office Department, in an action on the case. And when the contract shall be made and concluded, the difference between the accepted bid of the failing bidders and the amount payable under the contract for the service of two years shall be forthwith charged against the failing bidder or bidders; and an action for such sum in the nature of liquidated damages shall accrue to the United States for the use of the Post-office Department immediately upon the execution of the final contract. And both causes of action mentioned in this section may be joined in one suit.

SEC. 252. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made; and in case of new service, not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid, if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted,



and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Post-office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Check to be returned, if, &c.

SEC. 254. That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the Postmaster-General in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Bidders receiving an award of contract and wrongfully refusing to enter into contract to be guilty of, &c.

SEC. 255. That the Postmaster-General, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing or hereafter made for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

New sureties on contract may be accepted.

SEC. 256. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made for a longer term than four years, and no contract for carrying the mail on the sea shall be made for a longer term than two years.

Contracts for carrying mails not to be made for longer time than, &c.

SEC. 257. That whenever, by reason of any error, omission, or other cause, any route which should properly be advertised for the regular letting is omitted, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to advertise the same as soon as the error or omission shall be discovered, and the proposals for such route shall be opened as soon as possible after the other proposals in the same contract section; and the contract made under such supplementary advertisement shall run, as nearly as possible, from the beginning to the end of the regular contract term, and, during the time necessarily lost by reason of such error, omission, or other cause, the Postmaster-General shall provide for the carrying of the mail on such route at as low rate as possible, without advertising.

If route is not advertised for regular letting, same to be advertised, &c.

SEC. 258. That whenever it becomes necessary to change the terms of an existing contract for carrying the mail otherwise than as provided in sections two hundred and sixty and two hundred and sixty-one, notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had thereon the same as at the letting of original contracts.

Notice of change of terms of existing contracts.

SEC. 259. That no person whose bid for carrying the mail is accepted shall receive any pay until he has executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department.

No pay for carrying mail until contract is executed.

SEC. 260. That compensation for additional service in carrying the mail shall not be in excess of the exact proportion which the original compensation bears to the original service; and when any such additional service is ordered, the sum to be allowed therefor shall be expressed in the order, and entered upon the books of the department; and no compensation shall be paid for any additional regular service rendered before the issuing of such order.

Pay for additional service.

SEC. 261. That no extra allowance shall be made for any increase of expedition in carrying the mail unless thereby the employment of additional stock and carriers is made necessary, and in such case the additional compensation shall bear no greater proportion to the additional stock and carriers necessarily employed than the compensation in the original contract bears to the stock and carriers necessarily employed in its execution.

Extra allowance for increased speed in carrying mail not to be allowed, unless, &c.

SEC. 262. That the Postmaster-General shall deliver to the auditor for the Post-office Department, within sixty days after the making of any contract for carrying the mail, a duplicate copy thereof.

Duplicates of contracts for auditor.

SEC. 263. That the Postmaster-General, after advertising for proposals, may enter into contracts or make suitable arrangements for transporting

Contracts for carrying the mail through foreign

country, &c.

the mail through any foreign country, between any two points in the United States, and such transportation shall be by the speediest, safest, and most economical route; and all contracts therefor may be revoked whenever any new road or canal shall be opened affording a speedier, more economical, and equally safe transportation between the same points; but in case of the revocation of any such contract, a fair indemnity shall be awarded to the contractor.

Contracts with owners of steamboats, &c., for carrying mails;

SEC. 264. That the Postmaster-General may contract with the owner or master of any steamboat plying upon the waters of the United States, or of any steamship or other vessel plying between ports of the United States, for carrying the mail for any length of time less than four years, and without advertising for proposals therefor, whenever the public interest and convenience will thereby be promoted; but the price paid for such service shall in no case be greater than the average price paid under the last preceding or then existing regular contract on the same route.

price;

with railroad companies;  
[Repealed in part.  
See *Post*, p. 558.]

SEC. 265. That the Postmaster-General may enter into contracts for carrying the mail, with railway companies, without advertising for bids therefor; and the Postmaster-General may allow any railroad company with whom he may contract for the carrying of the United States mail, and who furnish railway post-office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may think fit, not exceeding, however, fifty per centum of the said rates.

Deductions from pay of contractors for failures, and fines for delinquencies.

SEC. 266. That the Postmaster-General may make deductions from the pay of contractors, for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for other delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases where the trip is not performed; and not exceeding three times the price if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier.

Transportation of mail between the United States and foreign countries;

SEC. 267. That the Postmaster-General may, after advertising for proposals, enter into contracts for the transportation of the mail between the United States and any foreign country whenever the public interests will thereby be promoted.

to be in steamships;  
when in sailing-vessels;

SEC. 268. That the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, shall be transported in steamships; but the Postmaster-General may have such transportation performed by sailing-vessels when the service can be facilitated thereby.

compensation therefor;

SEC. 269. That for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, the Postmaster-General may allow as compensation, if by a United States steamship, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign steamship or by a sailing-vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage, on the mail so transported.

fines upon contractors;

SEC. 270. That the Postmaster-General may impose fines on contractors for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the departure of such mail, or the performance of the trip; but the fine for any one default shall not exceed one-half the contract price for the trip.

contracts not to be assigned;

SEC. 271. That no contractor for transporting the mail within or between the United States and any foreign country shall assign or transfer his contract, and all such assignments or transfers shall be null and void.

may be terminated by Congress, &c.

SEC. 272. That every contract for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country shall contain, besides the usual stipulation for the right of the Postmaster-General to discontinue the same, the further stipulation that it may be terminated by Congress.

Mails of Can-

SEC. 273. That the Postmaster-General may, by and with the advice

and consent of the President, make any arrangements which may be deemed just and expedient for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other country adjoining the United States, to be transported over the territory of the United States, from one point in such country to any other point in the same, at the expense of the country to which the mail belongs, upon obtaining a like privilege for the transportation of the United States mail through the country to which the privilege is granted; but such privilege may at any time be annulled by the President or Congress from and after one month succeeding the day on which notice of the act of the President or Congress is given to the chief executive or head of the post-office department of the country whose privilege is to be annulled.

ada or other adjoining country may be transported over territory of the United States from, &c., if reciprocal privilege is granted;

privilege may be annulled by, &c.

SEC. 274. That every foreign mail shall, while being transported across the territory of the United States under the provisions of the preceding section, be deemed and taken to be a mail of the United States, so far as to make any violation thereof, or depredation thereon, or offence in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offence of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the said mail was a mail of the United States; and in any indictment for any such offence, the said mail, or any part thereof, may be alleged to be, and on the trial of any such indictment it shall be deemed and held to be, a mail or part of a mail of the United States.

Foreign mails while so transported to be deemed United States mails, so far as, &c.

SEC. 275. That the Postmaster-General or the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to empower the consuls of the United States to pay the foreign postage on such letters destined for the United States as may be detained at the ports of foreign countries for the non-payment of postage, which postage shall be by the consul marked as paid by him, and the amount thereof shall be collected in the United States as other postage, on the delivery of the letters, and repaid to said consul, or credited on his account at the State Department.

Consuls authorized to pay foreign postage on letters for the United States detained in foreign ports, &c.; amount to be collected and repaid.

SEC. 276. That the Postmaster-General, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packet-ship or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessel belongs imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same; and it shall be the duty of all custom-house officers and other United States agents designated or appointed for that purpose to enforce or carry into effect the foregoing provision, and to aid or assist in the collection of such postage; and to that end it shall be lawful for such officers and agents, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, being citizens of the United States, any package or packages supposed to contain mailable matter found on board such packets or other vessels or elsewhere, and to prevent, if necessary, such packets or other vessels from entering, breaking bulk, or making clearance until such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

Postage on mail-matter in foreign vessels, may be same as such foreign-power charges on mail-matter in American vessels.

This provision, how enforced.

SEC. 277. That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any part of the United States by any foreign packet or ship, except such sealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of said ship or other vessel, shall be so subject to postage charge as aforesaid, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere, provided it is done by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or mailable matter conveyed to or from such country by any packet or other ship of the United States; and

Mail-matter to or from the United States by foreign vessel, except, &c., to be subject to postage, if, &c.

Such mail matter to be delivered to and taken from the United States post-office.

**Penalty.**

Penalty for wilfully, &c., injuring mail-matter in letter-box, &c., or for aiding therein;

upon employees in the service for secreting or destroying, &c., letters, &c., in their possession to be carried by mail, &c., containing any article of value;

for taking, &c., any such article out of such letters.

The depositing such letter in any office, &c., to be evidence that it was intended to be conveyed by mail.

Penalty upon persons not employees in the service, for steal-

such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign packet-ships or other vessels, except such unsealed letters relating to the ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof, as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforesaid, are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post-office by the master or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States post-office when departing, and the postage paid thereon justly chargeable by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offence.

SEC. 278. That any person who shall wilfully or maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any mail-matter, deposited in any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receptacle established by authority of the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall wilfully aid or assist in injuring such mail-matter, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 279. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which shall come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route-agent, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General, and which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or writing representing the same; any such person who shall steal or take any of the things aforesaid out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters which shall have come into his possession, either in the regular course of his official duties, or in any other manner whatever, and provided the same shall not have been delivered to the party to whom it is directed, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 280. That the fact that any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters shall have been deposited in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General, or in any other authorized depository for mail-matter, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger employed in any department of the postal service, shall be taken and held to be evidence that the same was "intended to be conveyed by mail" within the meaning of this statute.

SEC. 281. That any person who shall steal the mail, or steal or take from or out of any mail, or post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, any letter or packet; any person who

shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and open, embezzle or destroy, any such mail, letter, or package which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement whatsoever for or relating to the payment or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; any person who shall, by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any such mail, letter or packet containing any such article of value aforesaid, every such person, not being employed in any department of the postal service, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

ing the mail, or any letter from the mail; for opening, &c., such mail or letter, &c., containing any article of value.

Penalty for obtaining by fraud such mail, letters, &c.;

SEC. 282. That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to the offence of stealing or taking any letter, postal card, or other mail-matter, or any inclosure therein, or to any other offence against the postal laws, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding five years; and any such accessory after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished in the district in which his offence was committed, though the principal offence may have been committed in another district; and such trial, conviction, and punishment may be before that of the principal offender, when such principal offender has fled from justice or cannot be arrested to be put on trial.

for being accessory after the fact to any offence against the postal laws.

Proceedings as to trial, &c.

SEC. 283. That any person who shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value or writing representing the same, knowing any such article or thing to have been stolen or embezzled from the mail, or out of any post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, or from any person having custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be confined at hard labor not exceeding five years; and such offender may be tried, convicted, and punished without the principal offender being first tried, when said principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on trial.

Penalty for knowingly receiving, &c., any article of value stolen from the mail, or aiding therein.

Receiver may be tried before the thief.

Penalty for  
detaining im-  
properly, or de-  
stroying, &c.,  
any newspaper,  
&c.;

for stealing  
newspapers from  
any mail or post-  
office;

for robbing any  
carrier, &c., of  
the mail, or any  
part thereof;  
second convic-  
tion, or wounding,  
&c., the carrier;

for being ac-  
cessory after the  
fact to robbing  
a carrier, &c.;

for attempting  
to rob the mail,  
by assaulting,  
&c.;

upon any per-  
son who has  
charge of the  
mail, for volun-  
tarily quitting it  
before delivery at  
post-office, &c.

Laws for dep-  
redations on  
mail to extend to  
Indian country.

Penalty for  
stealing, &c.,  
any property be-  
longing to the  
post-office de-  
partment, or  
aiding therein;  
if value of  
property is less  
than \$25;

if over \$25.

SEC. 284. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars. And if any other person shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him, and not being authorized to open or receive the same, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding twenty dollars. And any person who shall take or steal any mail or package of newspapers from any post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding three months.

SEC. 285. That any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five nor more than ten years; and if convicted a second time of a like offence, or if, in effecting such robbery the first time, the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

SEC. 286. That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to any robbery of the carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding ten years; and such accessory after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished without the principal offender being first tried, when said principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on trial.

SEC. 287. That any person who shall attempt to rob the mail by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him or his horse, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and shall not effect such robbery, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

SEC. 288. That any person who shall have taken charge of the mail and shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post-office at the termination of the route, or to some known mail-carrier, messenger, agent, or other employee of the Post-office Department authorized to receive the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

SEC. 289. That all laws defining punishment for depredations committed upon the mail shall extend to and have full force in the Indian country.

SEC. 290. That any person who shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail-bag or other property in use by or belonging to the Post-office Department, or who shall, for any lucre, gain, or convenience, appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or who shall, for any lucre or gain, convey away any such property to the hindrance or detriment of the public service; every such person, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors, shall, if the value of the property be twenty-five dollars or more, be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, for every such offence, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years; and if the value of the property be less than twenty-five dollars, the party offending shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 291. That any person who shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any

mail-bag, pouch, or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or who shall draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail, or to render the same insecure, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for injuring, &c., mail-bag, &c., or lock, &c., with intent to steal mail, &c.;

SEC. 292. That any person who shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretence, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretence, any key suited to any lock adopted by the Post-office Department, and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof; any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited, or knowingly aid or assist in making, forging, or counterfeiting, any such key; any person who shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key, with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; any person engaged as contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail locks or keys who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by said department, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized, under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-office Department, to receive the same (unless the person receiving is the contractor for furnishing the same, or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent for such manufacturer), every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years.

for stealing, &c., any key to mail lock in use, or aiding therein;

for forging, &c., such key;

for having such key in possession with unlawful intent;

for delivering any lock or key to persons unauthorized to receive them;

SEC. 293. That any person who shall forcibly break into, or attempt to break into any post-office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post-office, with intent to commit therein larceny or other depredation, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the case, in the discretion of the court.

for forcibly breaking into any post-office with intent, &c., or attempting so to do.

SEC. 294. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause to be procured to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

for forging, &c., any bond, bid, or writing, with intent to defraud;

for knowingly uttering such forged writing, &c.

SEC. 295. That if any offence shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence

Offences committed in places under the jurisdiction of the United States,

and punishable by the laws of the State, though not prohibited by any United States law, how to be tried and punished.

Subsequent repeal, &c., not to affect prosecution.

Penalty for demanding, &c., any postage, other than, &c.;

upon employees in the post-office for knowingly using in prepayment of postage any postage-stamps before so used;

for removing defacing-marks from stamps, &c., with intent, &c.;

upon persons not employees in the post-office for like offences.

Special agents, &c., to search for mailable matter unlawfully transported.

Power of such agents or officers.

Postmaster-general may forbid the payment of postal money-orders to persons, &c., engaged in gift-enterprises, &c., and return sums so remitted to the remitters.

shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is or may be situated, now in force, provided for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offence in any of the courts of the United States.

SEC. 296. That if any postmaster, or other person authorized by the Postmaster-General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 297. That if any person employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use, or cause to be used, in prepayment of postage any postage-stamp, postal card, or stamped envelope issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster-General, which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove, or attempt to remove, the cancelling or defacing marks from any such postage-stamp, or stamped envelope, or postal card, with intent to use, or cause the use of the same, a second time, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail-matter deposited in or received at a post-office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 298. That if any person not employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offences described in the preceding section, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offence, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 299. That the Postmaster-General of the United States may empower, by a letter of authorization under his hand, to be filed among the records of his department, any special agent or other officer of the post-office establishment to make searches for mailable matter transported in violation of law; and that the agent or officer so authorized may open and search any car or vehicle passing, or lately before having passed, from any place at which there is a post-office of the United States to any other such place, and any box, package, or packet, being, or lately before having been, in such car or vehicle, and any store or house (other than a dwelling-house) used or occupied by any common-carrier or transportation company in which such box, package, or packet may be contained, whenever said agent or officer has reason to believe that mailable matter, transported contrary to law, may therein be found.

SEC. 300. That the Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift-enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any other scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretences, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to any such person, firm, or corporation of any postal money-order drawn to the order or in favor of him or of them, and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money-



orders. And the Postmaster-General may also, upon like evidence, instruct postmasters at any post-offices at which registered letters shall arrive directed to any such person, firm, or corporation, to return all such registered letters to the postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of said letters; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 301. That if any person having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person (whether resident within or outside of the United States), by means of the post-office establishment of the United States, or by inciting such other person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice (or attempting so to do), place any letter or packet in any post-office of the United States, or take or receive any therefrom, such person, so misusing the post-office establishment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, with or without such imprisonment, as the court shall direct, not exceeding eighteen calendar months. The indictment, information, or complaint may severally charge offences to the number of three when committed within the same six calendar months; but the court thereupon shall give a single sentence, and shall proportion the punishment especially to the degree in which the abuse of the post-office establishment enters as an instrument into such fraudulent scheme and device.

SEC. 302. That all letters, packets, or other matter which may be seized or detained for violation of law shall be returned to the owner or sender of the same, or otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster-General may direct.

SEC. 303. That all suits arising under the postal laws, or the regulations of the Postmaster-General pursuant thereto, shall be instituted in the name of the United States of America, and the demands in such suits shall have all the privileges and priorities in adjudication and payment secured by law to other claims of the United States.

SEC. 304. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders against the same may be prosecuted, before the circuit or district courts of the United States.

SEC. 305. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders against the same may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts of the several States and Territories, having competent jurisdiction by the laws thereof, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of prosecutions where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases.

SEC. 306. That in all suits or causes arising under the postal laws the court shall proceed to trial and render judgment the first term after commencement of suit; but whenever service of process shall not be made at least twenty days previous to the return-day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if on his statement the court shall deem it expedient: and if said defendant shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the Post-office Department, which has been submitted to and disallowed by the auditor for said department, and shall specify such claim in his affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for trial at such term for want of evidence, the court, being satisfied in these respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term.

Postmaster-general may direct that registered letters addressed to such persons, &c., be marked "fraudulent," and returned to senders.

No person authorized to open a letter not addressed to himself.

Penalty for misusing the post-office establishment, by opening, &c., correspondence with intent to defraud, and placing, &c., letter in post-office.

Proceedings for trial, conviction, &c.

Letters, &c., detained for violation of law, how disposed of.

Suits under postal laws to be in what name, and demands to have priority.

Suits and prosecutions to be in the circuit and district courts;

and before local magistrates and courts.

Suits, &c., under postal laws to be carried to judgment at the first term; defendant entitled to one continuance, if, &c.

Upon trials of suits against postmasters, &c., for delinquency, no claim for credit to be allowed, unless, &c.

In suits for balances, what interest to be recovered.

United States attorney, in prosecuting suits for money due the post-office department, to obey what directions, and do what.

When proceedings at law for money due, &c., are fruitless, suits in chancery may be instituted, &c.

In suits against postmasters, certified copies of papers to be sent, &c.

Copies of quarterly returns of postmasters, &c., certified under seal, to be evidence in, &c.

In suits to recover balances due from delinquent postmasters, what to be evidence of a demand.

Further demand for new balance not necessary, when, &c.

Poor debtors may be dis-

SEC. 307. That no claim for a credit shall be allowed upon the trial of any suit for delinquency against a postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Post-office Department, unless the same shall have been presented to the auditor for said department and by him disallowed, in whole or in part, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is, at the time of trial, in possession of vouchers not before in his power to procure, and that he was prevented from exhibiting to the said auditor a claim for such credit by some unavoidable accident.

SEC. 308. That in all suits for balances due the Post-office Department, interest thereon shall be recovered from the time of the default until payment at the rate of six per centum per annum.

SEC. 309. That in the prosecution of any suit for money due the Post-office Department, the United States attorney shall obey the directions which may be given him by the Department of Justice; and immediately after the end of every term of any court in which any suit has been pending, said attorney shall forward to the Department of Justice a statement of any judgment or order made, or step taken in the same, during such term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk, showing the parties to and amount of every such judgment, with such other information as the Department of Justice may require. And the said attorney shall direct speedy and effectual execution upon said judgment, and the United States marshal to whom the same is directed shall make returns of the proceedings thereon to the Department of Justice at such times as it may direct.

SEC. 310. That when proceedings at law for money due the Post-office Department shall be fruitless, the said Department of Justice may direct the institution of a suit in chancery in any United States district or circuit court, to set aside fraudulent conveyances or trusts, or attach debts due the defendant, or obtain any other proper exercise of the powers of equity to have satisfaction of any judgment against such defendant.

SEC. 311. That in case of delinquency of any postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Post-office Department, in which suit may be brought, the auditor for said department shall forward to the Department of Justice certified copies of all papers in his office tending to sustain the claim.

