
PROCLAMATIONS

MADE BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 22, 1873.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under the pretence that William P. Kellogg, the present executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Preamble.

Whereas it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and supreme courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and

Whereas Congress, at its late session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said executive and his associates then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency; and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve the public peace.

Turbulent and disorderly persons in Louisiana commanded to disperse. &c., within twenty days.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Thirty-third Article of a Treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, it was provided that "Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other ;"

And whereas by the first section of an Act entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries," it is provided "that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence ;"

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol a conference held by them at the Department of State in Washington, on the 7th day of June, 1873, in the following language :

"Protocol of a conference held at Washington, on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

"Whereas it is provided by Article XXXIII of the Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows :

"ARTICLE XXXIII.

"The foregoing Articles, XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the

July 1, 1873.

Preamble.
Vol. xvii, p. 863.

1873, ch. 213, vol.
xvii, p. 482.

“ expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same ; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward : ”

“ And whereas, in accordance with the stipulations of the above recited Article, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain in the 35th and 36th years of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled ‘ An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America : ’

“ And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in the fifth session of the First Parliament, held in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign, and assented to in Her Majesty’s name, by the Governor General, on the fourteenth day of June, 1872, intituled ‘ An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871 : ’

“ And whereas an Act was passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward’s Island and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony on the 29th day of June, 1872, intituled ‘ An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871 : ’

“ And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved on the first day of March, 1873, by the President of the United States, intituled ‘ An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to fisheries : ’

“ The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty aforesaid into operation, have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward’s Island on the one part, and by the Congress of the United States on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America of the 8th of May, 1871, will take effect on the First day of July next.

“ In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals. ”

“ Done in duplicate at Washington, this Seventh day of June, 1873.

(SEAL.)

(Signed)

“ HAMILTON FISH.

(SEAL.)

(Signed)

“ EDWD. THORNTON.”

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward’s Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said Treaty as contained in Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth of said Treaty. Evidence received of passage of laws to carry Treaty into effect

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

July 3, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1871, ch. 105, vol.
xvi, p. 470.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for a National Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows :

"That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held ; and he shall communicate to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries ;"

And whereas His Excellency the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1873, inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and for the exclusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition ;

And whereas the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held :

Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia from April 19 to October 19, 1876.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

Celebration and exhibition recommended to all nations.

And, in the interest of peace, civilization, and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States ; and, in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of [SEAL.] the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

Sept. 22, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given me on the 13th day of September current, by the Marquis de Noailles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, that on and after

the first day of October next, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from whatever country, will be subject to no other duties or imposts than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from countries of its origin, or from any other country in French vessels:

Now therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first day of October next, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels either from the countries of its origin, or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

Discriminating duties on merchandise imported in French vessels discontinued.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Oct. 14, 1873.

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies which He has bestowed upon us.

Preamble.

Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions, health has been among the many blessings enjoyed. Tranquillity at home and peace with other nations have prevailed.

Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited rewards.

Gradually, but under the providence of God surely, as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife.

For these and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, and with our thanksgiving for blessings we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary sufferings.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

Nov. 27, 1873, set for a day of thanksgiving.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-[SEAL.] three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

May 15, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas certain turbulent and disorderly persons, pretending that Elisha Baxter, the present executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such executive, and other authorities of said State; and

Whereas said Elisha Baxter has been declared duly elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and ought by its citizens to be considered as the lawful executive thereof; and

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas said Elisha Baxter, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence; and

Whereas the General Assembly of said State was convened in extra session at the capital thereof on the 11th instant, pursuant to a call made by said Elisha Baxter, and both houses thereof have passed a joint resolution also applying to me to protect the State against domestic violence; and

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Turbulent and disorderly persons in Arkansas commanded to disperse, &c., within ten days.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within ten days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the lawful authority of said executive and the other constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 29, 1874.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the thirty-third article of a treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, it was provided that "Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States, on the other:"

Preamble.
Vol. xvii, p. 863.

And whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty aforesaid "that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty:"

And whereas by the second section of an act, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries," it is provided:

1873, ch. 213, vol. xvii, p. 482.

"That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation, by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty:"

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol of a conference held by them at the Department of State in Washington on the 28th day of May, 1874, in the following language:

"Protocol of a conference held at Washington on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

"Whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows:

"ARTICLE XXXII.

"It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of

“ Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Par-
 “ liament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the
 “ United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their
 “ laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this
 “ article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by
 “ law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall
 “ not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty ?”

“ And whereas an act was passed by the Senate and House of Repre-
 “ sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled and
 “ approved on the first day of March, 1873, by the President of the United
 “ States, entitled ‘An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty
 “ between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of
 “ Washington the eighth of May, 1871, relating to fisheries,’ by which
 “ act it is provided :

“ Section 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its
 “ consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the
 “ said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that
 “ colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall
 “ pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated arti-
 “ cles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland,
 “ shall be admitted into the United States free of duty from and after
 “ the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, de-
 “ claring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of New-
 “ foundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the
 “ provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive,
 “ of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the
 “ full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so
 “ admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to
 “ twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall
 “ remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article
 “ thirty-third of said treaty ?”

“ And whereas an act was passed by the Governor, Legislative Council,
 “ and Assembly of Newfoundland, in legislative session convened, in
 “ the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty’s reign, and assented to by Her
 “ Majesty on the twelfth day of May, 1874, intituled ‘An Act to carry
 “ into effect the provisions of the treaty of Washington as far as they
 “ relate to this colony ?”