SEC. 312. That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts, in the office of the auditor for the Post-office Department, and transcripts from the money-order account-books of said office, when certified by the auditor under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States, both in criminal and civil cases.

SEC. 313. That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters, a copy, duly certified under the seal of the auditor for the Post-office Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster-General or the auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the post-office where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last usual place of abode; that a sufficient time has elapsed for said letter to have reached its destination in the ordinary course of the mail; and that payment of such balance has not been received within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of the United States, or other courts, that a demand has been made upon the delinquent postmaster; but when the account of a late postmaster has been once adjusted and settled, and a demand has been made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterward allowances are made or credits entered, it shall not be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

SEC. 314. That the Postmaster-General may discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail on any judgment in a civil case, obtained

in behalf of the department, if it be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any description; but such release shall not bar a subsequent execution against the property of the defendant on the same judgment.

SEC. 315. That in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the Post-office Department, and it shall satisfactorily appear that such judgment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, cannot be collected by due process of law, the auditor for the said department may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, compromise such judgment, and accept in satisfaction less than the full amount thereof.

SEC. 316. That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum of money by way of damages or otherwise, under any provision of law in relation to the officers, employees, operations, or business of the postal service, the Postmaster-General may prescribe such general rules and modes of proceeding as shall appear to be expedient, for the government of the auditor for the Post-office Department, in ascertaining the fact in each case in which said auditor shall certify to him that the interests of the department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this and the preceding section; and upon the fact being ascertained, said auditor may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, or compromise, release, or discharge such claim for such sum of money and damages, and on such terms as the said auditor shall deem just and expedient.

SEC. 317. That one-half of all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred for the violation of any law in relation to the postal service shall be for the use of the person informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other for the use of the United States, except where other disposition thereof is specially provided.

SEC. 318. That in all cases where debts are due from defaulting or delinquent postmasters, contractors, or other officers, agents, or employees of the Post-office Department, a warrant of attachment may issue against all real and personal property and legal and equitable rights belonging to such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, in the following cases:

First. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, is a non-resident of the district where such officer, agent, or employee was appointed, or has departed from such district for the purpose of permanently residing out of the same, or of defrauding the United States, or of avoiding the service of civil process.

Second. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, has conveyed away, or is about to convey away, his property, or any part thereof, or has removed, or is about to remove, the same, or any part thereof, from the district wherein it is situated, with intent to defraud the United States.

And when any such property has been removed, certified copies of the warrant may be sent to the marshal of the district into which the same has been removed, under which certified copies he may seize said property and convey it to some convenient point within the jurisdiction of the court from which the warrant originally issued. And alias warrants may be issued in such cases upon due application, and the validity of the warrant first issued shall continue until the return-day thereof.

SEC. 319. That application for such warrant of attachment may be made by any district or assistant district attorney, or by any other person authorized by the Postmaster-General, before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of the United States having original jurisdiction of the cause of action. And such application shall be made upon an affidavit of the applicant, or some other credible person, stating the existence of either of the grounds of attachment enumerated in the preceding section, and upon production of legal evidence of the debt.

charged from jail in civil cases, but, &c.

Judgments not collectible in full, may be compromised with written consent of, &c.

Fines, &c., may be remitted, and disabilities be removed with written consent, &c.

One-half of penalties, &c., to go to informer, and the other half to the United States, except, &c.

In cases of debts due from delinquent postmasters, &c., attachments against their property may issue;

if they are non-residents;

or have conveyed away, or are about to convey away their property.

Property may be seized in the district whither removed, &c.

Alias warrants.

Application for warrant of attachment, by and to whom and how made.

Warrant to issue on application, and how to be executed.

Remedy of party whose property is attached.

Plea in abatement.

Issues raised, how to be tried.

Parties claiming specific return of property confined to this remedy, but, &c.

Proceeds of property if sold, or income, how to be invested, &c.

Publication of warrant of attachment in case of absconding debtors.

After publication of notice of attachment, persons indebted to or having property of defendants, to account therefor, &c.

Personal notice on persons known to have such property.

Warrant of attachment may be discharged by giving sufficient bond, &c.

Rights of the United States in certain matters not abridged hereby.

Repeal.

Saving clause.

SEC. 320. That upon any such application, and upon due order of any judge of the court, or, in his absence, without such order, the clerk shall issue a warrant for the attachment of all the property of any kind belonging to the person specified in the affidavit, which warrant shall be executed with all possible dispatch by the marshal, who shall take the property attached, if personal, into his custody, and hold the same subject to all interlocutory or final orders of the court.

SEC. 321. That any time within twenty days before the return-day of such warrant, the party whose property is attached may, on giving notice to the district attorney of his intention, file a plea in abatement, traversing the allegations of the affidavit, or denying the ownership of the property attached to be in the defendants, or either of them, in which case the court may, upon application of either party, order an immediate trial by jury of the issues raised by the affidavit and plea; but the parties may, by consent, waive a trial by jury, in which case the court shall decide the issues raised. Any party claiming ownership of the property attached, and a specific return thereof, shall be confined to the remedy herein afforded, but his right to an action of trespass, or other action for damages, shall not be impaired hereby.

SEC. 322. That when the property attached shall be sold on an interlocutory order of the court, or when it shall be producing any revenue, the money arising from such sale or revenue shall be invested in securities of the United States, under the order of the court, and all accretions shall be held subject to the orders of the same.

SEC. 323. That immediately upon the execution of any such warrant of attachment, the marshal shall cause due publication thereof to be made, in case of absconding debtors for two months, and of non-residents for four months. The publication shall be made in some newspaper published in the district where the property is situate, and the details thereof shall be regulated by the order under which the warrant is issued.

SEC. 324. That after the first publication of such notice of attachment as required by law, every person indebted to, or having possession of any property belonging to, the said defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge of such notice, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt, and the value of such property; and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property, to the injury of the United States, shall be illegal and void. And when the person indebted to, or having possession of the property of, such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or marshal, such officer shall see that personal notice of the attachment is served upon such person; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

SEC. 325. That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court, or any judge thereof, may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant, provided such applicant shall execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond, in double the value of the property attached, to be approved by a judge of the court, and with condition for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises.

SEC. 326. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or abridge, in any manner, such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of, or the adoption of State laws by, the United States courts.

SEC. 327. That the following acts and parts of acts and resolutions and parts of resolutions are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not be construed to affect or extend to any crimes or offences heretofore committed, and which are punishable under any law hereby repealed; but all such crimes and offences shall be prosecuted, determined, and punished according to the said laws, the same as if this act had not passed; nor shall such repeal be construed to affect any appointment to office, or any contract,

debt, or demand under or by virtue of the said laws, but all such appointments, contracts, debts, and demands shall have full force and effect, the same as if this act had not passed. That the references to the said acts hereby repealed are to the same as contained in the edition of the Statutes at Large, published by Little, Brown, and Company, under and by virtue of the resolution of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the continuation thereof.

Vol. v. p. 798.

Act of March 3, 1791, chapter 23, volume 1, page 218, in part, namely, section 2.

List of acts  
wholly or partly  
repealed.

May 8, 1794, chapter 23, volume 1, page 354, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

March 3, 1797, chapter 19, volume 1, page 509, in part, namely, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

June 22, 1798, chapter 56, volume 1, page 569.

March 2, 1799, chapter 43, volume 1, page 733.

December 15, 1800, chapter 1, volume 2, page 88, in part, namely, sections 1 and 2.

February 18, 1802, chapter 5, volume 2, page 130, in part, namely, so much as relates to franking, and free mail-matter of Delegates.

May 3, 1802, chapter 48, volume 2, page 189, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

March 26, 1804, chapter 34, volume 2, page 275, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.

March 3, 1807, chapter 43, volume 2, page 444, in part, namely, section 1.

April 30, 1810, chapter 37, volume 2, page 592.

January 17, 1811, chapter 4, volume 2, page 615.

January 14, 1813, chapter 9, volume 2, page 790.

February 27, 1813, chapter 34, volume 2, page 805.

July 13, 1813, chapter 9, volume 3, page 4.

April 18, 1814, chapter 75, volume 3, page 130, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.

February 27, 1815, chapter 65, volume 3, page 220.

April 9, 1816, chapter 43, volume 3, page 264.

March 3, 1819, chapter 107, volume 3, page 536.

March 13, 1820, chapter 23, volume 3, page 548.

December 19, 1821, chapter 1, volume 3, page 649.

May 8, 1822, chapter 127, volume 3, page 702, in part, namely, section 3.

March 3, 1823, chapter 33, volume 3, page 764, in part, namely, section 3.

March 3, 1825, chapter 46, volume 4, page 95, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, and 4.

March 3, 1825, chapter 64, volume 4, page 102.

March 2, 1827, chapter 61, volume 4, page 238.

March 2, 1827, chapter 62, volume 4, page 239.

May 24, 1828, chapter 99, volume 4, page 303, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks and fixes their salaries.

May 9, 1836, chapter 59, volume 5, page 17, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as relates to the duties of the Postmaster-General.

July 2, 1836, chapter 270, volume 5, page 80.

July 7, 1838, chapter 172, volume 5, page 271, in part, namely, section 2.

List of acts  
wholly or partly  
repealed.

Act of January 25, 1839, chapter 4, volume 5, page 314.

July 30, 1842, chapter 107, volume 5, page 498, in part, namely, section 1, and so much of section 3 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks.

August 20, 1842, chapter 255, volume 5, page 538, in part, namely, section 1.

February 15, 1843, chapter 31, volume 5, page 600.

March 3, 1845, chapter 43, volume 5, page 732.

March 3, 1845, chapter 69, volume 5, page 748.

March 3, 1845, chapter 71, volume 5, page 752, in part, namely, section 8.

March 1, 1847, chapter 33, volume 9, page 147.

March 2, 1847, chapter 37, volume 9, page 152, in part, namely, the several provisos in section 5, relating to the compensation of deputy-postmasters and the franking privilege to the same, and authorizing the employment of the assistant postmasters-general as special agents, and allowing them compensation therefor, and all of section 3.

March 3, 1847, chapter 63, volume 9, page 188, in part, namely, sections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

May 17, 1848, chapter 43, volume 9, page 230.

May 27, 1848, chapter 47, volume 9, page 231, in part, namely, section 4.

June 27, 1848, chapter 79, volume 9, page 241.

August 14, 1848, chapter 175, volume 9, page 306, in part, namely, section 3.

March 2, 1849, chapter 89, volume 9, page 353.

May 15, 1850, chapter 10, volume 9, page 423, in part, namely, section 2.

September 27, 1850, chapter 75, volume 9, page 473, in part, namely, section 2.

March 3, 1851, chapter 20, volume 9, page 587.

March 3, 1851, chapter 21, volume 9, page 591, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, and 4.

March 3, 1851, chapter 48, volume 9, page 637, in part, namely, section 2.

August 30, 1852, chapter 98, volume 10, page 38.

August 31, 1852, chapter 111, volume 10, page 110, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3.

August 31, 1852, chapter 113, volume 10, page 121, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

March 3, 1853, chapter 97, volume 10, page 189, in part, namely, so much of section 3 as relates to clerks in the Post-office Department.

March 3, 1853, chapter 103, volume 10, page 225, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, and 5.

March 3, 1853, chapter 146, volume 10, page 249, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

February 2, 1854, chapter 8, volume 10, page 266.

April 22, 1854, chapter 52, volume 10, page 276, in part, namely, so much of sections 1, 2, and 3 as relates to the salaries of clerks and officers of the Post-office Department.

May 31, 1854, chapter 60, volume 10, page 290, in part, namely, section 4.

June 22, 1854, chapter 61, volume 10, page 298.

July 27, 1854, chapter 109, volume 10, page 312.

August 4, 1854, chapter 242, volume 10, page 546, in part, namely, so much of section 6 as provides for additional clerks to the Postmaster-General and the sixth auditor.

- Act of August 5, 1854, chapter 270, volume 10, page 588, in part, namely, section 4. List of acts  
wholly or partly  
repealed.
- March 3, 1855, chapter 173, volume 10, page 641.
- March 3, 1855, chapter 201, volume 10, page 683, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, 4, and 5.
- August 18, 1856, chapter 129, volume 11, page 81, in part, namely, section 4.
- January 2, 1857, chapter 2, volume 11, page 153.
- May 24, 1858, chapter 46, volume 11, page 293.
- June 12, 1858, chapter 154, volume 11, page 319, in part, namely, section 12.
- June 14, 1858, chapter 162, volume 11, page 337, in part, namely, section 2.
- June 14, 1858, chapter 164, volume 11, page 364, in part, namely, sections 4 and 5.
- April 3, 1860, chapter 11, volume 12, page 11.
- April 6, 1860, chapter 13, volume 12, page 11.
- June 15, 1860, chapter 131, volume 12, page 37, in part, namely, the several provisos of section 1, and all of sections 2 and 4.
- February 27, 1861, chapter 57, volume 12, page 151, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and so much of section 16 as relates to the rate of postage on printed matter between the States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains and the States and Territories on the Pacific.
- February 28, 1861, chapter 61, volume 12, page 177.
- March 2, 1861, chapter 73, volume 12, page 204, in part, namely, sections 2, 4, and 5.
- July 24, 1861, chapter 12, volume 12, page 272.
- January 21, 1862, chapter 9, volume 12, page 332.
- April 16, 1862, chapter 56, volume 12, page 379.
- April 17, 1862, chapter 58, volume 12, page 381, in part, namely, section 4.
- June 2, 1862, chapter 95, volume 12, page 413, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3.
- July 16, 1862, chapter 188, volume 12, page 588.
- March 3, 1863, chapter 71, volume 12, page 701.
- January 22, 1864, chapter 4, volume 13, page 2.
- March 16, 1864, chapter 35, volume 13, page 30.
- March 25, 1864, chapter 40, volume 13, page 36, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
- June 1, 1864, chapter 102, volume 13, page 95.
- June 25, 1864, chapter 155, volume 13, page 184, in part, namely, section 6.
- July 1, 1864, chapter 197, volume 13, page 335.
- July 4, 1864, chapter 241, volume 13, page 382.
- January 20, 1865, chapter 16, volume 13, page 421.
- February 23, 1865, chapter 47, volume 13, page 432.
- March 3, 1865, chapter 89, volume 13, page 504.
- March 3, 1865, chapter 96, volume 13, page 515.
- March 3, 1865, chapter 97, volume 13, page 515, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, and 5.
- February 10, 1866, chapter 9, volume 14, page 3.
- February 16, 1866, chapter 10, volume 14, page 3.
- May 18, 1866, chapter 85, volume 14, page 48, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.
- June 12, 1866, chapter 114, volume 14, page 59.
- July 13, 1866, chapter 184, volume 14, page 98, in part, namely, section 65.
- July 28, 1866, chapter 297, volume 14, page 324, in part, namely,

List of acts  
wholly or partly  
repealed.

the proviso in section 1, relating to the pay of female folders in the dead-letter office.

Act of January 22, 1867, chapter 11, volume 14, page 378.

February 18, 1867, chapter 41, volume 14, page 393, in part, namely, section 3.

February 18, 1867, chapter 43, volume 14, page 395, in part, namely, section 2.

March 9, 1868, chapter 22, volume 15, page 40, in part, namely, so much as relates to the printing of postal conventions, and confers the franking privilege on the congressional printer.

July 27, 1868, chapter 246, volume 15, page 194.

Resolution of April 3, 1828, number 1, volume 4, page 320.

January 13, 1831, number 1, volume 4, page 495.

October 12, 1837, number 1, volume 5, page 207.

June 15, 1844, number 14, volume 5, page 718.

February 20, 1845, number 4, volume 5, page 796.

July 12, 1852, number 14, volume 10, page 174, in part, namely, section 1.

August 6, 1852, number 16, volume 10, page 147.

March 3, 1863, number 35, volume 12, page 830.

June 6, 1866, number 45, volume 14, page 357.

March 2, 1868, number 14, volume 15, page 248.

Act of March 3, 1871, chapter 121, volume 16, page 572, in part, namely, section 4.

*Ante*, p. 56.

April 27, 1872, relating to proposals and contracts for transportation of the mails, and for other purposes.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of Deputies of Clerks of Circuit and District Courts.*

Deputies of  
clerks of United  
States courts  
may be appoint-  
ed, their tenure  
of office, pay,  
&c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a deputy or deputies of any clerk of any court of the United States may be appointed by such court upon the application of the clerk, and be removable at the pleasure of the court; and the compensation of any such deputy shall be paid by the clerk; and in case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed by the judge, continue in office and perform the duties of the clerk, in his name, until his successor be duly appointed and qualified; and for the defaults or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the lifetime of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such defaults or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same had occurred in his lifetime.*

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

Clerk respon-  
sible for defaults  
of deputy.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXVII. — *An Act to provide for the Redemption and Sale of Lands held by the United States under the several Acts levying direct Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

[Amended.  
Post, p. 600.]

Lands now  
held by the  
United States  
acquired under  
the direct tax  
acts, may be  
restored to former  
legal owners upon  
proof, &c., and  
payment of taxes,  
interest, and ex-  
penses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands now owned or held by the United States, by virtue of proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within two years from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence to said department*



that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir at law, or devisee (or grantee, in good faith, and for valuable consideration,) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the treasury of the United States the direct tax charged against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising and of the sale of said lands, and all other proper charges against the same, and interest on said tax from the date of its assessment at the rate of ten per centum per annum, and interest on said costs and charges at the same rate, from the time they accrued and were payable; *Provided, however,* That if any other person or persons than such applicant shall in any case make satisfactory evidence to said department that he or they, after the acquisition of title by the United States, and before the passage of this act, made valuable and permanent improvements on said land in good faith and under color of legal title, it shall then be the additional duty of such applicant for redemption to pay to such person or persons the reasonable value of such permanent improvements at the time of actual redemption; and if the applicant and such person or persons fail to agree upon and amicably settle such claim for improvements, then the value thereof shall be assessed and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under oath, by three competent and disinterested freeholders, residents of the county or parish in which such land is situate, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the United States district judge of the district where the lands are situate, upon information from the Secretary of the Treasury that a claim for compensation for such permanent improvements is pending in any case, and unadjusted by the parties thereto. It shall also be the duty of said board of freeholders to state in their report the nature of said improvements, when they were made, by whom, and the reasonable value thereof, as aforesaid, and any other facts that may be in their judgment material to a fair and just determination of the rights of the parties. They shall send one copy of such report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and file a duplicate thereof in the office of the clerk of the highest court of record of the State, in the county or parish where such land is situate. The reasonable fees of said board shall be borne and paid equally by the parties to said controversy.

SEC. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title has been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the internal revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said commissioner.

SEC. 3. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and least expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

SEC. 4. That if, at the expiration of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed, it shall then be the duty of the said commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed to sell at public auction, as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored, and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid, and in the mean time and until so sold to release the same.

1862, ch. 98.  
Vol. xii. p. 422.  
[For other acts  
see *Ante*, p. 89,  
in margin.]

Improvements  
made in good  
faith, &c., to be  
paid for.

Value, if not  
agreed, to be de-  
termined by a  
board of free-  
holders.  
Appointment,  
&c., thereof;

their report;

fees.

Title of the  
United States to  
be released when,  
&c., and how.

Regulations to  
facilitate the  
execution of this  
act, &c.

Unredeemed  
lands at expira-  
tion of time, &c.,  
to be sold at pub-  
lic auction, &c.

All such lands in South Carolina, including certain tracts purchased under "army and navy" sales, to come within this act.

Proviso.

Moneys from sale of "school farm" lands appropriated to use of free public schools in certain parishes, &c.; 1866, ch. 200, § 8. Vol. xiv. p. 175; how to be expended.

[New section substituted.

1873, ch. 260. *Post*, p. 600.]

This act not to apply to or include national cemeteries, &c.

Premises occupied as a courthouse in Beaufort, S. C., released to the county, &c.,

Purchasers evicted from such lands, by, &c., through failure of title, to be repaid their purchase-money, if, &c. 1872, ch. 145, § 2. *Ante*, p. 89.

SEC. 5. That all lands now owned by the United States, acquired under the provisions of any of the United States direct-tax acts, situated in the State of South Carolina, including all tracts or lots of land purchased und[er] "army and navy" sales, not paid for in full at the present time, shall be included in the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That the applications of the purchasers under "army and navy" sales shall, for six months after the passage of this act, have precedence so far as relates to the land purchased by them.

SEC. 6. That all money derived from the sale of "school-farm" lands, under the provisions of section eight of an act entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen, and refugees, and for other purposes,'" approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which money is now in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, in equal parts, to be expended under the direction and control of a special board of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by and act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be duly sworn that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall give such good and sufficient bonds therefor as said Secretary shall require, and who shall not receive more than one hundred dollars per year each for their services.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace any lands, farms, plantations, or lots which are now, in whole or in part, used or occupied by the United States for national cemeteries, or for the burial of the dead, or other public purposes, or which have been set apart to any such purpose, or which, under the instruction of the President of the United States, have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lots of land on Hunting Island, South Carolina, as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a lighthouse.

SEC. 8. That the premises known and designated as block one hundred and twenty-three on the plat of the late commissioners of direct taxes for said State, in the town of Beaufort aforesaid, now occupied as a courthouse for the county of Beaufort, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, released unto said county, for the public uses of said county; and that all sums of money due to the United States on account of said premises be, and they are hereby, released in favor of said county.

SEC. 9. That section two of an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States," approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, ame[n]ded to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That in all cases where the owner of any land sold for taxes as aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, has recovered or shall recover the same from the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure without his or their fault or neglect, of the title of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk, of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of possession of any such land by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is hereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money equal to that originally paid by the purchaser of the land so recovered, if the same has been paid into the treasury, or to any person legally authorized to receive the same for the United States."

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act relating to Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settled shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

Amendment of 1872, ch. 85. *Ante*, p. 49.

Certain honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines may enter upon, &c., not over one quarter-section of certain public lands as a homestead. 1862, ch. 25, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 339. 1862, ch. 78. Vol. xii. p. 392.

Settlement, &c., may be commenced within, &c. Certain time to be deducted.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Persons entitled to a homestead, who have heretofore entered less than 160 acres, may now make up the difference. See *Post*, p. 605.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

The widows and minor children of those entitled to a homestead under this act may enjoy its benefits. *Proviso*.

SEC. 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length

Actual service in the army or navy to be deemed equivalent to a residence for the

same time upon the act entered as a homestead when, &c.  
Provisos.

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead, may make entry by an agent, by filing, &c., actual entry, &c., to be made in person.  
Commissioner of land office to make rules.

of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the commissioner of the general land office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.  
1867, ch. 176, § 14.  
Vol. xiv. p. 523.  
Property not included in exceptions, exempt from assignment in any State to an amount not exceeding that exempt from levy, &c., by the laws of such State in force in 1871.

CHAP. CCCXXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first proviso in section fourteen of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," be amended by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-four," and inserting in lieu thereof "eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

See *Post*, p. 577.  
June 8, 1872.  
1867, ch. 176, § 2.  
Vol. xiv. p. 518.

CHAP. CCCXLI. — *An Act to declare the true Intent and Meaning of Section Two of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

The jurisdiction of circuit courts in bankruptcy may be exercised in any district in which the power, &c., of a circuit court has been, &c., conferred on the district court, as if no such power had been conferred thereon.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the powers and jurisdiction granted to the several circuit courts of the United States, or any justice thereof, by section two of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, may be exercised in any district in which the powers or jurisdiction of a circuit court have been or may be conferred on the district court for such district, as if no such powers or jurisdiction had been conferred on such district court; it being the true intent and meaning of said act that the system of bankruptcy thereby established shall be uniform throughout the United States.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLI. — *An Act concerning the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Kansas.*

Term of circuit and district court in Kansas, to be held at Leavenworth.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act the May term of the circuit court, and the October term of the district court, of the United States for the district of Kansas, shall be commenced and held at the city of Leavenworth, Kansas.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLII. — *An Act increasing the Rates of Pension to certain Persons therein described.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be so amended that from and after the passage of this act all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Amendment of 1866, ch. 106. Vol. xiv. p. 56.

Persons who have lost sight of both eyes, or lost both hands, or both feet, &c., to have pension of \$31.25 a month;

losing one hand and one foot, &c., to have \$24 a month;

losing one hand or one foot, &c., to have \$18 a month after, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in Florida.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That that portion of Florida lying east of the line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east shall constitute an additional land district, and shall be known as the East Florida district, the office for which shall be located at Jaynesville.

East Florida land district established with office at Jaynesville.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed a register and a receiver for said land district, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for like officers of the other district in said State.

Register and receiver, and their pay.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIV. — *An Act to provide for filling Vacancies in certain Offices in the several Territories.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in any of the territories, whenever a vacancy shall happen from resignation or death during the recess of the legislative council in any office which, under the organic act of said territory, is to be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, the governor shall fill up such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of said legislative council.

Vacancies in certain offices in territories, how filled.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Disposition of useless military Reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

June 8, 1872.

1871, ch. 68. Vol. xvi. p. 431.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition for cash, according to the

The United States military reservation at Fort Walla-

Walla, Washington Territory, to be sold;  
mode of sale;  
may be subdivided into, &c.;

each subdivision to be sold separately at public auction.

Unsold lots to be subject to sale at private entry, &c.

existing laws of the United States relating to the public lands, after appraisalment, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the appraised value, nor at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the United States military reservation at Fort Walla-Walla, in the Territory of Washington: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, whenever in his opinion the public interests may require it, cause the foregoing reservation, or part or parts thereof, to be subdivided into tracts of less than forty acres each, or into town-lots, with the necessary street or streets to make the same accessible: *And provided further*, That each subdivision, together with the buildings, building materials, or other property which may be thereon, shall be appraised and offered separately at public outcry, to the highest bidder, as hereinbefore provided, but not in subdivisions of more than forty acres each, after which any unsold land or lot shall be subject to sale at private entry for the appraised value at the proper land-office.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLVI. — *An Act for the better Security of Bank Reserves, and to facilitate Bank Clearing-house Exchanges.*

The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from whom, and in what sums.

Certificates therefor, and how payable.

Notes deposited not to be part of legal reserve;

Certificates to be part thereof, &c.

Currency not to be expanded or contracted hereby.

Notes to be special deposits, and how applied.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificate shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1841, ch. 35, § 5.  
Vol. v. p. 432.

CHAP. CCCXLVII. — *An Act to amend section five of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper Construction thereof.*

Law relating to compensation of collectors of custom to apply to surveyors of customs ports performing, &c., duties of collectors.

Proviso.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be amended, and shall be construed to apply to all surveyors of customs ports performing, or having performed, the duties of collectors of customs, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as is allowed to collectors by said act of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for like services in the settlement of their accounts with the treasury: *Provided*, That the fees, commissions, and emoluments prescribed by law and collected by them shall amount to such maximum allowance.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII. — *An Act to amend the fifth section of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes."*

June 8, 1872.  
1872, ch. 140, § 5.  
Ante, p. 83.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the fifth section of the act approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall not be held to apply to materials, stores, or supplies sold to officers and soldiers of the army or to exploring or surveying expeditions authorized by law, and that said section shall not be held to repeal such part of paragraph 1032, Revised Army Regulations of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as provides that expenses of sales of military stores or supplies regularly condemned will be paid from their proceeds.

Law requiring proceeds of sales of old material to be covered into the treasury, as, &c., not to apply to certain materials, &c., and not to repeal, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIX. — *An Act relative to Homestead Settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.*

June 8, 1872.

WHEREAS fires in extent unparalleled in the history of the country burned through the newly settled parts of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, during the autumn of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, whereby many homestead settlers lost their dwellings and all of their personal property, and many were burned to death, and many others were so much burned as to disable them from labor for the present winter, and are unable to rebuild and occupy their lands within a period of six months after said fires had driven them from their homestead: Therefore,

Preamble.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all such persons occupying homestead claims under the laws of the United States, on lands of the United States, who were burned out, and the heirs of such persons who were burned to death in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have until the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to rebuild on and re-occupy said homestead lands; and that when said homestead claimants shall prove up their claims, such period of time until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall be included in the five years' time which they are required by law to reside on said lands, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had actually resided thereon during said period of time.

Persons occupying homestead claims on public lands in certain States who were burned out, and the heirs of those burned, to have until Jan. 1, 1873, to rebuild, &c., and such time to be included, &c.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the person having a homestead claim under the laws of the United States, in said States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have been burned to death or perished from the effects of such fires, it shall be lawful for the heirs or the guardian of any children which may have survived said fires, or the administrator of the estate of said deceased homestead claimant, to prove up said claim before the register of the land-office of the proper district, and upon proof of the occupation and residence of such homestead claimant, up to the period of so being burned out, a patent shall be issued to said heir or heirs, or guardian for the use of such heir, or administrator for the use of such estate, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had resided thereon for five years.

The heirs of those burned, &c., may prove claim before the register, and patent to issue upon proof, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCL. — *An Act fixing the Salaries of the United States Attorney and United States Marshall for the District of Nebraska.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States district

Salaries of the

United States attorney and marshal in Nebraska, established.

attorney and United States marshal for the district of Nebraska shall, in addition to their stated fees, be paid annually by the United States two hundred dollars each, in full compensation for all extra services, said payment to be made quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872. CHAP. CCCLI. — *An Act to authorize an Appointment in the Inspector-General's Department.*

Nelson H. Davis to be appointed to place in inspector-general's department

1851, ch. 33.  
Vol. ix. p. 618.

No officer to be reduced hereby, nor pay, &c., given, except, &c.

No promotion to, until, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, Nelson H. Davis, of the inspector-general's department, to the rank and place therein to which he is entitled, and which he would have held had the law of promotions by seniority under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and the army regulations of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, been carried out: *Provided,* That no officer in said department shall, by this act, be reduced from his present grade, nor shall any pay or allowance be made to any officer under it, except from the date of his confirmation: *And provided further,* That no promotion to the grade of inspector-general shall hereafter be made until the number of inspectors-general is reduced to four.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872. CHAP. CCCLII. — *An Act for the Completion and Publication of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.*

Medical and Surgical History of the War to be completed in two additional volumes, &c.

Appropriation.

Number of copies, and how distributed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have completed the Medical and Surgical History of the War, by the preparation in the office of the surgeon-general of two volumes of eighteen hundred pages, in addition to the first volume already compiled and printed under authority of Congress, and he is hereby authorized to have executed as he may deem advisable, the necessary engraving and lithographing therefor, at an expense not to exceed sixty thousand dollars, which shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That five thousand copies each of the second and third volumes be printed and bound by the congressional printer, to be distributed with the first volume already printed, as may be hereafter directed by Congress.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1870, ch. 132.  
Vol. xvi. p. 153.

1870, ch. 179.  
Vol. xvi. p. 174.

Artificial limbs, &c., to be furnished to all officers, and enlisted or hired men of the land and naval forces, who have lost limbs, or the use thereof, &c.

Transportation.

The term of five years, when such limbs are to be supplied anew,

CHAP. CCCLIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act to provide for furnishing Artificial Limbs to disabled Soldiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the acts approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for supplying artificial limbs, or commutation for the same, to officers, soldiers, and seamen, shall apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted and hired men of the land and naval forces of the United States, who, in the line of their duty as such, shall have lost limbs or sustained bodily injuries depriving them of the use of any of their limbs, to be determined by the surgeon-general of the army.

SEC. 2. That the transportation allowed for having artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the army, the cost of which shall be refunded from the appropriations for invalid pensions.

SEC. 3. That the term of five years specified in the first section of the act approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," shall be



held to commence in each case with the filing of the application under that act. when to commence.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLIV. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.* June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way over the public domain, one hundred feet in width on each side of the track, together with such public lands adjacent thereto as may be needed for depots, shops, and other buildings for railroad purposes, and for yard-room and side-tracks, not exceeding twenty acres at any one station, and not more than one station in every ten miles, and the right to take from the public lands adjacent thereto stone, timber, earth, water, and other material required for the construction and repair of its railway and telegraph line be, and the same are hereby, granted and confirmed unto the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, a corporation created under the incorporation laws of the Territory of Colorado, its successors and assigns; and all the rights, powers, and franchises conferred by the said laws on corporations created under them for constructing and operating railroad and telegraph lines are hereby ratified and confirmed to the above-named railway company, its successors and assigns; and the same rights, powers, and franchises conferred by the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Colorado for the construction of railroads and telegraph lines, are hereby granted to the said company, its successors and assigns, for the extension and operation of its railway and telegraph line in and through any contiguous territory of the United States to the northern boundary line of Mexico, subject to the compliance with the conditions and requirements of the general incorporation laws of such territory so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and the same rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company by section three of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby conferred upon the above-named company, its successors and assigns: *Provided*, That applications for the assessment of damages shall be made to the court, or any judge of a court having jurisdiction in the county in which the lands or premises lie: *Provided*, That said company shall complete its railway to a point on the Rio Grande as far south as Santa Fé within five years of the passage of this act, and shall complete fifty miles additional south of said point in each year thereafter, and in default thereof, the rights and privileges herein granted shall be rendered null and void so far as respects the unfinished portion of said road: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affirming or denying the right of any territory to incorporate a railroad company.

Right of way through the public lands granted to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co. Extent of grant.

1864, ch. 216, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 357.

Damages.

Railway when to be completed.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLV. — *An Act to grant an American Register to the British Brig Balear.* June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an American register to the American-built British brig Balear, recently purchased and repaired by Gerhard Wessels, of the city and State of New York.

American register to issue to the British brig Balear

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVI. — *An Act to reimburse United States Marshals for Moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth Census in Excess of the Compensation allowed them under the Law in Force before the Passage of this Act.* June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when it is made to appear United States

marshals to be reimbursed for excess of necessary expenditure, &c.

Limit.

Appropriation.

by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that, in taking the ninth census, the total disbursements of any United States district marshal, necessarily made, have been in excess of his total receipts on account of services rendered by him in taking said census, the Secretary of the Interior may allow such marshal such a sum, in addition to what has been heretofore allowed him, as shall be found necessary to reimburse such marshal for such excess of necessary expenditure, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one case; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVII. — *An Act to perfect certain Land-titles therein described.*

Certain lands located in good faith by claims arising under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, with the Chippewas may be purchased, &c.

Vol. x. p. 1110.

Price.

Entries may be completed and titles perfected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the purchase, with cash or military bounty-land warrants, of such lands as may have been located with claims arising under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at such price per acre as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem equitable and proper, but not at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and that owners and holders of such claims in good faith be also permitted to complete their entries, and to perfect their titles under such claims upon compliance with the terms above mentioned: *Provided,* That it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said claims are held by innocent parties in good faith, and that the locations made under such claims have been made in good faith and by innocent holders of the same.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVIII. — *An Act in Relation to Settlers on certain Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.*

Actual settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation to have until March 1, 1874, to make proof and pay.

1868, ch. 21.  
Vol. xv. p. 39.

Fort Ridgely military reservation.

1870, ch. 198,  
Vol. xvi. p. 187.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act of Congress approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to allow the settlers therein provided for until the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

SEC. 2. That the settlers on the Fort Ridgely military reservation in Minnesota be allowed until the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLIX. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama.*

Right of way through public lands and to take materials, granted to the Pensacola and Louisville R. R. Co. of Alabama.

Extent of grant.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama, for the construction of a railroad. And the right is hereby granted to said corporation to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material for the construction of said road. Said way is granted to said company to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of said road where it may pass through the public lands; also the necessary lands for stations, buildings, depots,

workshops, machine-shops, side-tracks, switches, turn-tables, and water-stations, not to exceed forty acres in any place. The acceptance of the provisions of this act by the said company, and a map of the location of the road, and the lands to be reserved for buildings and uses of said road, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, within one year from the passage of this act; and the road shall be finished within five years from the passage of this act. Said road shall be a post and military road, and shall have the power of making running connections for the transportation of mails, military and naval supplies, passengers, and freights of all kinds, and the running of freight-cars, without the breaking of bulk, whenever the interests of the public and of commerce between the States will be advanced thereby, with any other road which has heretofore received, or may hereafter receive, aid from the United States for the construction thereof, on fair and equitable terms, and pro rata between the roads, in proportion to the length of the several roads; and in the event of a disagreement between the said road and any other road having so received aid from the United States for the construction thereof, and connecting with the said Pensacola and Louisville railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall establish such rates for the transportation of mails, freights, and passengers, and running connections as are herein provided for, and also establish such regulations as may be requisite for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Congress shall, in its discretion, have the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to invalidate the claim of any actual pre-emption or homestead settlers.

Acceptance of this act to be filed.

Road to be completed within, &c., and to be a post road, &c.;

may make certain running connections.

Rates therefor.

Act may be altered.  
Pre-emption, &c., claims not affected.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLX. — *An Act donating condemned Cannon and Cannon-balls to certain Organizations for monumental Purposes.* June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to deliver, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls to each of the following-named organizations, for the purpose of ornamenting burial-grounds of deceased soldiers:

Condemned cannon and cannon-balls granted to certain organizations for monumental purposes.

To the John Russell Lowell Encampment, Post Number Seven, Grand Army of the Republic, of Boston, Massachusetts;

To the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guards, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

To the Philip H. Sheridan Post Number Thirty-four, Grand Army of the Republic, of Salem, Massachusetts;

To the mayor of the city of Worcester, Massachusetts;

To the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

To the commissioners of the State of New York, for erecting a monument on the grave of Baron Steuben, in the town of Steuben, New York;

To the trustees of Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Middletown, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Meriden, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association of Lebanon, Pennsylvania;

To the Post Number One hundred and forty-six, Grand Army of the Republic, at Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Kane County, Illinois.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of the State of Connecticut and other States.* June 8, 1872.

WHEREAS the Treasury Department has decided that vouchers presented by the State of Connecticut for reimbursement, under the act of

1861, ch. 21.  
Vol. xii. p. 276.  
Preamble.

1862, ch. 127.  
Vol. xii. p. 502.

July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, of amounts paid to second assistant and other surgeons, for services rendered in connection with raising and organizing volunteers within the State during the rebellion, are not admissible under the law, for the reason that the employment of the said medical officers was not authorized prior to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and whereas it appears that said officers actually rendered said services, and were paid in good faith by the said State, and were subsequently mustered or employed in the service of the United States: Therefore,

Payment to  
Connecticut for  
amounts ad-  
vanced to pay  
extra surgeons,  
&c.;

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money appropriated to continue the settlement of accounts presented under the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to pay to the governor of Connecticut, or to his duly authorized agents, any amounts advanced by the said State, in payment of extra surgeons or assistant surgeons for services rendered prior to their muster into the service of the United States; the said claims to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

vouchers;  
to other States  
for like claims  
upon proper  
vouchers.

SEC. 2. That where the vouchers of other States, for payments made to extra surgeons or assistant surgeons of militia or volunteers accepted into the service of the United States, are situated similarly with those of Connecticut, the Treasury Department adjust and settle them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a public Building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the Use of the Post-office and United States Courts in said City.*

Site to be pur-  
chased in Phila-  
delphia for build-  
ing for post-office  
and courts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, suitable for a site for the accommodation of the post-office and United States courts in said city, either adjoining the site of the present building used for said purpose, or elsewhere in said city, and to erect a building thereon at a cost, including the cost of the ground and premises so purchased, not exceeding the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars; the plans for said building to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General: *Provided,* That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended for the purposes herein mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Pennsylvania shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and extinguish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, and the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof.

Plans.

No money to  
be expended  
until valid title is  
acquired, and  
jurisdiction  
ceded, and the  
right to tax re-  
leased.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company to run Trains and transport Freight and Passengers within the District of Columbia.*

The Orange,  
&c., R. R. Co.,  
may carry pas-  
sengers and  
freight in the  
District of Colum-  
bia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia, to exercise its functions as a common carrier, and transport passengers and freight within the District of Columbia, and for this purpose shall have authority to run

locomotives and trains upon and over the bridge which has been constructed by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company across the Potomac river at the western terminus of Maryland avenue, in the city of Washington, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of Congress granting to said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company the privilege to construct and operate said bridge; and the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company may put down a single track along Maryland avenue from its western terminus to its intersection with the Washington canal, now in process of being filled up, and thence by a curve southwardly along the ground heretofore occupied by the said canal to the intersection of D or E streets south, as may be determined by the engineer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, and thence along one of said streets by a tunnel under the public grounds east of the Capitol building, upon such route and in such manner as the said engineer may prescribe, to Second or Third street east; thence along said Second or Third street to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and the track of said railroad company, except so much thereof as is laid in the said tunnel or its approaches, shall conform to the grade of the streets occupied as above, as shall be prescribed by the board of public works; and any damage caused to the property of individuals by the construction of said railroad shall be paid by said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company: *Provided*, That the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company shall pay to the District of Columbia one-half of the cost of arching the Washington canal from Maryland avenue to the street on which the said railroad track enters the tunnel aforesaid: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to grant to said company the right to establish a depot along said avenue or streets until consent for the same has first been obtained from the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia.

The Orange, &c., R. R. Co., may run trains over bridge of the Baltimore, &c., R. R. Co.;

may lay track in Maryland avenue, &c.;

tunnel;

to conform to grade of streets. Damages.

One-half of certain cost to be paid.

Right to establish a depot on, &c., not given.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have the right to regulate the rates of fare collected by said company from passengers, and the rates of charge for the transportation of freight per ton per mile for all freight passing into the District of Columbia on said railroad shall be not more than the rates charged per ton per mile on that part of the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas railroad not in the said District; and that all property owned by said company within said District shall be subject to taxation by the proper municipal authority, and Washington city shall be considered as a terminal point, and entitled to all the privileges and facilities of any other terminal points on said road.

Congress may regulate passenger fares and freight charges.

Property of the road in Washington to be taxed.

SEC. 3. That said railroad company shall give to other railroad companies connecting therewith the right to pass through and use said tunnel, on such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon between the respective parties or Congress prescribe.

Other railroads may use the tunnel.

SEC. 4. That this act may be at any time amended or repealed by Congress.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Building of the New Mexico and Gulf Railway, and for other Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company have, and there is hereby granted to them, their successors and assigns, a strip of land one hundred feet wide on each side of the centre line of a railway route extending from the north-western boundary of New Mexico, as near as practicable to the junction of the San Juan with the Rio Mancos, through Santa Fé county, and down the Pecos river valley to the passage of said Pecos river into the State of Texas, at or near the thirty-second parallel, upon a route to be surveyed and designated by a competent engineer, as a right of way, together with

Right of way, &c., through public lands granted to the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Co.

Limit to grant. in operating said road and a telegraph line, not exceeding twenty acres at any one place: *Provided*, That the location for depots, stations and side-tracks shall not exceed for the whole line of said road more than one location of twenty acres for every ten miles of the same, and when made upon surveyed lands shall conform to government surveys.

Plat of any section to be located within, &c., with register, &c.

SEC. 2. That said company shall, within six months after the location of any section of twenty miles or more of their said road, if the same be upon surveyed land, and if upon unsurveyed land, then within six months after the survey thereof by the United States, file a plat of such located section, together with proof thereof, with a register of the land-office for the district wherein said located section may be situated, and upon approval thereof the same shall be noted upon the township plats in said office, and thereafter all lands over which the said line of road shall pass shall be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States, subject to such right of way so located as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the line of said road shall be located within one year after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said road shall be completed within ten years thereafter: *And provided also*, That when the route of said road shall pass through lands other than those of the United States, or when it may be necessary for said railroad company to take any lands other than those of the United States for any of the purposes herein mentioned, necessary to said right of way, such right of way through or title to such lands shall be secured in accordance with the laws of the State or territory in which they may be situated: *Provided also*, That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass on said route.

Lands afterwards to be sold subject to such right of way.

Line, when to be located, and road completed.

Right of way through other lands than those of the United States.

Other roads through defiles, &c.

Power of territory to incorporate, &c.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein shall be construed as affirming or denying the power of a territory to incorporate a railroad company.

Act may be altered, &c.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, whenever in its judgment the interest of the people shall require it.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872. CHAP. CCCLXV.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to expend certain Moneys for the Purpose of sinking an Artesian Well on the Fort D. A. Russell military Reservation, in Wyoming Territory.*

Artesian well on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of sinking an artesian well on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, in the Territory of Wyoming.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872. CHAP. CCCLXVI.—*An Act to reimburse the State of Kansas for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

Appropriation to pay to Kansas the amount reported by commissioners as due to that State for certain expenses incurred, &c., in the suppression of the rebellion.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents is hereby appropriated, to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended, amounts assumed, and disbursements made by said State in enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting, and paying such troops as were called into service by order of the governor of said State, upon the requisition of Major-General Curtis, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to repel the invasion of the rebel forces of General Price, and to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended for the United States in enrol-

ling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved February second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the said sum of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents being the amount reported due to the State of Kansas by James A. Hardie, J. D. Bingham, and T. H. Stanton, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and audit the claims of the said State, in pursuance of the said act.

Kansas.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXVII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five Acres of the Lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

[Amended.  
1873, ch. 285.  
Post, p. 609.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War, if, in his opinion, it is not needed for military purposes, is hereby authorized and empowered to release, upon the conditions hereinafter in this act provided, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the north twenty-five acres of the lands owned and possessed by the United States, in the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, and situated upon the westerly banks of Lake Champlain, together with a right of way from the south thereto; such release to be with such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States: *Provided*, That before the execution of such release the said railroad company shall first pay into the treasury of the United States the full value of said twenty-five acres of land, and the right of way to the same to be fixed by a board of three officers of the army, appointed by the Secretary of War, whose report shall be approved by him: *Provided further*, That the dwelling-house now standing on the said twenty-five acres shall be removed by the said railroad company, to such place as may be designated by the Secretary of War, without expense to the United States: *Provided further*, That said premises shall be used exclusively for railroad purposes, and that said company, its successors and assigns, shall, within three years from the passage of this act, complete and operate a railroad within the State of New York, connecting the railroads leading from the city of New York with the Canadian frontier.

Certain lands of the United States in Plattsburgh, N. Y., to be released to the New York and Canada R. R. Co.

Full value to be first paid.

Right of way to same.

Dwelling-house to be removed, &c.

Land to be used exclusively for railroad purposes.

Road to be completed, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and to protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

June 8, 1872.

1867, ch. 61, § 1.  
Vol. xiv. p. 399.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section one of an act entitled "An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be amended as follows: The Secretary of War shall cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier and the name of the State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, in addition to the number required to be inscribed by said section; and he shall, within ninety days from the passage of this act, advertise for sealed proposals of bids for the making and erection of such headstones, which advertisements shall be made for sixty days successively in at least twenty newspapers of general circulation in the United States, and shall call for bids for the doing of said work, in whole or in part; and upon the opening of such bids, the Secretary of War shall, without delay, award the contracts for said work to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, in whole or in part; and said bidders shall give bond to his satisfaction for the faithful completion of the work.

Each grave to be marked with a headstone, and name of soldier, &c., inscribed thereon.

Proposals for making, &c., headstones, &c.  
See Post, p. 545.

Contracts to lowest responsible bidder.

Bond.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIX. — *An Act to reimburse the State of Kentucky for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

Kentucky to be reimbursed for expenses of State forces used in the suppression of the rebellion;

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be examined, settled, and paid any proper claims of the State of Kentucky for money expended by said State in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, and paying said State forces of Kentucky as were called into service in said State after the twenty-fourth day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States.

payment, &c., to be made under conditions of act.  
1866, ch. 46.  
Vol. xvi. p. 38.

SEC. 2. That said examination, settlement, and payment shall be had and made by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, upon the principles and conditions, and under the limitations stated and provided in the act of Congress, approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion."

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay such sums as shall so be found due the State of Kentucky, to be paid upon such settlement to the said State or to the duly authorized agent thereof.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah S. Trapp, Executrix of William Trapp, deceased.*

Letters-patent heretofore granted to William Trapp, extended in the name of Sarah S. Trapp, his executrix;

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the letters-patent granted to William Trapp, a citizen of the United States, dated the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five, surrendered and re-issued on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and extended by the commissioner of patents for seven years from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and again surrendered and re-issued in two several divisions or patents numbered, respectively, nineteen hundred and forty-six and nineteen hundred and forty-seven, for new and useful improvements in barrel machinery, be, and the same *is and are* hereby, renewed, revived, and extended for the term of seven years from and after the passage of this act; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said patents or re-issues, numbered, respectively, nineteen hundred and forty-six and nineteen hundred and forty-seven, or certified copies thereof, by making a certificate upon such patent or re-issue, or certified copy thereof, of such extension (the lawful fees being first paid therefor), in the name of Sarah S. Trapp, executrix of said William Trapp; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed to cause the same to be entered of record in the patent-office; and the said patents so renewed, revived, and extended shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted for terms extending to the end of the term to which they are extended by this act: *Provided, however,* That such renewal or extended patents, respectively, shall be open to legal inquiry and decision in the same manner as if issued under the general law regulating the granting of patents: *And provided further,* that no person, firm, or corporation shall be liable for any damage or royalty for having made, vended, or used said improvements in said patents specified prior to the passage of this act; and any such person, firm or corporation having made or purchased and used said improvement since the expiration of the said patents shall be entitled to use the same without liability during the term of said extension.

to be open to legal inquiry, &c.

no damage for use prior, &c.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.



CHAP. CDXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.* June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.:

Civil expenses appropriation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury department.

*For Life-saving Stations.* — For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; and for one superintendent on the coast of Cape Cod and of Block Island, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

Life-saving stations; superintendents;

For fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

keepers;

For pay of crews of experienced surf-men at such stations and for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and proper, seventy-nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

surf-men;

For compensation of seventeen keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

contingencies;

For the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Cape Cod and of Block Island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all life-saving stations hereafter erected shall be erected under the supervision of two captains of the revenue service, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be under his direction.

Establishment of stations; to be erected under supervision of, &c.

*Revenue-Cutter Service.* — Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, and sixty-three engineers and pilots employed, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

Revenue-cutter service;

For rations for officers: Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, sixty-three engineers and pilots, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents.

officers and rations;

For pay of crews: nine hundred and forty-two petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

crews and rations;

For rations for crews: Nine hundred and forty-two petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, three hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-two rations, at thirty-four cents, including liquor equivalent, one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.

fuel, &c.

For fuel for thirty-six vessels, repairs and outfits for same, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for same, travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, commutation of quarters, and contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, and so forth, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

*Marine-Hospital Service.* — For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to support any sick or disabled seaman entitled to be received into a marine hospital, by contract at the lowest bidder, except when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the acceptance of the lowest proposal will, for other reasons, equally secure the proper care and treatment of marine patients.

Marine-hospital service, sick and disabled seamen; no part to be used, &c., except, &c.

National currency, expenses of making, &c.

*National Currency.*—For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, one hundred thousand dollars.

Detection, &c., of counterfeiting securities of the United States and other frauds.

*Detection and Punishment of Counterfeiting.*—For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and for detecting other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Warrington Sommers.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Warrington Sommers a sum sufficient to make his salary, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, that of a fourth-class clerk in the fifth auditor's office, one hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Senate.

SENATE.

Folding documents.

For folding documents and material for the same, eight thousand dollars.

Labor.

For labor, eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, eight thousand dollars; furniture and repairs, five hundred dollars; for fuel, oil, and cotton waste, for heating apparatus, one thousand dollars for the current fiscal year.

Expenses of joint select committee on alleged outrages in Southern States.

For the expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States, the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, said sum to be carried for the purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.

Judiciary.

JUDICIARY.

Expenses of United States courts;

jurors, witnesses, expenses of suits and prosecutions, and enforcing civil rights act.

1871, ch. 99.

Vol. xvi. p. 433.

1872, ch. 139.

*Ante*, p. 61.

In any congressional district, prior to any registration or election for, &c., if ten citizens of, &c., shall in writing desire such election, &c., to be scrutinized, the circuit judge shall within, &c., open court at, &c., and appoint two citizens of different political parties, &c., supervisors of election.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act, relative to the right of citizens to vote, of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, three million two hundred thousand dollars; of which sum two hundred thousand dollars shall be available for the expenses incurred during the present fiscal year, the said act being hereby supplemented and amended so as to further provide as follows: "That whenever, in any county or parish, in any congressional district, there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representative in Congress, or, prior to any election at which a representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate, their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said court at the most convenient point in said district; and the said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day, and from time to time, and under the hand of the said judge, and under the seal of said court, for such election district or voting precinct in said congressional district, as shall, in the manner herein prescribed, have been applied for, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said election district or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election; and the said court, when opened by the said judge as required herein, shall, there-

from and thereafter and up to and including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act; and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge, sitting at chambers, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the court: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those appointed in cities or towns of twenty thousand or more inhabitants. And no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district, or voting precinct for which he is appointed. And no person shall be appointed deputy-marshal under the act of which this is amendatory, who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment, in the county, parish, district, or precinct in which his duties are to be performed. And section thirteen of the act of which this is an amendment shall be construed to authorize and require the circuit courts of the United States in said section mentioned to name and appoint, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the commissioners provided for in said section, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States to designate one or more of the judges of the district courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act or the act to which this is an amendment. And the words 'any person' in section four of the act of May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy-marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof. And so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for said supplemental and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act."

For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

For the compensation of special counsel and other legal services, and for incidental expenses in taking testimony, fees of witnesses and of commissioners in relation to claims before the mixed American and British claims commission, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of fourth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, ten thousand dollars.

For payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured or abandoned property; and for the examination of witnesses in claims against the United States pending in any department; and for the defence of the United States in the court of claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, thirty thousand dollars, no part of which shall be paid to attorneys or counsellors at law for professional services, for appearing and assisting in the trial of causes in the supreme, circuit, or district courts of the United States, or court of claims; and that the Attorney-General make report to Congress at the end of the fiscal year of the manner of the expenditure of this fund, and to whom and for what purposes paid.

Power and jurisdiction of the court.

Compensation of supervisors.

Certain persons not to be appointed supervisors; or deputy-marshals.

Some circuit court commissioner in each judicial circuit to be appointed chief supervisor of elections.

Each circuit judge to designate some district judge to do duty under this act, &c.

Words "any person" in former act to include, &c.

Appointment of additional marshals or deputies not authorized hereby.

Supervisors to have no power, except, &c.

Appropriation.

Convicts.

Special counsel and legal services.

British claims commission.

Claims convention with Mexico. Vol. xv. p. 679.

Defence of suits for seizure of captured, &c., property, &c.

No part to lawyers for professional services.

Attorney-general to report to Congress, &c.

Detection, &c.,  
of crimes against  
the United  
States.

Prosecution of  
claims due.

Collection of  
captured, &c.,  
property.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure, and preserve all vouchers, papers, records, and evidence, and to take testimony as to claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the commissioners of claims, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistics of  
mines and min-  
ing.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand dollars.

Geological sur-  
vey by Professor  
Hayden.

For the continuation of the geological survey of the territories of the United States by Professor F. V. Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Survey of the  
Colorado of the  
West, &c., by  
Professor Powell.

For completing the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries by Professor J. W. Powell, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, twenty thousand dollars.

Decrease of  
food-fishes.

For continuing the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Introduction  
of shad, salmon,  
&c., into waters  
of the United  
States.

For the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States, and of the Mississippi valley, and of salmon, white-fish, and other useful food-fishes, into the waters of the United States to which they are best adapted, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries.

Astronomical  
observations.

To enable the superintendent of the coast survey to cause astronomical observations to be made at one of the highest points on the line of the Pacific railroad, two thousand dollars.

Thomas Don-  
aldson.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Thomas Donaldson balance due him for services as constructing superintendent of the penitentiary building at Boise city, Idaho, two hundred and forty dollars and fifteen cents.

C. M. Lock-  
wood.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to repay to C. M. Lockwood, late mail contractor, the amount of fine paid on the order of the Postmaster-General, but afterward remitted by that officer, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents.

Wyoming ter-  
ritory.

For contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of the Territory of Wyoming, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Paving road-  
way and side-  
walks, &c., in  
the District of  
Columbia.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay only the reasonable expenses heretofore incurred for paving roadway and curbing and paving sidewalks in front of the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, one hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all railroads are hereby prohibited on the I street and K street fronts of Farragut, Scott, and Franklin squares; and no further street railroads shall be laid down in the city of Washington without the consent of Congress.

Railroads pro-  
hibited on, &c.

No more street  
railroads, with-  
out, &c.

Cost of filling  
canal, and of  
sewer.

To pay the board of public works of the District of Columbia the proportion of the cost properly payable by the United States government for the filling of the canal from Seventh street west to Seventeenth street west, and of the cost of the intercepting sewer along the canal adjoining the property of the United States government, said work being under the

direction of the board of public works, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all payments made under this and the preceding appropriation shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District; and no portion of the money herewith appropriated shall be used by the board of public works for any other purpose whatever than the purpose that is named in the said last two paragraphs. And the land made by the filling up of the said canal is hereby declared to be the property of the United States. And the said appropriations shall not be construed to create or imply any obligation on the part of the United States, in any respect whatever in future.

Payments for filling, &c., to be made upon approved vouchers.

Filled land to belong to the United States.

No future obligation of the United States.

For payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Conveying electoral vote.

For construction of revenue vessels in accordance with recommendation of the special commission, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, two hundred thousand dollars.

Construction of revenue vessels.

For furniture and repairs of the same for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Furniture for public buildings and repairs.

For fuel, lights, and water, and miscellaneous items for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, and water.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For vaults, safes, and locks, for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Vaults, safes, and locks.

For photographing, engraving, and printing plans of public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

Photographing, &c.

For pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings, under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Janitors, &c., of public buildings.

For repairs and preservation of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c., of public buildings.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the city of Charlestown, Massachusetts, the expense incurred by said city in curbing and paving the sidewalks and streets adjacent to the navy-yard, one thousand six hundred dollars.

City of Charlestown for paying sidewalks, &c., adjacent to navy-yard.

To pay Charles W. Seaton for the relinquishment of all claim against the United States for the use at the ninth or any subsequent census of his invention of a tallying machine, for which letters-patent were allowed by the United States patent-office, February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Charles W. Seaton.

*Supervising Inspectors on Steam-Vessels.* — For carrying out the provisions of the act for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, viz.:

Supervising inspectors of steam-vessels. 1871, ch. 100, Vol. xvi. p. 440. Salaries.

For salaries of steamboat inspectors: Payment of salaries of supervising inspector-general, supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors, and clerks, one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of steamboat inspection service: Expenses of instruments, stationery, meetings of board of supervising inspectors, mileage of supervising inspectors, at one thousand dollars each, and other miscellaneous expenses, ninety-one thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay under existing laws contractors for carrying the mails for services rendered prior to July first,

Contractors for

carrying the mails.

Edward R. Ferguson.

Recoinage of gold coins.

Redeeming, &c., minor coinage.

1871, ch. 124.  
Vol. xvi. p. 580.

Officers and crew of steamer Kearsarge.  
1872, ch. 102.  
*Ante*, p. 53.

Pneumatic tube for transmission of books, &c.

Funeral expenses of the late Admiral Farragut.

Public works under the Treasury department.

Public buildings.  
Treasury building.

Public building at

Charleston;  
Columbia;

Machias;

New Orleans;

Omaha;

Baltimore.

State department building, &c.;

appropriations for, &c., when to be available.

Site and build-

eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, thirteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To pay Edward R. Ferguson his salary as supervising inspector of steamboats, from March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For loss and expense involved in the recoinage of gold coins in the treasury which are below standard weight, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To defray, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the expenses of redeeming and re-issuing the minor coinage of the United States, twenty thousand dollars, pursuant to the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as much of the same as may be necessary to be available for expenses incurred during the present fiscal year.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge, for the destruction of the rebel cruiser Alabama, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge," approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-two cents.

That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a pneumatic tube, operated by hollow spheres or otherwise, from the Capitol, along North Capitol street, to the government printing office, for the transmission of books, packages, etc., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the work to be done under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse the funeral expenses of the late Admiral David G. Farragut, two thousand dollars, to be paid to his widow.

#### PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*Public Buildings.*—Treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia: For annual repairs and improvements, fifteen thousand dollars; for improvements and repairs of heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For continuation of the construction of the building for a custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of the construction of the building for post-office and court-house at Columbia, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For paving, grading, and fencing the approaches to the building for a custom-house at Machias, Maine, two thousand dollars.

For continuation of the construction of the building for a custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of the construction of the building for a post-office and court-house at Omaha, Nebraska, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of the extension of the building for court-house and post-office at Baltimore, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuation of the construction of the building for the Department of State, Washington, District of Columbia, eight hundred thousand dollars: For the east wing of the State, War, and Navy Departments, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all appropriations for public buildings under the Treasury Department shall hereafter be available immediately upon the approval of the acts containing such appropriations.

To commence the erection of a building at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the

accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, United States depository, post-office, internal revenue and pension offices, and for the purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, of ground for a site therefor, the entire cost of completion of which building is hereby limited to two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (inclusive of the cost of the site of the same), seven hundred thousand dollars; and the act of March twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, authorizing the purchase of a site therefor, is hereby so amended as to limit the cost of the site to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

To commence the erection of a building at Hartford, Connecticut, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal-revenue offices, one hundred thousand dollars.

Building at Hartford, Ct. for custom-house, &c.;

To commence the erection of a fire-proof building at Albany, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal-revenue offices, one hundred thousand dollars.

at Albany, N. Y., for custom-house, &c.;

For paving, grading, and fencing the approaches to the new custom-house and court-house building at Ogdensburg, New York, three thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

For the erection of an addition to the building at Indianapolis, belonging to the United States, for the further accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, local land-offices, and internal revenue and pension offices, one hundred thousand dollars; and the sums hereby appropriated for the construction of public buildings shall be available immediately upon the approval of this act; and the balances of appropriations for the current fiscal year for the construction of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, which may remain unexpended at the close of the current fiscal year, are hereby re-appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Indianapolis.

Appropriations to be immediately available. Certain unexpended balances reappropriated.

For necessary furniture and outfit for the post-office and sub-treasury building at Boston, and for preparing the approaches thereto, fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the appropriation already made.

Furniture, &c., for post-office, &c., in Boston.

To purchase additional ground adjoining the site of the building occupied for the purposes of United States court-house and post-office, Madison, Wisconsin, eleven thousand dollars.

Additional land in Madison.

For machinery and apparatus for the new branch-mint building at San Francisco, California, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Machinery, &c., for new branch-mint, San Francisco.

#### LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Burnt Coat Harbor light-station: For two beacon lights, to serve as a range on the coast of Maine, ten thousand dollars, and any balance of the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, that may remain in the treasury June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals. Burnt Coat harbor. 1871, ch. 114, § 3. Vol. xvi. p. 510.

For a steam fog-signal on Seguin island, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, on the coast of Maine, five thousand dollars.

Seguin Island.

For light-house at Wood-End, Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

Wood-End.

For re-establishing and setting up two small beacon-lights in the harbor of Newburyport, the site of one of which has been washed by a storm, ten thousand dollars.

Newburyport.

For steam fog-signal at Beaver-Tail light-station, on the coast of Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Beaver-Tail.

For erecting a portable beacon at Bullock's point, on the east side of Providence river, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

Bullock's point.

Newport Harbor.	For fog-bell for Newport Harbor light-station, Rhode Island, eight hundred dollars.
Point Judith.	For establishment a steam fog-signal at Point Judith light-station, coast of Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.
Long Beach bar.	For completing the light-house at Long Beach bar, Gardiner bay, Long Island sound, according to the original design, twenty thousand dollars.
Block Island.	For protecting the site for the Block Island light-station, Rhode Island, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
Blockley Island.	For a light-house and steam fog-signal at the southerly end of Block island, entrance to Long Island sound, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Montauk.	For necessary repairs and establishing a steam fog-signal at Montauk light-station, Long Island, New York, nine thousand five hundred dollars.
Race rock. 1872, ch. 114, § 3. Vol. xvi. p. 510.	For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized on Race rock, Fisher's Island sound, New York, in addition to any balance that may remain in the treasury June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of the former appropriation, forty thousand dollars.
Sand's point, &c.	For repairs at Sand's point, Great West bay, and Fire Island light-stations, New York, four thousand six hundred dollars.
Hart island.	For erection of a light and fog-signal on or near the end of Hart island, in Long Island sound, New York, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Tomkins.	For rebuilding the tower and keeper's dwelling on a proper site at the Fort Tomkins light-station, Staten island, New York, the former site being required by the engineer department of the army for extending the fortifications, eight thousand dollars.
Crown point.	For repairs at Crown Point light-station, Lake Champlain, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Hudson.	For a light-house on the middle ground in the Hudson river, near the city of Hudson, New York, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Colchester Reef.	For completing the tower and building at the Colchester Reef light-station, Vermont, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Staten Island.	For continuing the improvements at the light-house depot of supplies, on Staten island, New York, ten thousand dollars.
Forts Hamilton and Columbus.	For fog-bells on Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus, New York harbor, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Sea Flower Reef.	For rebuilding the beacon on Sea Flower reef, in Long Island sound, four thousand two hundred dollars.
Mystic river.	For rebuilding the spindle on the Whale, in Mystic river, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.
Oyster Pond point.	For rebuilding the beacon on the reef making out from Oyster Pond point, in Plum gut, Long Island sound, New York, five thousand dollars.
Hereford inlet.	For erecting a light-house at or near Hereford inlet, on the sea-coast of New Jersey, to guide coasters around Cape May point, and into a harbor of refuge, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Mispillion river.	To re-establish the light-house at the mouth of Mispillion river, Delaware bay, five thousand dollars.
Craighill channel.	For erection of two range-lights for the Craighill channel, leading from Chesapeake bay into the Patapsco river, and to take the place of the two light-houses now at North point, Maryland, forty-five thousand dollars.
Shipping point.	For a small light to mark the entrance to the anchorage inside of Shipping point, Potomac river, Virginia, nine thousand dollars.
Bodie's island.	For completing the light-house tower and buildings at Bodie's island, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.
Cape Lookout.	For rebuilding keeper's dwelling, and renovation and repairs at Cape Lookout light-station, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.
Hunting island.	For a second-class light, on or near Hunting island, South Carolina,



twenty-five thousand dollars; and such site as may be necessary for such light shall be selected on lands now in the possession of the United States by the light-house board, and such site shall be exempted from the operation of any law providing for the restoration to the former owners of lands sold for direct taxes.

Site, how selected, &c.

For completing the rebuilding of the first-class light-house and keeper's dwelling at Saint Augustine, Florida, in addition to any balance of the former appropriation that may remain unexpended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, twenty thousand dollars.

Saint Augustine. 1871, ch. 114, § 3. Vol. xvi. p. 511.

For completing the erection of the iron light-house structure on the foundation at Southwest Pass light-station, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Southwest Pass.

For erection of a light-house on the north side of Presque isle, Erie, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

Presque isle.

For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Gibraltar light-station, in the Detroit river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Gibraltar.

For completing the light-house at Spectacle reef, Lake Huron, Michigan, being the amount carried to the surplus fund of a former appropriation, seventy thousand dollars.

Spectacle reef.

For erection of a light on Saint Helena island, Lake Michigan, to mark the anchorage to the harbor of refuge, fourteen thousand dollars.

Saint Helena island.

For erection of a coast-light at Petite Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Petite Point au Sable.

For erection of a keeper's dwelling at Holland, Lake Michigan, in place of a former amount reverted to the treasury, four thousand dollars.

Holland.

For erection of a light between White Fish point and Grand Island harbor, Michigan, forty thousand dollars.

White Fish point, &c.

For erection of lights on the northern and northwestern lakes, on piers belonging to the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

Northern and northwestern lakes.

For continuing the work on the depot for the storage of oil and other supplies at Detroit, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Depot at Detroit.

For establishment of a light and fog-signal at Point Fermin, California, twenty thousand dollars.

Point Fermin.

For establishment of a first-class fog-signal at Point Hueneme, California, ten thousand dollars.

Point Hueneme.

For erection of a light-house and fog-signal to mark the entrance to the Straits of Carquinas, California, twenty thousand dollars.

Straits of Carquinas.

For first-class light and fog-signal at Piedras Blancas, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Piedras Blancas.

For rebuilding and re-establishing the steam fog-signal station at Point Reyes, California, ten thousand dollars.

Point Reyes.

For completing the light-house at Bolivar point, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

Bolivar point.

For the annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Martel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty-five dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of State.

Cape Martel.

That appropriations for light-house purposes shall be available for expenditure for two years after acts of legislatures ceding jurisdiction over sites: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to any general appropriations for light-house purposes: *And provided further*, That in no case shall any special appropriation be available for more than two years without further provision of law; and the unexpended balances of appropriations for special works under the light-house board made by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," are hereby re-appropriated for the purposes therein specified.

Appropriations for light-houses to be available for two years after, &c. Provisos.

Certain unexpended balances reappropriated. 1871, ch. 114, § 3. Vol. xvi. pp. 510-513.

Light-house establishment.  
Refitting and improving light-houses.

Salaries of keepers and assistants.

Seamen's wages, repairs of vessels, &c.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

Fog-signals, &c.

Inspecting lights.

Light-houses and beacon lights on the Atlantic, &c.

*Light-House Establishment.*—For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of seven hundred and thirty-two light-house keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-five light-vessels, and seven relief light-vessels, two hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessities, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, refitting, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts with oil, wicks, glass-chimneys, chamois-skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing-powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other clearing materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for light-houses, and other incidental necessary expenses, three hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

Department of Interior.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Public lands.

Expenses of office of surveyor-general in Louisiana; Florida;

*Public Lands.*—For rent of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Dakota Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Dakota Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Kansas;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Colorado Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Colorado Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars.

New Mexico Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of New Mexico Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars.

California;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, fifteen thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Idaho Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nevada.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery,

and other incidental expenses, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars. Expenses of office of surveyor-general in Oregon;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars. Washington Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars. Nebraska and Iowa;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand dollars. Montana Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven hundred dollars. Utah Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Wyoming Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; and for a deficiency in the appropriation for clerks for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, seven hundred dollars. Wyoming Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand dollars. Arizona Territory.

For rent of office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, three thousand five hundred dollars. Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri.

*Surveying the Public Lands.*—For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars. Surveying public lands in Louisiana;

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars. Florida;

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fourteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, seventy-five thousand dollars. Minnesota;

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars. Dakota Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars. Montana Territory.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars. Nebraska;

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars. Kansas;

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars. Colorado Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars. Idaho Territory;

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars. New Mexico Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not ex- Arizona Territory.

Surveying public lands in

California; augmented rates in California and Washington Territory;

ceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, and also in Washington Territory, densely covered with forest or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard parallels, sixteen dollars for township, and fourteen dollars for section lines.

Oregon;

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, situated west of the Cascade mountains, densely covered with forests of thick undergrowth, at rates not exceeding sixteen dollars per linear mile for township and section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars.

Utah Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Nevada;

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Gratiot military reservation;

For completing the survey of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, and marking the streets and the blocks and lots already sold therein, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Eastern boundary of California.

For survey of the eastern boundary of California, at rates not exceeding fifty dollars per linear mile for that part of the boundary lying north of the initial point in Lake Bigler, estimated to be two hundred and ten miles, and seventy-five dollars per mile for that part included between said initial point and the Colorado river, estimated to be four hundred and ten miles, forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That all the foregoing appropriations for surveys of public lands that are within the limits of the railroad land-grants shall be conditional upon the compliance of said companies or parties in interest with the requirements of the twenty-first section of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Statutes, volume thirteen, page three hundred and sixty-five.

Appropriations for surveys of public lands within limits of railroad land grants to be conditional upon, &c.

1862, ch. 120.  
Vol. xii. p. 489.  
1864, ch. 216, § 21.  
Vol. xiii. p. 365.

Southern boundary of Wyoming Territory.

For survey of the southern boundary of Wyoming Territory, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance three hundred and seventy miles, twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Western boundary of Kansas.

For survey of western boundary of Kansas, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance two hundred and ten miles, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Northern boundary of Kansas.

For survey of the northern boundary of Nebraska, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, the estimated distance being two hundred and twenty miles, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Survey be-

For completion of survey now being executed between the ninety-sixth

and ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, Indian Territory, ninety-eight thousand dollars. tween the 96th and 98th meridian west longitude.

For the continuation of the system of land maps of the committee on public lands, under direction of the clerk of the house, five hundred dollars. Land maps.

For survey of the northern boundary of Nevada, at a rate not to exceed fifty dollars per linear mile, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. Northern boundary of Nevada.

For constructing the connected maps of the public lands in the States and Territories, and procuring an engraved copper-plate thereof, to be perfected by adding, from year to year, the further surveys that may be made, three thousand dollars. Connected maps of public lands in States, &c.

*Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands.* — For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at eighty-one land-offices, four hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars. Salaries, &c., of registers and receivers.

For incidental expenses of the land-offices, fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Incidental expenses.

For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands, thirteen thousand dollars. Expenses of depositing.

For expenses already incurred under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior for suppressing depredations on the public timber, and for expenses yet to be incurred during the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, on the same account, ten thousand dollars. Suppressing depredations on public timber.

*Patent-Office.* — To provide for the plates of an official gazette of the patent-office abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, forty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents. Patent-office. Plates of official gazette, &c.

For deficiency in contingent fund, caused by carrying into effect the joint resolution of January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, requiring the commissioner of patents to keep on hand for sale copies of all specifications and drawings of patents, ten thousand dollars. Deficiency in contingent fund. Vol. xvi. p. 590.

That forty thousand dollars of the appropriation for lithographing, engraving, and so forth, for the public printing during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the appropriation for the patent-office, for photo-lithographing, printing, and paper for the drawings of patents authorized by the joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "Joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of patent-office." Transfer of part of appropriation for lithographing, &c. Vol. xv. p. 590.

*Metropolitan Police.* — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars: *Provided*, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of one per centum, which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. Metropolitan police.

*Washington and Georgetown to contribute.*

*Special tax to be levied, and how to be expended.*

*Government Hospital for the Insane.* — For the support, clothing, medical and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the Dis- Government hospital for the insane.

Support of patients.

Extension of hospital.

Heating-boilers.

Purchase of land.

Columbia Institution for the deaf and dumb. Salaries, &c.

Grounds.

Purchase of Kenall Green.

Real estate now owned by the institution to be conveyed to the United States as trustee.\* 1867, ch. 46. Vol. xi. p. 161.

Estate may be sold when Congress directs, &c.

Columbia Hospital for women and lying-in asylum, and other charities.

Purchase of building.

Title to real estate to be vested in the United States.

Additional directors, and their term of office.

Alterations and repairs.

National soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, &c.

Government hospitals.

trict of Columbia, in the government hospital for the insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting-up of an extension of the hospital sufficient to accommodate fifty-four patients of the excited class, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For purchasing and setting four heating-boilers, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior for the agricultural and economical uses of the hospital, twenty-nine and forty-one hundredths acres of land and its appurtenances, including cost of survey, examination of title, and conveyance to the United States, ten thousand dollars.

*Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*—For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure, improvement, and grading of the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

To provide for payments due and unpaid on July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on the purchase by the institution of the estate known as Kenall Green, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any part of this appropriation, by proper deeds of conveyance, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, all the real estate now owned by the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be vested in the United States as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the several acts amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That, whenever Congress shall so determine, any part of said estate may be sold, and so much of the proceeds thereof as shall be needful for the purpose shall be applied to reimburse the United States for the expenditure herein provided.

*Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and other Charities.*—For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay-patients, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For purchase of the building now occupied by said hospital, with forty thousand feet of ground, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the title to said real estate shall be vested in the United States for the use of said hospital, and that no part of the real or personal property now held or to be hereafter acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States; and that in addition to the directors, whose appointments are now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One senator by the president of the Senate, and two representatives by the speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their office for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a re-appointment.

For alteration and repairs of said building, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the board of directors of said institution.

For repairs to roof and out-buildings, alterations in wards, and repairs to heating-apparatus, two thousand dollars.

For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For custody and repair of government hospitals on Judiciary square, three thousand dollars.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sixty transient paupers under contract.

*Smithsonian Institution.*—For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, fifteen thousand dollars.

Smithsonian Institution.

For the completion of the hall required for the government collections, ten thousand dollars.

Hall for collections.

*Capitol Extension.*—For finishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, and for completing the flagging of the upper terraces, fifty thousand dollars.

Capitol extension.

For annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol building, for painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, water-pipes, pavements, and approaches to the building, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a sufficient portion of such appropriation shall be expended, under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, to keep in order the arch-ways, door-ways, rotundas, and corridors of the Capitol.

Repairs of capitol building.

Proviso.

For finishing and repairing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

New dome of Capitol.

And so much of the sum appropriated in the deficiency act approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for boiler, water-tank, and steam-pump in the south wing of the Capitol as may not be expended previous to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may be expended during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Unexpended portion of appropriation.

1872, ch. 172.  
Ante, p. 131.

For continuing the work of grading and filling, and for planting the grounds around the Capitol, paving B street north, from Delaware to New Jersey avenues, and the quadrant, thence to Pennsylvania avenue, and for curbing and paving the foot-ways around the Capitol grounds, thirty-five thousand dollars, which shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That the grades of the streets and avenues in the vicinity of the Capitol be, and the same are hereby, established in conformity with the plan approved by the mayor of the city of Washington, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the architect of the Capitol extension, as authorized by the joint resolution approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and for this purpose the plan made by William Forsyth, surveyor, dated January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, on file in the office of the architect of the Capitol extension, shall be considered authentic.

Grading, &c., grounds around the Capitol, &c.

Grades of streets in vicinity of Capitol established.

Vol. xvi. p. 389.  
Plan by William Forsyth, surveyor.

*Botanical Garden.*—For reconstructing the eastern parallelogram of the conservatory in the botanical garden, to make it correspond with that at the west of the rotunda, thirteen thousand dollars.

Botanical garden.

For extending the propagating houses (including the use of the sash from the old portion of the conservatory), and for general repairs to buildings, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a sewer and trap across Third street, to convey the drainage of the botanical garden to the main sewer, five hundred dollars.

For continuing fence and erecting gateways on Third street, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

*Library of Congress.*—For additional heating apparatus in the library of Congress to be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Library of Congress.

To enable the librarian to procure for the library of Congress the English county histories, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

English county histories.

Works of art.  
1856, ch. 129.  
Vol. xi. p. 88.  
See *Post*, p. 513.

Joint committee on the library may accept works of the fine arts, &c.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.  
1872, ch. 229.  
*Ante*, p. 164.  
Moran's Canyon of the Yellowstone.  
Coast survey.  
Atlantic, &c., coasts.

For an additional appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the joint committee on the library, to decorate the Capitol with such works of art as may be ordered and approved by said committee, as provided by act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, fifteen thousand dollars; and said committee, whenever, in their judgment, it shall be expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress, which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol.

For the publication of three volumes of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, agreeably to act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, nine thousand dollars.

To enable the joint committee on the library to purchase Moran's large painting of the Canyon of the Yellowstone, ten thousand dollars.

*Survey of the Coast.*—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty-officers and men of the navy employed in the work, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

Western coast. For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Pay, &c., of engineers. For pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

Publication of observations. For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the government printing office, ten thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c., of vessels. For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, forty-five thousand dollars.

Extending triangulation, &c. For extending the triangulation of the coast survey so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and assisting in the State surveys, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, thirty-six thousand dollars.

War department.

#### UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Armories and arsenals.  
Springfield.

*Armories and Arsenals.*—Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery; and for curbstone for armory grounds fronting on State street, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Rock island.

Rock Island armory and arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: For new forging-shop of same dimensions and architecture as shops already built, except that it will be only one story high, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; for new finishing-shop for armory, two hundred thousand dollars; for new fire-proof barracks for enlisted men, including mess-building, bakery, and laundry-building, ninety-five thousand dollars; for new powder-magazine, fifteen thousand dollars; for completing development of the water-power, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; for the construction of avenues and roads to the Rock Island wagon-bridge, and to the new bridge across the Mississippi river, to the city of Davenport, and for building a railroad to connect the present arsenal railroad with the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, when changed to its new location at the lower end of the island, and for building two entrances to the island from the two bridges, and an iron fence connecting the two entrances, and between the railroad and the public wagon-road on one side and the arsenal on the other side, twenty-eight thousand dollars: for new machin-



ery for the new shops already completed, twenty thousand dollars; for laying water-pipe, three thousand dollars; for putting six water-wheels (sixty-five horse power each) in the new dam, with shafting and machinery, for transmission of power to the shops already in use, twenty-six thousand dollars; in all, six hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

For completion of the wagon-road bridge connecting Moline with Rock Island, one hundred thousand dollars.

Wagon-road bridge.

For the construction of the Rock Island bridge, the balance of the appropriation, continued by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which may be unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, is hereby re-appropriated.

Rock island bridge.  
1871, ch. 114 § 1.  
Vol. xvi. p. 505.

Benicia arsenal, Benicia, California: For boring artesian well, twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars; for building new wharf, eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars; for removing bank in front of office, and filling up ravine, five thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars; for necessary grading of public grounds, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for repairs of workshops, storehouses, and quarters, five thousand six hundred dollars; in all, forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Benicia;

Columbus arsenal, Columbus, Ohio: For care and repairs of public buildings and grounds, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Columbus;

Charleston arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina: For putting slate-roof on foundry building, one thousand three hundred dollars; for relaying floors in store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars; for general repairs of public buildings and grounds, two hundred dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Charleston;

Detroit arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan: For painting and repairing public buildings, five hundred dollars.

Detroit;

Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia: For completing gun-yard fence, brick foundation wall, and fence of old musket-barrels, three thousand dollars; for repairing store-houses, for painting and repairing public buildings, three thousand dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe;

Fort Union arsenal, Fort Union, New Mexico Territory: For repairing storehouses, magazine, barracks, workshops, office, quarters, inclosing wall, and fences, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Union;

Frankford arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania: For repairs of public buildings and grounds, three thousand dollars.

Frankford,

Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine: For repairing public buildings, grounds, and fences, one thousand dollars.

Kennebec;

Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas: For additions to subaltern's quarters, one thousand and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents; for repairs to public buildings, cisterns, drains, and walks, three thousand six hundred dollars; for building a cistern for use of steam-engine, five hundred and fifty dollars; for purchase of steam-pump, boiler, pipe, and putting up the same, for the purpose of supplying water to the arsenal, including construction of water-tank, one thousand dollars; for putting up fence along new wagon-road to railroad-bridge, and along railroad to railroad-bridge, three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents; for repairing main fence inclosing arsenal, one thousand and seventy-eight dollars; for macadamizing road leading to arsenal from main road to Leavenworth, and for roads around arsenal building, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand and forty-seven dollars and forty cents.

Leavenworth;

New York arsenal, Governor's Island, New York harbor, New York: For repairs of steam-engines, tanks, fire apparatus, docks, drains, and grounds, and purchase of hose, nine thousand dollars; for grading and improving public grounds, two thousand dollars; for repairs of public buildings, six thousand dollars; for extending and repairing fences, six hundred dollars; in all, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

New York.

Magazine at Boston;	Magazine, Boston: For a new house for shell and powder filling twelve thousand dollars.
Arsenal at Saint Louis;	Saint Louis arsenal, Missouri: For purchase of new boiler for steam-engine at water-works, one thousand dollars; for general repairs of public buildings and inclosing fences, Jefferson barracks, Missouri, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.
San Antonio;	San Antonio arsenal, San Antonio, Texas: For taking down walls and rebuilding with cut stone the building used as an armory-shop, nine thousand dollars; for erecting a frame storehouse, one hundred by twenty-five feet, one story, four thousand dollars; for building a cistern to supply the post with water, two thousand dollars; for repairing and painting public buildings and fences, one thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.
Vancouver;	Vancouver arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory: For repairing storehouses, workshops, quarters, barracks, fences, and grounds, one thousand dollars.
Washington;	Washington arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia: For coping for inclosing-wall on northern front of arsenal grounds, and for entrance-gates at the termination of Four-and-a-half street, three thousand dollars.
Watervliet;	Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York: For repairing public buildings, fifteen hundred dollars.
Watertown;	Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts: For repairs of roofs and painting buildings and fences, five thousand dollars; for repairing and painting officers' quarters and renewing furnaces and water-closets, three thousand dollars.
contingencies.	Contingencies of arsenals: For repairs of smaller arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, ten thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid as commissions upon any labor or materials furnished the United States.
Continuing surveys of western, &c., lakes, appropriation, when available.	For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. And this appropriation shall be available from the time of the passage of this act.
Buildings and grounds around Washington, under direction of chief engineer;	<i>Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington.</i> —Repairs, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, viz.:—
Fuel, &c., repairs, &c.;	For fuel for propagating garden and lodges in public grounds, five hundred dollars.
	For repairs, fuel, and similar necessities, for executive mansion: For repairs to the mansion, ten thousand dollars; for fuel, five thousand dollars; for refurnishing the same, twelve thousand dollars; for repairs and care of greenhouse, including new floor, flower-stands, and pipes, ten thousand dollars; for constructing six hundred and thirty-four feet of sewer for drainage, three thousand dollars.
lighting;	For lighting the Capitol and executive mansion and grounds: For lighting Capitol and executive mansion and public grounds, forty-five thousand dollars; and the officer charged with the disbursement of this appropriation shall have the entire care and control of the consumption of the gas used for lighting buildings and grounds herein provided for.
lamps and posts;	For lamps and lamp-posts for centre and south walk, west Capitol grounds, five hundred dollars; for pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, plumbing, lamps, posts, and repairs of all sorts, fifteen thousand dollars.
public grounds.	Improvement and care of public grounds: For annual repair of fences around reservations, two thousand dollars; for manure, and hauling the same on public grounds, five thousand dollars; for painting iron fences around reservations, and around War and Navy Departments, four thousand dollars; for improvement, care, and protection of seats, and for fountains and fish-ponds in Capitol grounds, three thousand dollars; for purchase of seats for Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars; for hire of carts for public grounds, five thousand dollars; for purchase and repair

of tools for public grounds, two thousand dollars; for purchase of trees, tree-boxes, and whitewashing fences, five thousand dollars; for purchase of flower-pots, mats, twine, and glasses, one thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of grounds south of executive mansion, including purchase of trees, making walks, and grading, ten thousand dollars; for repairs of greenhouse at propagating garden, three thousand dollars.

For improving Franklin square, introducing water, gas, lodge, and urinals, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Monument grounds, grading road, walk, draining, purchase and hauling gravel for walks and roads, trees, and shrubs, as per plan, fifteen thousand dollars; and said grounds shall be considered as a portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington, and shall be under the same control as the other public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington, in conformity with the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

For improving and grading Armory square, making and gravelling walks, roads, purchase of trees, and drainage, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Judiciary square, by introducing water, drainage, purchase of trees, and opening and grading walks, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For care and improvement of the Smithsonian grounds, two thousand dollars.

For completing improvements and for care of Lafayette square, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Farragut square, five thousand dollars.

For grading, opening walks and roads, and gravelling the same, drainage, purchase of trees and shrubs, for improvement of reservation between Third and Sixth streets, as per plan, ten thousand dollars; for removing snow and ice from pavements and walks, one thousand dollars.

For starting a nursery for improvement of public grounds, two thousand dollars.

For improving Lincoln park, building pavements, opening walks, and lodge, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving reservation on New York avenue and Eighteenth street, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of government water-pipes and fire-plugs, and purchase of apparatus for cleaning water-pipes, ten thousand dollars; for purchase of sparrows, cages, boxes, and care of the same, five hundred dollars; for purchase of tree-markers, and marking the same, one hundred dollars; for abating nuisances, one thousand dollars.

For improving reservations on different avenues, twenty thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of Navy Yard bridge and upper bridge, three thousand dollars.

*Washington Aqueduct.*—For repairs of dwellings for keepers of the water gates, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the parapets of Cabin John bridge and other bridges on the line of the aqueduct, thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For a dial telegraph connecting the great falls of the Potomac with the reservoirs and with the office in Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For maintenance, including superintendence, salaries of gate-keepers, and general repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the necessary excavation of distributing reservoir, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For furnishing and laying a cast-iron pipe four feet in diameter from the central gate-house to the effluent gate-house, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For purchase of land for road from the great falls to conduit road,

Buildings and grounds around Washington.

Franklin square.

Monument grounds;

to be considered a portion of public grounds, &c. 1867, ch. 167, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 466.

Repairs of bridges.

Washington Aqueduct.

three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars; and all the foregoing appropriations for the service of the Washington aqueduct are hereby made available immediately upon the passage of this act.

Rebuilding  
chain bridge.

For rebuilding the chain bridge, on the Potomac river, one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the bridge shall be rebuilt as a substantial iron structure, upon plans to be approved by the chief of engineers of the army, and under his supervision and direction.

Laborers and  
watchmen.  
1866, ch. 296,  
§ 18.

To pay five laborers in the old part of the Capitol, and five watchmen in reservation two, twenty per centum on their pay for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as authorized by the eighteenth section of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, or so much as may be necessary.

Vol. xiv. p. 323.

Bureau of re-  
fugees, freedmen,  
and abandoned  
lands;

*Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.*—For collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, viz.: For salaries of agents and clerks; rent of offices, fuel, and lights; stationery and printing; office furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands shall be discontinued from and after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and that all agents, clerks, and other employees then on duty shall be discharged, except such as may be retained by the Secretary of War for the purposes of this proviso; and all acts and parts of acts pertaining to the collection and payment of bounties, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall remain in force until otherwise ordered by Congress, the same to be carried into effect by the Secretary of War, who may employ such clerical force as may be necessary for the purpose.

to be discontinued after June  
30, 1872.

Acts in regard  
to payment of  
bounties, &c.,  
to colored sol-  
diers, &c., to re-  
main in force,  
&c.

Freedmen's  
hospital and  
asylum;

no part to be  
paid for, &c.;

after June 30,  
1872, to be under  
the control of the  
Secretary of  
War.

For the support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, viz.: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings, fuel, and lights; repairs and transportation, seventy-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation shall be used in the support of, or to pay any of the aforesaid expenses on account of any persons hereafter to be admitted to said hospital and asylum, unless persons removed thither from some other government hospital: *Provided*, That after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia shall, until otherwise ordered by Congress, be continued under the supervision and control of the Secretary of War, who shall make all estimates, and pass all accounts, and be accountable to the treasury of the United States for all expenditures.

Signal office.

*Signal-Office.*—For manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals announcing probable approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards-of-trade rooms; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide, in the system of observations and reports in charge of the chief signal officer of the army, for such stations, reports, and signals as may be found necessary for the benefit of agriculture and commercial interests: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of

Certain sta-  
tions, reports,  
and signals to be  
provided for.

No part to be  
paid to certain  
telegraph com-  
panies.

the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General: *Provided also*, That whenever any telegraph company shall have filed its written acceptance with the Postmaster-General, of the restrictions and obligations required by the act approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same, for postal, military, and other purposes," if such company, its agents, or employees shall hereafter refuse or neglect to transmit any such telegraphic communications as are provided for by the aforesaid act, or by the joint resolution approved the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points of the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms," such telegraphic company shall forfeit and pay to the United States not less than one hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal or neglect aforesaid, to be recovered by an action or actions at law, in any district court of the United States.

1866, ch. 230, § 2.  
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

*Miscellaneous Objects.*—To provide for the payment under existing laws for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

Secret-service fund: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, but merely a transfer on the books of the treasury, fifty thousand dollars.

To provide for the payment to Benn Pitman for a transcript of his phonographic copy of the record and proceedings of the court of inquiry in relation to the conduct of General D. C. Buell, while in command of the army in Kentucky and Tennessee, the sum of twelve hundred dollars.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers: To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late insurrection, five hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred, on the part of the United States, in the arbitration had between the United States and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents.

To provide for the erection of head-stones upon the graves of soldiers in the national cemeteries, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

For the establishment of an astronomical base, and continuance of military and geographical surveys and explorations west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, under the direction of the Secretary of War, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase and preparation of instruments for a proper observation of the transit of Venus, which is predicted to occur on the eighth of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of a commission, to be composed of the superintendent and two of the professors of mathematics of the navy attached to the naval observatory, the president of the national academy of sciences, and the superintendent of the coast survey: *Provided*, That no contracts or engagements shall be made for such instruments to an amount exceeding the sum hereby appropriated.

For pedestal for the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, au-

Penalty upon certain telegraph companies for refusing to transmit certain communications.  
Vol. xvi. p. 369.

Miscellaneous.  
Property lost in the military service.  
Secret service fund.

Benn Pitman.  
1872, ch. 311.  
*Ante*, p. 229

Military convicts at State penitentiaries.

Refunding to States expenses of raising volunteers.

Arbitration between the United States and the Green Bay, &c., Canal Co.

Headstones upon graves of soldiers, &c.

Surveys, &c., west of 100 west longitude.

Transit of Venus.

Commission.  
See *Post*, p. 514

Proviso.

Pedestal to

statue of General Scott.

Commissioners to international penitentiary congress; statistical congress.

Law library for Colorado territory.

Maps to illustrate the ninth census.

thorized by act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, forty-two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the United States commissioners to the International Penitentiary Congress at London, in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of the United States commissioners to the International Statistical Congress at Saint Petersburg, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide a law library for the territory of Colorado, two thousand five hundred dollars, said library to be selected by the chief justice of said Territory.

For preparing and printing a series of maps, not exceeding twenty in number, to illustrate graphically the quarto volumes of the ninth census, twenty-five thousand dollars.

#### UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy department.

Navy yards at Portsmouth;

*Navy-Yards.* — Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars; for repairs of floating docks, eighty thousand dollars; for permanent improvements, namely, for bridge connecting Seavey's island, four thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For constructing and testing experimental breech-loading boat-howitzers, ten thousand dollars.

Boston;

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Brooklyn;

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Philadelphia;

Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For repairs of all kinds, forty thousand dollars.

Washington;

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Norfolk;

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Pensacola;

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mare island.

Navy-yard, Mare island, California: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars; for repairs of floating-docks, one hundred thousand dollars; for permanent improvements, namely, for commencing dry-dock, two hundred thousand dollars; continuing quay-wall and wharves, thirty thousand dollars; continuation of rail-tracks, five thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Naval station at

League island;

Naval station at League island, Pennsylvania: For repairs and maintenance of embankments and for dredging, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

New London;

For naval station at New London, Connecticut: For building wharf, grading, for building storehouse, and for care and preservation of property, twenty thousand dollars.

Key West;

Naval station at Key West, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, fifteen thousand dollars.

Emergencies.

Emergencies at naval stations: For emergencies that may arise at naval stations, forty thousand dollars.

#### UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of agriculture.  
Building and grounds.

*Buildings and Grounds.* — For improvement of grounds: For labor, twelve thousand dollars; for heating-apparatus for new grapery, two thousand dollars; for material for roads and walks, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cast-iron labels for naming trees in arboretum, one hundred dollars; for tools, repairs, and blacksmithing, one thousand dollars; for draining-tiles for grounds, five hundred dollars; for terrace-walls,

two thousand five hundred dollars; for repairing fence around grounds, one thousand dollars; and for a furnace in the laboratory, four hundred dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Toward completing the museum under the charge of Professor Townsend Glover, three thousand dollars. Museum.

SEC. 2. That out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation (section twenty-seven of the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one) for more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby excepted from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 3. That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to return to the clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of Illinois the one-half of four hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and two dollars and sixteen cents paid to said secretary by said clerk as prize-money, in pursuance of a decree of said court made on the eleventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which decree was afterward, to wit, on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, held to be erroneous and set aside by said court, and said money ordered to be returned to said court for distribution to the lawful owners thereof; and to this end that the said secretary cause to be transferred the said sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents from the navy pension fund to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; the moneys so directed to be returned having been deposited to the credit of said fund on the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by warrant number one hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 4. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the account of William Kapus, collector of customs for the district of Alaska, to make an allowance for the compensation of Charles H. Pierce for services rendered in aid of the collection of the revenue from customs at the port of Oonalaska, in said district, of such sum as they may deem just and equitable for the time actually employed, not to exceed the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Standish and Ballard, attorneys, their account for defending the register and the receiver at Ionia, Michigan, the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 6. That in the settlement of judgments by the court of claims or the supreme court of the United States, hereafter to be rendered for captured or abandoned cotton, or in settlements for cotton seized subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay such judgments, or the amounts as ascertained upon such settlements in full without deduction on account of internal-revenue tax upon cotton.

SEC. 7. That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the accounts of the collector of customs for the port of Chicago, to allow him, as an ex-officio depository of moneys belonging to the United States, a credit for such sum or sums, in coin or currency, as may satisfactorily appear to have been held by him, as such depository, at the time of the fire in said city on the ninth and tenth days of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to have been lost or destroyed by fire.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

VOL. XVII. PUB. — 24

Part of unexpended balance of appropriation for life-saving, stations, &c., need not go to surplus fund. 1871, ch. 21, § 27. Ante, p. 12. 1870, ch. 251, § 5. Vol. xvi. p. 251. Repayment to clerk of district court for southern district of Illinois for amount paid to the secretary of the Treasury, as prize-money, under a decree of court, since declared erroneous.

In adjusting account of William Kapus, allowance to be made for pay of Charles H. Pierce.

Standish and Ballard.

Judgments of court of claims for captured, &c., cotton, &c., to be paid without deduction for internal revenue tax.

Collector of customs at Chicago to be allowed for certain moneys lost by the fire.

June 10, 1872. CHAP. CDXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations  
for the repair,  
&c., of public  
works on rivers  
and harbors.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named :

- Du Luth. For the improvement of Du Luth harbor, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended so as to injure the harbor of Superior City, Wisconsin.
- Superior City. For the improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.
- Marquette. For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.
- Menomonee. For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Ahnapee. For the improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Two Rivers. For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Sheboygan. For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, eighteen thousand dollars.
- Port Washington. For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Kenosha. For the improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.
- Chicago. For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, ninety thousand dollars.
- Calumet. For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.
- Michigan City. For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.
- New Buffalo. For the improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.
- Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for its property. For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed, in his communication to the House of Representatives dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.
- 1870, ch. 210.  
Vol. xvi. p. 189. Frankfort. For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Manistee. For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Pere Marquette. For the improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Pentwater. For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.
- White River. For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Muskegon. For the improvement of Muskegon harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.
- Grand Haven. For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.



For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Black Lake.
For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.	Saugatuck.
For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.	South Haven.
For the improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, three thousand dollars.	Saint Joseph.
For the improvement of Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to secure the right of way.	Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal.
For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.	Cheboygan.
For the improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Au Sable river.
For the improvement of Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.	Harbor of Refuge.
For the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.	Mouth of Black river.
For the improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, four thousand dollars.	Saint Clair flats.
For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.	Toledo.
For the improvement of Sandusky river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.	Sandusky river.
For the improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, thirteen thousand dollars.	Sandusky City.
For the improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.	Ashtabula.
For the improvement of Vermillion harbor, Ohio, five thousand dollars.	Vermillion.
For the improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.	Erie.
For the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Dunkirk.
For the improvement of Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.	Port Clinton.
For the improvement of Rocky River harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.	Rocky river.
For the improvement of Maumee river above Toledo, Ohio, seven thousand dollars.	Maumee river.
For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.	Monroe.
For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for building sea-wall at Buffalo.	Buffalo.
For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Olcott.
For the improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Oak Orchard.
For the improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Pultneyville.
For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.	Little Sodus.
For the improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.	Big Sodus.
For the improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.	Oswego.
For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Ogdensburgh.
For the improvement of Plattsburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.	Plattsburgh.

- Burlington. For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.
- Otter creek. For the improvement of Otter creek, Vermont, from Vergennes to its outlet on Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.
- Dredge, &c., boats on Upper Mississippi. For dredge and snag boats on the Upper Mississippi river, forty-two thousand dollars.
- Minnesota river. For the improvement of the Minnesota river, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.
- Des Moines rapids. For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.
- Rock Island rapids. For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.
- Falls of St. Anthony, &c. For the preservation of the Falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.
- Mississippi, Missouri, &c., rivers. For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, ninety thousand dollars; for improvement of the Little Missouri river, ten thousand dollars; for improvement of the Ouachita river, in Arkansas, sixty thousand dollars; and further improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.
- Monongahela river. For the improvement of the Monongahela river between Morgantown and New Geneva, in accordance with the plan submitted by General A. A. Humphreys in his report to the House of Representatives dated February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Ohio river. For the improvement of the Ohio river, and the harbors thereof, including the repair of the Cumberland dam, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Osage river. For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Currant river. For the improvement of Currant river, Missouri, five thousand dollars.
- Canal at Falls of Ohio. For the continuing the work on the canal at the Falls of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner, if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repair thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act, exceed five cents per ton.
- Mississippi river. For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the mouth of the Missouri river, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river, and the mouth of the Merrimac river, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Wabash river. For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana, commencing at its mouth, fifty thousand dollars.
- Tennessee river. For the continuation of the work now in progress on the Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, fifty thousand dollars.
- For the improvement of the Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Cumberland river. For the improvement of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.
- Mouth of Mississippi river. For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.
- Tones bayou. For the improvement of Tones bayou, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.
- Calcasieu pass. For improvement of Calcasieu pass, in the State of Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of bar in Galveston bay, ten thousand dollars, and for improvement of the harbor of Galveston, Texas, thirty-one thousand dollars.	Galveston bar, and harbor.
For the improvement of Cypress bayou, near Jefferson, Texas, ten thousand dollars.	Cypress bayou.
For the improvement of the Tangipahoa river, Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Tangipahoa river.
For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Red river.
For removing the wreck of the gunboat Oregon, in the Chifuncte river, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.	Wreck of gunboat Oregon.
For dredging the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Dredging at bar at Cedar Keys.
For dredging the bar at the mouth of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.	Saint John's river.
For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Mobile harbor and bay.
For the improvement of the ship-channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.	Charleston harbor.
For removing obstructions in Ashepoo river, South Carolina, one thousand three hundred dollars. And the amount of the appropriation made by act of Congress, approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, for removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, which remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated to remove wrecks obstructing navigation in Stono river, South Carolina, near Church flats.	Ashepoo river.
For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.	1870, ch. 240. Vol. xvi. p. 225.
For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river, and Chesapeake bay, one hundred thousand dollars.	Savannah.
For the improvement of the Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.	Baltimore.
For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.	Rappahannock river.
For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburg, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.	James river.
For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Appomattox river.
For the improvement of Accotink creek, Virginia, five thousand dollars.	Aquia creek.
For the improvement of the Roanoke river below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.	Accotink creek.
For the improvement of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.	Roanoke river.
For the improvement of Queenstown harbor, Maryland, six thousand dollars.	Cape Fear river.
For the improvement of Worton harbor, Maryland, twelve thousand dollars.	Queenstown.
For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.	Worton.
For the improvement of Northeast river, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.	Cambridge.
For the improvement of the Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.	Northeast river.
For clearing and improving the channel of the Schuylkill river from its mouth to the Chestnut-street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which sum sufficient is to be used for removing the rock between Locust street and the said bridge.	Wicomico river.
For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.	Schuylkill river.
For the repair of pier of the ice-harbor at New Castle, Delaware,	Wilmington.
	New Castle.

	and for building a new pier at said harbor, twenty-seven thousand dollars.
Delaware river.	For the improvement of Delaware river, between Trenton and Bordentown, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.
Hudson river.	For the improvement of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.
East river.	For the removal of obstructions in the East river, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
Providence river.	For the improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.
Pawtucket river.	For the improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.
Passaic river.	For the improvement of the Passaic river, between Newark and Passaic, New Jersey, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Port Clester.	For the improvement and removal of rocks in Port Clester harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.
Roundout.	For the improvement of Roundout harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.
Block Island.	For the improvement of the breakwater at Block island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.
Pawcatuck river.	For the improvement of Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.
Thames river.	For the improvement of the Thames river, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.
Connecticut river.	For the improvement of the Connecticut river below Hartford, Connecticut, including Saybrook bar at the mouth of the river, forty thousand dollars.
	For the improvement of the Connecticut river on or above Enfield falls and below Holyoke, twenty-five thousand dollars.
New Haven.	For the improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.
Housatonic river.	For the improvement of the Housatonic river, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.
Bridgeport.	For the improvement of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, forty thousand dollars.
Norwalk.	For the improvement of Norwalk harbor, Connecticut, between the stone bridge and the railroad drawbridge, ten thousand dollars.
Port Jefferson.	For the improvement of Port Jefferson harbor, Long island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
Peconic river.	For the improvement of Peconic river, Long island, New York, ten thousand dollars.
Huntington.	For the improvement of Huntington harbor, Long island, New York, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Narragausus river.	For the improvement of the Narragausus river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.
Sullivan river, &c.	For the improvement of Sullivan river and Sullivan falls, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Penobscot river.	For the improvement of the Penobscot river, Maine, forty thousand dollars.
Kennebec river.	For the improvement of the Kennebec river, Maine, eight thousand dollars.
Royals river.	For the improvement of Royals river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.
Portland.	For the improvement of Portland harbor and Back bay, Maine, forty-five thousand dollars.
Saco river.	For the improvement of Saco river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.
Richmond's Island.	For the improvement of Richmond's island, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.
Gloucester.	For removing rock in Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Boston.
For the improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Taunton river.
For the improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Plymouth.
For the improvement of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.	Edgartown.
For the improvement of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.	Provincetown.
For the improvement of Wells harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.	Wells.
For removal of rocks at entrance of Wellfleet harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.	Wellfleet.
For the improvement of the Merrimac river above Haverhill, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Merrimac river.
For the improvement of Duxbury harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Duxbury.
For the improvement of Wareham harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.	Wareham.
For the improvement of the Lower Willamette river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.	Lower Willamette river.
For the improvement of the Upper Columbia river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.	Upper Columbia river.
For the removal of Rincon rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, fifty thousand dollars.	San Francisco.
For the improvement of the breakwater at Wilmington, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Wilmington.
For the improvement of the Tombigbee river, ten thousand dollars.	Tombigbee river.
For removal of rocks at New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.	See <i>Post</i> , p. 562. [New Haven.]
For improvement of Cocheco river within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.	Cocheco river.
For improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.	Black river.
For surveys and examinations, with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Surveys, &c., for improvement of rivers and harbors.
SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York; for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukie river, Wisconsin; at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and Newport harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Orford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Louis Obispo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Occoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship-canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent Island narrows, Maryland; Saint Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river, between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the outlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river; west end of the pass at and near Blo Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of Sabine river in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river	

Examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at various points.

to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nuches river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nuches river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Pattonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina; Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor at Swanton, Vermont; harbor at Galveston, Texas; at Apalachicola river, from Chattahoochee, Florida, to Apalachicola; at Chattahoochee river, from Columbus, Georgia, to Chattahoochee, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahoochee, Florida; for survey of breakwater at Milford, Connecticut; mouth of Pine river, Michigan; the harbor of San Diego, California; mouth of Grand Calumet river, Indiana; Great Kanawha river, from the Great falls to the mouth, West Virginia; to complete the survey of the James river and Kanawha canal; for survey of Camden harbor, Maine; for a sea-wall or breakwater at Trinidad harbor, California; of the channel and bank at entrance of Salem harbor; on Merrimack river, Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Newburyport, including Duck Hole and Currier shoals; the New river, from the mouth of Greenbrier, in West Virginia, to the lead mines, in Wythe county, Virginia; at St. Helena bar, in the Columbia river, Oregon; for survey for the removal of wrecks of gun-boats, steamers, and other obstructions placed in Yazoo river during the war, and for the resurvey of Savannah harbor; the Delaware river between Trenton and Easton; for the survey of the river St. Mary's, in Ohio and Indiana; for the survey of the Minnesota river above the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, Minnesota.

In examinations or surveys, Secretary of War to ascertain amount of tonnage of commercial business the year previous, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That in the examinations or surveys of all points mentioned in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of tonnage of commercial business during the previous year at each point, together with such other facts as bear upon the question of the contemplated improvement, and that he communicate the same, together with his report of the examination or survey of such point, to Congress: *Provided*, That so much of the amount herewith appropriated for the survey of rivers and harbors as is requisite for contingencies, may be used for said purpose.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXVII. — *An act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications, and other Works of Defence.*

Appropriations for fortifications, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications and other works of defence, viz.:

Fort Gorges.	For Fort Gorges, Portland harbor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.
Fort Preble.	For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Fort Scammell.	For Fort Scammell, Portland harbor, Maine, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Battery on Portland head.	For battery on Portland head, Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Warren.	For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, eighty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Winthrop.	For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, sixty-four thousand dollars.
Fort Independence.	For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Fort Adams.	For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, eighty-five thousand dollars.	Fort Schuyler.
For fort on Willett's point, East river, New York, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort on Willett's point.
For Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York harbor, New York, seventeen thousand dollars.	Fort Wood.
For Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries in New York harbor, New York, forty thousand dollars.	Fort Hamilton, &c.
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, New York, thirty-two thousand dollars; and for completing the earth-work of the glacis and slopes in and about Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, fifty-one thousand dollars.	Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, &c.
For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, New York, seventeen thousand dollars.	Battery Hudson.
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, seventy-two thousand dollars.	Fort Mifflin.
For a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort opposite Fort Delaware.
For Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.	Fort McHenry.
For fort at Lazaretto point, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, thirteen thousand dollars.	Fort at Lazaretto point.
For Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.	Fort Foote.
For Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.	Fort Washington.
For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort Monroe.
For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.	Fort Moultrie.
For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.	Fort Sumter.
For Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.	Fort Jackson.
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Fort Pulaski.
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort Taylor.
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort Jefferson.
For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, sixty-four thousand dollars.	Fort Jackson.
For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort Saint Philip.
For fort at Fort point, entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, California, eighty-five thousand dollars.	Fort at Fort point.
For fort at Lime point, entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Fort at Lime point.
For fort at Alcatraz island, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.	Fort at Alcatraz Island.
For sea-coast mortar batteries, one hundred thousand dollars.	Sea-coast mortar batteries.
For permanent platforms for modern cannon of large caliber, fifty thousand dollars.	Platforms for modern cannon, &c.
For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
For surveys for military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Surveys for military defences.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John C. Beaumont.*

John C. Beaumont to be restored as captain on the active list; not entitled to additional back pay.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, restore John C. Beaumont to the position of captain on the active list, to take position at the foot of the list of captains: *Provided,* That that the passage of this act shall not entitle the said John C. Beaumont to draw any additional back pay.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXIX. — *An Act relative to retired Officers of the Army.*

Army officers retired, to be retired upon what rank.

Repeal of 1866, ch. 299, § 32.

Vol. xiv. p. 337.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all officers of the United States army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement, and the thirty-second section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXX. — *An Act to prevent and punish the Obstruction of the Administration of Justice in the Courts of the United States.*

Penalty for corruptly, or by force, or threats, &c., endeavoring to influence any grand or petit juror of any United States court in the discharge of his duty, or, &c.;

for attempting to influence any juror in a matter pending before the jury, by, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any person or persons shall corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit jury or juror of any court of the United States, in the discharge of his or their duty, or shall corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, according to the aggravation of the offence. And if any person or persons shall attempt to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his or their duties, by writing or sending to him any letter or letters, or any communication in print or writing in relation to such issue or matter, without the order previously obtained of the court before which the said juror is summoned, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment or information, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, according to the aggravation of the offence.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXI. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the final Adjustment of private Land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other Purposes."*

1860, ch. 188.  
Vol. xii. p. 85.

Provisions of act for adjusting private land-claims in Florida, &c., extended for three years.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same are hereby, extended, and the same shall continue in force for a period of three years from and after the passage of this act.



SEC. 2. That all persons claiming land as specified in the first section of said act may have their claims confirmed, in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act, in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed, from the date of the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed.

Claimants, if possession has been continuous since, &c., to have their claims confirmed.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, and to establish it as a Post-road.*

June 10, 1872.

1872, ch. 281.  
Ante, p. 215.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, being first thereto authorized by the legislatures of Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at or near the city of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge may be built across the Mississippi river, at, &c., Red Wing, Minnesota, and railway tracks be laid thereon;

not to interfere with navigation;  
suits to be tried where;

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

may be built as a drawbridge, or with continuous spans;  
if with continuous spans;

spans and piers;

if as a draw-bridge;

spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly, &c.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and post-route.

Right of way for postal-telegraph.  
All railway

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge

companies to  
have equal rights,  
&c.  
Terms.

Plans, &c., to  
be submitted to  
the Secretary of  
War.

Changes.

Act may be  
altered, &c.

shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction of said bridge that may be directed by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of certain public Property.*

June 10, 1872.

[Amended.  
1873, ch. 298.  
Post, p. 615.]

Secretary of  
War to sell to  
highest bidder  
the following  
arsenals:

Rome,  
Champlain,  
North Caro-  
lina,  
Mount Ver-  
non,  
Apalachicola,  
and certain  
captured lands,  
&c., in Louisi-  
ana, Texas, and  
Georgia.

Notice to be  
first given by  
advertisement,  
&c.

Terms of pay-  
ment.

Deeds to be  
executed.

Proceeds of  
sales after, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money, either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less, situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States," which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder-works erected by the so-called "confederate" government thereon: *Provided,* That no sale shall be made under this act until the time, terms, place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal papers printed at the capital of the State, and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands to be sold are situated, for the space of sixty days prior to the sale. If no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

SEC. 2. That the terms of payment for the property above directed to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one-fourth cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers; and the Secretary of War is empowered and required, on receiving the purchase-money in full, to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof, shall, upon receipt of the same, be paid by the Secretary of War into the Treasury.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXIV.—*An Act for the Restoration to Market of certain Lands in Michigan.* June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

Unsold lands of the Ottawa, &c., reservation in Michigan to be restored to market. Vol. xv. p. 621.

SEC. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

To be open to homestead entry by Indians only for six months.

Collector of customs to select for minor children, &c.

SEC. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

Bona fide settlers on such lands prior to Jan. 1, 1872, entitled to enter, &c.

SEC. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

Selections heretofore made by Indians, &c., to be patented to them.

Sales regularly made, &c., confirmed, &c.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by publishing notice of not less than thirty days, and after such restoration they shall be subject to the general laws governing the disposition of the public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That none of the lands herein mentioned shall be subject to or taken under any grant of lands for public works or improvements, or by any railroad company.

After six months remaining lands to be restored to market.

Lands not to be taken under land grants, &c.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXV.—*An Act to refund Duties paid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise remaining in Bond or Store on the first Day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.* June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to refund of duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June six, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing said Treasurer to re-

Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties to parties entitled under

1872, ch. 315, § 8. *Ante*, pp. 237, 238.

fund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.  
1869, ch. 124, § 6.  
Vol. xv. p. 318.

CHAP. CDXXXVI. — *An Act to repeal so much of Section six of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits Promotions in the Engineer Department of the Army.*

Law forbidding promotions, &c., in the engineer department repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the engineer department be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize promotion in said department above the grade of colonel.*

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.  
See *Ante*, pp. 17, 25, 30, 100, and *Post*, pp. 414, 536.  
Post-roads established in

CHAP. CDXXVII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-roads.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads:*

#### Alabama;

#### ALABAMA.

From Mitchell to Oswichee.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains and Edwardsville, to Kemp's Store.

From Edwardsville, via Bell's Mills, Arbacoochie, Slate Hill, and Wildwood, to Wedowee.

From Pine Apple to Cokeville.

From Oxford to Kemp's Creek.

From Dadeville, via Howell's Store, to Wetumpka.

#### Arkansas;

#### ARKANSAS.

From Taylor's Creek to Cherry Valley.

From Locksburg to Mineral Springs.

From Greensboro' to Powhatan.

From Big Flat to Pineville.

From Sycamore, via Table Rock, McClure's Mills, and Buffalo City, to Yellville.

From Conmeyer to Quitman.

From Dallas, via Eagle Gap, to Chacoville.

From Batesville, via Black Oak and Mount Olive, to Pineville.

From Antrim, via Okalona, Rome, Beech Creek, and Red Hill, to Camden.

From Fayetteville to Vinitia.

#### California.

#### CALIFORNIA.

From Hydesville, via Gibson's Store, Robinson's Store, Coutses Store, and Kickamakie, to Round Valley.

From Reno, in Nevada, to Greenville.

From Independence to Deep Springs.

From Havolah to Mineral Park, in Arizona.

From San Buenaventura to Hueneme.

From San Diego, via Spring Valley, Cagin Rancho, Valle de los Viegos, Guatary, and Stonewall Mine, to Julian Mines. Post-roads established in

From Merced, via Snellings and Coulterville, to Yosemite. California;

From Coultersville to La Grange.

From San Louis Rey, via Mount Fairview, to Temecula.

From Independence, via Toll House, Deep Spring Valley, and Slida Valley, to Gold Mountain.

From Modesta, via Horr's Ranch and Coultersville, to Yosemite.

From San Diego, via Pamil, San Pascual, Montserate, Wolf's Store, and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.

From Ballena to Oak Grove.

From Santa Clara, via Lexington, Summit House, San Lorenzo, and Felton, to Santa Cruz.

From Elk Grove, via Sheldon and Cosumnes, to Michigan Bar.

### COLORADO.

Colorado;

From Colorado Springs, via Easton, to Gomer's Mills.

From Puebla, via Huerfano Junction, Baggsville, and Los Animas, to Fort Lyon.

### DAKOTA.

Dakota;

From Yankton, via Green Island, Nebraska, to Cheyenne, in Wyoming.

From Yankton, via Todd's Ford, to Rockport.

From Medary to Lake Benton, in Minnesota.

From Vermillion, via Turnersville, to Wicklow.

### FLORIDA.

Florida;

From Orlando to Cross Prairie.

From Concord to Harrell, via Calvary, in Georgia.

From New Smyrna, via Spring Hill and Lake Beresford, to Hawkinsville.

From Cedar Keys to Sumpterville.

From Orlando, via Lake Marion and Fort Drum, to Saint Lucie.

From Key West, via Charlotte Harbor, to Tampa.

From Fort Mead to Charlotte Harbor.

From Okehumkee, via Sumpterville, to Brooksville.

From New Troy, via Cook's Hammock, to Deadman's Bay.

From Jacksonville, via Callahan, King's Ferry, Coleraine, and Trader's Hill, to Centre Village, Georgia.

### GEORGIA.

Georgia;

From Elberton, via Summervale, Cold Water, and Cedar Creek, to Hartwell.

From Penfield to Woodville.

From Boston, via Old Grooverville, Amacilla Station, to Monticello, Florida.

From Danielsville, via Pool's Grove and Antioch, to Elberton.

From Valdosta, via Long Pond, Swilley's Store, to Jennings Post-office, Florida.

From Dearing to Luther.

From Washington, via Baker's Ferry, to Elberton.

### ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

From Milford, via Ash Grove, to Buckley.

From Hull's Station, to Richfield.

From Eddyville, via Stonefort, to Sarahville.

From Opdyke, via Harris Grove, to Webb's Prairie.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
Illinois;

From Tamaroa, via Winfield, to Spring Garden.  
From McLeansboro, via McLansboro and Tamaroa Road, to Ewing.

Indiana;

#### INDIANA.

From West Lebanon, via Walnut Grove, to Boswell.  
From Lafayette, via Montmorency, Pond Grove, Oxford, Boswell, and Paxton, to Bloomington.

Iowa;

#### IOWA.

From Manson to Algona.  
From West Side, via Levey, Boyer Valley, and Eden, to Storm Lake.  
From Jacksonville, via Pond Valley to Cresco.  
From Chillicothe to Munterville.  
From Eldora, via State Centre, to Des Moines.  
From Cherokee to Sibley.  
From Levey to Sac City.  
From Centreville, via Walnut City and Iconium, to Tyrone.  
From Ottumwa, via Ormanville, to Unionville.  
From College Springs to Achison, in Missouri.  
From Delhi to Hartwick.

Kansas;

#### KANSAS.

From Neodosha, via Sternerton, Jerett, and Longton, to Elk Falls.  
From Osborne City, via valley of the Solomon, to west line of the State.  
From Salina, via Lindsburg and Hutchinson, to Pomeroy.  
From Jewell City, via Burr Oaks, to Red Cloud.  
From Eureka, via Christiana, to Cottonwood Falls.  
From Belleplain to Oxford.  
From Jewell City, via Aurora, to Beloit.  
From Concordia, via Aurora, to Cawker City, in Mitchell county.  
From Hutchinson, via Sherman Pomeroy, to Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory.

Kentucky;

#### KENTUCKY.

From Mayfield, via Cuba and Dukedom, to Dresden.  
From Whitesburg to Prestonburg.  
From Jamestown to Cumberland City.  
From Greensburg, via Vaughn's Store, to Edmonton.

Maryland;

#### MARYLAND.

From Cumberland to Bottle Run Tannery.  
From Wolfsville to Smithburg.

Massachusetts;

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

From Oak Bluffs Landing to Edgartown.  
From Greenfield to Conwa[y].

Maine;

#### MAINE.

From East Bradford to South La Grange.

Michigan;

#### MICHIGAN.

From Ionia to Easton.

Minnesota.

#### MINNESOTA.

From Benson to Indian Agency, at Big Stone Lake.  
From Cosmos, via Birch Coolie, to Beaver Falls.

From Montevideo, via Clastes Falls, to Morris.  
From Blooming Prairie to Waltham.

Post roads es-  
tablished in

### MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi;

From Brookville to Pickensville.  
From Greenville to Rolling Fork.  
From Cartersville, via Burnt Mills, Burton's, and Hickory Plains, to Marietta.  
From Cold Water, via Taylor's Store, to Tunica Bluff.  
From Shubuta to Brookhaven.  
From Hernando, via Eudora, to De Soto Front.  
From Iuka to Pikesville.  
From Paulding, via Etahoma and Laconia, to Taylorville.  
From Vernon, via Woodbine, to Satartia.  
From Morton to Polkville.  
From Bolton to Brownsville.

### MISSOURI.

Missouri;

From Crocker to Lima Creek.  
From California, via Jamestown, Prairie Houce, Gooches Mills, and Overton, to Rocheport.  
From Cornelia, via Burnett's Station, to Windsor.  
From Nevada to Moundville.  
From Linn, via Mount Ariel, to Owen's Mills.  
From Little Osage, via Metz, Prior's Creek, and Duncan, to Barnesville.  
From O'Fallon to Wellsburg.  
From Wellsburg, via Chain-of-Rocks, to Old Monroe.  
From New Hope to Falmouth.  
From Georgia, via Galesburg, to Minersville.  
From Willow Springs, via Richville, to Buffalo City.  
From Columbia, via Stephens' Store and Millersburg, to Fulton.  
From Iberia to Dixon.  
From West Plains, via Speers Mills, to Gainesville.  
From West Plains to Mountain Home.  
From Salem, via Carpentersville, Sammensville, Harlem's Mills, Cross Roads, and Layo Store, to West Plains.  
From Maysville to Rochester.  
From Frankford, on St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad, via Spencersburg, to Curryville.

### NEW YORK.

New York,

From Kelloggsville to New Hope.  
From New Bremen, via Beaver Falls, to Croghan.  
From Franklinville to Elgin.  
From Panama to North Clymer.  
From Hedgesville to Rathbunville.  
From Masonville, via East Masonville, to Sidney Centre.  
From Windham Centre to Jewett.  
From Ellenville to Drown'd Lands.  
From Mayfield, via Cranberry Creek, to Northville.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hamp-  
shire.

From Harrisville, via Pottersville, to Keene.

Post-roads es-  
tablished in  
North Caro-  
lina;

# NORTH CAROLINA.

From Mull Store to Happy Home.  
From Black River Chapel to Kelley's Cove.

Nevada;

# NEVADA.

From Austin to Lida.  
From Montezuma, via Alida, to Gold Mountain.

Nebraska;

# NEBRASKA.

From Kearney Station, via Fort Kearney, Republican City, to Truesdale and Hays' City, in Kansas.  
From North Platte, via Stockville, to Hays' City, in Kansas.  
From Exeter, via Empire, Glengary, and Jersey City, to Big Sandy.

New Jersey;

# NEW JERSEY.

From Meshanic, via Allendale and Rock Mills, to Blawenburgh.  
From Dover to Mine Hill.  
From Walpack Centre to Branchville.

Ohio;

# OHIO.

From Frazersburg, via West Carlisle, to New Guilford.  
From Mount Airy to New Baltimore.  
From Blue Rock to Young Hickory.  
From St. Clair to Calcutta.  
From Whipple to Masterton.  
From Salem Centre, via Danville, to Kyger.

Pennsylvania;

# PENNSYLVANIA.

From Harrisonville, via Sype's Mills and Needmore, to Warfordsburg.  
From Bloomsburg, via Mordansville, Rohesburg, and Stillwater, to Benton.  
From New Brighton, via Bush Creek, to Barrisville.  
From Jackson Corners to Philipsburg.  
From Pocono to Houser's Mills.  
From State-Lick, via McVill, to North Buffalo.  
From McIntire to Ralston.

Maryland;

# MARYLAND.

From Fairview to Cearfoss Cross-Roads.  
From Wolfsville to Smithburg.  
From Middletown to Beallsville.

South Caro-  
lina.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Union Court-House, via Burnt Factory, to Woodruff.  
From Spartanburg to Gowansville.  
From Walhalla, via Colonel's Fork, Bachelor's Retreat, Orkeney Snow Creek, and Warsaw, to Walhalla.

Texas;

# TEXAS.

From Cleburne to George's Creek.

Tennessee.

# TENNESSEE.

From Richland Station to Lafayette.  
From Brentwood, via Millview, to Hardison.



From Dover to Tobacco Point.  
 From Waynesboro', via Copeland, Martin's Mills, Giles Mills, and Lowryville, to Hamburg.  
 From Troy, via Millenville, to Tiptonville.  
 From Trezevant, via McLemaresville, to Terry.  
 From Asheville, via West Fork of Ivy and Upper Laurel and Indian Creek, to Jonesboro'.  
 From Lawrenceburg, via Newburg, to Centreville.  
 From Lawrenceburg to Waynesboro'.

Post-roads established in Tennessee;

VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Summerfield, via Spring Valley, to Stephens Creek.  
 From Blacksburg, via Prices Fork, to Cowan's Mills.  
 From Baptist Valley to Knob.  
 From Independence, via Tongs Gap, Clems Branch, and Flat Ridge, to Rye Valley.  
 From Laurel Grove to Cartersburg.  
 From Buffalo Gap to Deerfield.  
 From Mount Airy Depot to Davis's Mill.  
 From Martin's Station to Drapers Valley.  
 From Vicker's Switch to Price's Fork.

VERMONT.

Vermont;

From Marshfield to Cabot.  
 From Norrisville to South Danville.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin;

From Galesville to North Bend.

WYOMING.

Wyoming;

From Rawlin's Springs to Seminole City.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia.

From Pennsborough to Henry Fings, on Grass Run.  
 From Winfield to Scott Depot, on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.  
 From Manns Ferry to Union.  
 From Kanawha C. H., via Copenhavens Mill, to Walton.  
 APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Construction of a Custom-house, bonded Warehouse, and Post-office at Port Huron, Michigan.* June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Michigan, a suitable lot of ground in the city of Port Huron, State of Michigan, and to cause to be erected thereon a building suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, bonded warehouse, and other government offices in that city; the lot of land and the building thereon, when completed, upon plans to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the land shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Michigan shall cede its jurisdiction over the same and relinquish the right to tax or assess the same while the United States shall be the possessor thereof.

Site to be obtained at Port Huron, Mich., for custom-house, &c.

Land and buildings not to cost over, &c.  
 No money to be appropriated until, &c.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872. CHAP. CDXXIX. — *An Act appropriating ten thousand Dollars for a Statue of General John A. Rawlins.*

Appropriation  
for statue of  
General John A.  
Rawlins.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to procure a life-sized statue of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, to be placed as a centre-piece of a fountain in Franklin square, the design to be approved of by the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, the architect of the Capitol extension, and the librarian of Congress.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872. CHAP. CDXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency.*  
See 1873, ch. 319.  
Post, p. 623.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the members of the tribe of Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf have presented their petition earnestly requesting that a sale be made of their lands, premises, assets, and other property in the State of Kansas, and that the proceeds thereof be distributed in severalty to the present members of said tribe, their heirs or assigns: Therefore,

Inventory to  
be taken of the  
unsold lands,  
and certain other  
property of the  
Ottawa Indians  
of Blanchard's  
Fork and Roche  
de Bœuf.  
Vol. xii. p. 1238.  
Vol. xv. p. 518;

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and required to have an inventory taken of all the lands and appurtenances thereto appertaining, remaining unsold, mentioned in the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and said tribe of Indians, concluded June twenty-fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and proclaimed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or acquired, held, or controlled under authority conferred by said article, including any lands formerly trust-lands, belonging to said tribe, purchased and held by the trustees provided for in said article, including also any land acquired by the trustees of the Ottawa University under authority of the twelfth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Senecas, mixed Senecas, Shawnees, and other Indians, or in any other manner; together, also, with the section of land reserved under the provisions of said article of the treaty aforesaid for the location of a school and the appurtenances thereto appertaining; also, of all bonds, notes, mortgages, moneys, credits, assets, and other property arising from sales heretofore made of lands mentioned in the said sixth article of said treaty or from sale of lands purchased by the trustees provided for therein, or from any other source, and the said lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, and assets, and other property aforesaid shall be inventoried and appraised by three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the inventory and appraisement of said lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, moneys, credits, assets, and other property aforesaid as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required forthwith to take possession for the United States, advertise and sell the same upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That such advertisement shall be inserted once in each week for four weeks successively, in a newspaper published and having general circulation in Franklin county, Kansas, and for the same length of time in the State paper of Kansas, published at the city of Topeka, State of Kansas: *And provided further,* That no bid shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such premises and other property: *And provided further,* That said bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, personal property, and assets shall be sold in separate parcels, and the lands shall be sold in parcels of not more than one hundred and sixty acres

and appraise-  
ment thereof to  
be made.

Such lands and  
property to be  
advertised for  
sale and sold;  
how adver-  
tised;  
mode of sale.

No one to pur-  
chase more than,  
&c.

each; and no purchaser shall be permitted to purchase more than one quarter section thereof. Upon the payment of the purchase-money of said lands upon the terms and conditions aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be issued to the purchaser or purchasers patents for the same. Such lands and the whole thereof shall be subject to taxation as other lands in the State of Kansas are taxable, notwithstanding any provisions of law heretofore existing. The said commissioners are authorized to examine, under oath, any person or persons touching the property, credits, or assets hereinbefore mentioned, and to compel the production of such books, or other testimony as may pertain to the same; and for this purpose they are, and each of them is, hereby empowered to administer all necessary oaths, and the trustees acting under said sixth article of said treaty are hereby required upon demand, to account to said commissioners for all moneys, property, choses in action or assets, of any description that may be now, or at any time heretofore has been in their possession or or under their control, and the trust created by virtue of said article is hereby discharged, vacated, and declared at an end; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve the said trustees, or any of them, from any liability incurred in the management or disposition of said property or any part thereof. The proceeds of such sales shall be paid to the several members of the said tribe, their heirs or assigns, per capita; and in case any of the members of said tribe are minors, then such sums of money as are due or coming to them from such proceeds shall be paid to the guardian of such minors appointed under the laws of the State of Kansas. The commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travel and other necessary expenses, and the said sums and expenses shall be paid out of the funds arising from the sales of the property herein provided to be disposed of.

Patents for purchasers.

Lands to be subject to taxation in Kansas. Power of commissioners to appraise in making examinations as to said property.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Compensation of commissioners;

to be paid from sales.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXI. — *An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint one or more Commissioners to represent the Government of the United States at the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, and Fine Arts, to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one or more agents to represent the government of the United States at the international exposition of agriculture, industry, and fine arts, to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three: *Provided*, That such appointments shall not impose on this government any liability for the expense which they may occasion.

President may appoint agents to represent the United States at the international exposition at Vienna. Proviso.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXII. — *An Act confirming and extending a Patent-right to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rights described in the letters-patent granted on the fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company, of the county of Eau Claire, and State of Wisconsin, and citizens of the United States, to an invention therein described and referred to, be granted, confirmed, and extended to the said Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company, their heirs and assigns, for the full term of seventeen years from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding that said invention may have been to some extent possessed and enjoyed

Letters-patent heretofore granted to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Co. extended.

Rights, &c.,  
heretofore sold.

Persons who  
had erected such  
machine, &c.,  
for more than,  
&c., to have the  
right to use that  
specific machine.

by the public prior to the date of the application for said letters-patent, which was filed on the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, said invention so granted and confirmed being described in said letters and application as an "Improved device for sheering booms—letters-patent number eighty thousand six hundred and sixty-three, dated August fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight—Levi W. Pond, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, assignor to himself and Eau Claire Lumber Company, of same place:" *Provided*, That all rights and privileges heretofore sold and granted by said patentees to make, construct, use, or vend the said invention, and not forfeited by the purchasers or grantees, shall inure to, and be enjoyed by, such purchasers or grantees respectively as fully and upon the same conditions, during the period hereby granted, as for the term that did exist when such sale or grant was made.

SEC. 2. That any person who had, more than two years prior to the date of the application for said letters-patent, bona fide erected or constructed any such machine or structure for the purpose of putting said invention into use in any of its modifications, shall have and enjoy the right of using said invention in any such specific machine or structure so actually erected more than two years prior to the date of said application for said letters-patent as aforesaid, in all respects as though this act had not been passed: *Provided, however*, That no person without grant or license from said patentees, or their assigns, shall have or enjoy by virtue of this act any other or greater privileges or rights than he would have or enjoy if this act had not been passed.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXIII. — *An Act to provide for the Erection of a Building suitable for the Use of the United States Courts, Post-office, and other necessary Government Offices, at Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Suitable building  
to be erected  
at Raleigh, N. C.

Court-house,  
post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

Plans and  
estimates.  
Limit to cost.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected a suitable building with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, for the use and accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office, and other offices of the government. And for such purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that the whole expenditure for the erection and completion of the said building shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

1864, ch. 95.  
Vol. xiii. p. 85.  
1867, ch. 150.  
Vol. xiv. p. 426.

CHAP. CDXXXIV. — *An Act amendatory of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amendatory of 'An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana,' approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."*

Legislative  
assemblies of  
territories of the  
United States  
may by general  
laws permit cor-  
porations to be  
formed for certain  
purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first section of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act amendatory of 'An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana,' approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four," so far as relates to incorporations which have been, or which may hereafter be, created and organized for the business of mining, manufacturing, or other industrial pursuits, on the construction or operation of railroads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any benevolent, charitable or scientific association, and for all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution

of the United States, under the general incorporation laws of any Territory of the United States, shall be construed as having authorized and as authorizing the legislative assemblies of the Territories of the United States, by general incorporation acts, to permit persons to associate together as bodies corporate for purposes above named.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXV. — *An Act to reimburse the State of Nevada for Expenses incurred while a Territory in Purchase of a Prison and in Support of United States Courts.* June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be received in full payment of all claims against the United States for expenses incurred by said Territory of Nevada.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Tribes of Indians in the northern Superintendency.* June 10, 1872.  
See Post, p. 517.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That with the consent and concurrence of the Omaha tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, not exceeding fifty thousand acres, to be taken from the western part thereof, and to be separated from the remaining portion of said reservation by a line running along the section lines from north to south. The said lands so separated shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Omaha tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale for cash in hand; and sealed proposals, duly invited by public advertisements, shall be received for the same for tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, and also for the entire body offered; and he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to accept the proposal for the entire tract, or the highest bids for separate tracts, whichever shall be deemed best for the interests of the Indians: *Provided*, That no bids for separate tracts shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such tract, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; or for the entire tract which shall be less than the aggregate appraised value of the same, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use in improving and fencing farms, building houses, purchasing implements of agriculture and live stock, and in establishing and supporting schools: *Provided also*, That not more than twenty-five per centum of the principal of the aggregate amount of sales of said lands shall be expended in any one year: *Provided*, That no sale shall be approved unless the average sales of each of said parcels of said land shall be at least two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 2. That with the consent and concurrence of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if nec-

Nevada to be reimbursed for expenses of courts and a prison, incurred while a territory.

Western part of reservation of the Omahas in Nebraska to be separated and surveyed, if, &c.;

to be appraised.

Proposals for purchase for cash, as a whole or in tracts, to be invited by advertisement.

Best bid to be accepted.

Certain bids to be rejected.

Proceeds of sale to be placed to credit of the Indians, at interest, except, &c.,

Provisos.

Portion of the reservation of the Pawnees in Nebraska to be

separated and surveyed and appraised.

Proposals for purchase to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Part of the reservation of the Otoe and Missouri Indians to be separated, surveyed, and appraised.

Proposals for purchase for cash to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Part of the reservation of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians to be separated, surveyed, and appraised.

Proposals for purchase for cash, to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Patents for lands sold under

essary, a portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, not exceeding fifty thousand acres, to be taken from that part of said reservation lying south of Loup Fork. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the said Pawnee tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That with the consent and concurrence of the Otoe and Missouri tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion of their reservation lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, not exceeding eighty thousand acres, to be taken from the western part thereof, lying west of the Big Blue river, part of said tract lying in the State of Nebraska, and part lying in the State of Kansas. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Otoe and Missouri tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That with the consent and concurrence of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion or the whole of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, containing about sixteen thousand acres. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act, or for their removal to the Indian Territory or elsewhere, in case they desire to remove.

SEC. 5. That in all patents of lands sold under authority of this act, there shall be inserted a clause forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating

liquors on said lands, under pain of forfeiture of title thereto; and due notice of this provision shall be given in the advertisement offering said lands for sale.

SEC. 6. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of this act, shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of eight dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travelling and other necessary expenses.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

this act to contain a clause prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors thereon, under, &c.  
Notice thereof in advertisement.  
Pay of appraisers of lands under this act.

CHAP. CDXXXVII. — *An Act to grant the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company.*

June 10, 1872.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of aiding the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, to construct and operate a railroad from the town of Elko to the town of Hamilton city, all in Nevada, the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is, hereby, granted to said Eastern Nevada Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad as proposed; and the right is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road where it may pass through the public domain; also, all necessary ground for station buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water stations, not to exceed twenty acres, not mineral lands, for each ten miles of the entire length of said road: *Provided*, That the right herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass.

Right of way through the public lands granted to the Eastern Nevada R. R. Co.;

and to take material from adjacent lands.

Extent of grant.

Other roads may be built through any defile.

SEC. 2. That the acceptance of this act by the said Eastern Nevada Railroad Company shall be signified in writing, under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within one year after the passage of this act, and not afterward, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior; and within the same period the said company shall also file with said Secretary of the Interior a map of the definite location of the entire line of the road, and the said secretary shall thereupon take the requisite steps, by withdrawal or otherwise, to protect said right of way: *Provided, however*, That the entire line of said road, in manner in accordance with its charter, shall be fully completed within two years from date of approval of this act, or in default thereof, the right of way hereby granted shall be forfeited and revert to the United States.

Act to be accepted in writing within one year, and map of location filed.

Entire road to be completed within two years.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.





# RESOLUTIONS.

---

[No. 1.] *Joint Resolution donating certain condemned Cannon for a Soldiers' Monument.* Jan. 16, 1872.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, to issue and deliver six condemned cannon and twenty-four cannon balls to the corporate authorities of the town of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place.

APPROVED, January 16, 1872.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Erection of a colossal Statue of the late Admiral Farragut.* April 16, 1872.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the committees on public buildings and grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, instructed to inspect all models for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut that may be presented to them on or before the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and select therefrom, within thirty days thereafter, the one that in their judgment shall be the most faithful likeness in form and feature, and the most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of the said admiral; and that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to contract with the sculptor who shall have prepared the model so selected, for a colossal statue of the said admiral, at a cost not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be erected in Farragut square, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in such other place as he may designate: *Provided,* That if no such model shall be presented on or before the time designated which the said committees shall agree upon as a work of art entirely worthy as a tribute of the nation to the naval hero whose memory it is proposed to commemorate, they may reject any and all so presented, and report the fact to their respective houses.

APPROVED, April 16, 1872.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Cannon for the Erection of a Soldiers' Monument at Mound City, Illinois.* April 22, 1872.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of Illinois four pieces of condemned brass cannon, and thirty round shot of proper size, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at Mound city, Illinois.

APPROVED, April 22, 1872.

[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution appointing Commissioners to inquire into Depredations on the Frontiers of the State of Texas.* May 7, 1872.

WHEREAS there are complaints of many depredations having been committed for several years past upon the frontiers of the State of Texas, by

Preamble.

bands of Indians and Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande river into the State of Texas, murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity, and destroying or carrying away the property of the citizens of said State; as also that bands of Indians have committed and continue to commit like depredations on the property, lives, and liberty of the citizens along the northern and northwestern frontiers of said State: Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint three persons to act as commissioners to inquire into the extent and character of said depredations, by whom committed, their residence, or country inhabited by them, the persons murdered or carried into captivity, the character and value of the property destroyed or carried away, from what portions of said State, and to whom the same belonged.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, as soon as practicable, to proceed to the frontiers of said State, and take the testimony, under oath, of such witnesses as may appear before them, after having given notice for ten days previous, by publication in the nearest newspaper, of the time and place of their meeting, of all such depredations, when, where, by, and upon whom committed, and shall make up and transmit to the President full reports of their said investigations.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be entitled to and receive as compensation for their services, the sum of ten dollars per day each, and their travelling expenses to each, for and during the time they shall be engaged in said service; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to pay the expenses of said investigation and said commissioners.

APPROVED, May 7, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

[No. 6.] *Joint Resolution providing for a more effective System of Quarantine on the Southern and Gulf Coasts.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is inefficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section: Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports; and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the surgeon-general, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

APPROVED, June 6, 1872.