“ The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United
 “ States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her
 “ Majesty’s most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the
 “ most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty’s Envoy
 “ Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of
 “ America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective govern-
 “ ments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the
 “ laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and
 “ Articles XXX and XXXII, of the treaty aforesaid into operation, have
 “ been passed by the Congress of the United States on the one part,
 “ and by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament
 “ of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward’s Island and the
 “ Legislature of Newfoundland on the other, hereby declare that Articles
 “ XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX, of the treaty between
 “ the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty shall take
 “ effect in accordance with Article XXXIII of said treaty between the
 “ citizens of the United States of America and Her Majesty’s subjects in
 “ the colony of Newfoundland, on the first day of June next.

“ In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol, and
 “ have hereunto affixed their seals.

“ Done in duplicate at Washington, this twenty-eighth day of May,
 “ 1874.

“ [L. s.]
 “ [L. s.]

“ HAMILTON FISH.
 “ EDWD. THORNTON.”

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislature of Newfoundland have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty.

Evidence received of laws to carry treaty into effect.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sept. 15, 1874.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State government of Louisiana, and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Preamble.

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces, as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve the public peace.

Turbulent and disorderly persons in Louisiana commanded to disperse.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

No. 9.

Oct. 27, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations, and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman; the land has been free from pestilence; internal order is being maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other.

Nov. 26, 1874, set
for a day of thanks-
giving.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving, and praise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of October, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President;
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 10.

Oct. 29, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, pursuant to the second section of the act of Congress approved the 23d of March last, entitled "An act to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions and Egypt, established or to be established under the authority of the Sublime Porte and of the government of Egypt," the President is authorized, for the benefit of American citizens residing in the Turkish dominions, to accept the recent law of the Ottoman Porte ceding the right of foreigners possessing immovable property in said dominions;

And whereas, pursuant to the authority thus in me vested, I have authorized George H. Boker, accredited as Minister Resident of the United States to the Ottoman Porte, to sign, on behalf of this Government, the Protocol accepting the law aforesaid of the said Ottoman Porte; which Protocol and law are, word for word, as follows:

[Translation.]

The United States of America and His Majesty the Sultan being desirous to establish by a special act the agreement entered upon between them regarding the admission of American citizens to the right

1874, ch. 62, ante
23.

of holding real estate granted to foreigners by the law promulgated on the 7th of Sepher, 1284, (January 18, 1867,) have authorized:

The President of the United States of America, George H. Boker, Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Sublime Porte, and

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency A. Aarifi Pasha, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Protocol which follows:

PROTOCOL.

Protocol.

The law granting foreigners the right of holding real estate does not interfere with the immunities specified by the treaties, and which will continue to protect the person and the movable property of foreigners who may become owners of real estate.

Rights of foreigners in Ottoman Empire, as to domicile, &c.

As the exercise of this right of possessing real property may induce foreigners to establish themselves in larger numbers in the Ottoman Empire, the Imperial government thinks it proper to anticipate and to prevent the difficulties to which the application of this law may give rise in certain localities. Such is the object of the arrangements which follow.

The domicile of any person residing upon the Ottoman soil being inviolable, and as no one can enter it without the consent of the owner, except by virtue of orders emanating from competent authority, and with the assistance of the magistrate or functionary invested with the necessary powers, the residence of foreigners is inviolable on the same principle, in conformity with the treaties, and the agents of the public force cannot enter it without the assistance of the consul or of the delegate of the consul of the power on which the foreigner depends.

By residence we understand the house of inhabitation and its dependencies: that is to say, the out-houses, courts, gardens, and neighboring enclosures, to the exclusion of all other parts of the property.

In the localities distant by less than nine hours' journey from the consular residence, the agents of the public force cannot enter the residence of a foreigner without the assistance of a consul, as was before said.

On his part the consul is bound to give his immediate assistance to the local authority, so as not to let six hours elapse between the moment which he may be informed and the moment of his departure, or the departure of his delegate, so that the action of the authorities may never be suspended more than twenty-four hours.

In the localities distant by nine hours or more than nine hours of travel from the residence of the consular agent, the agents of the public force may, on the request of the local authority, and with the assistance of three members of the Council of the Elders of the Commune, enter into the residence of a foreigner, without being assisted by the consular agent, but only in case of urgency, and for the search and the proof of the crime of murder, of attempt at murder, of incendiarism, of armed robbery either with infraction or by night in an inhabited house, of armed rebellion, and of the fabrication of counterfeit money; and this entry may be made whether the crime was committed by a foreigner or by an Ottoman subject, and whether it took place in the residence of a foreigner or not in his residence, or in any other place.

These regulations are not applicable but to the parts of the real estate which constitute the residence, as it has been heretofore defined.

Beyond the residence, the action of the police shall be exercised freely and without reserve; but in case a person charged with crime or offence should be arrested, and the accused shall be a foreigner, the immunities attached to his person shall be observed in respect to him.

The functionary or the officer charged with the accomplishment of a domiciliary visit, in the exceptional circumstances determined before, and the members of the Council of Elders who shall assist him will be obliged to make out a *procès-verbal* of the domiciliary visit, and to communicate it immediately to the superior authority under whose jurisdiction

tion they are, and the latter shall transmit it to the nearest consular agent, without delay.

A special regulation will be promulgated by the Sublime Porte, to determine the mode of action of the local police in the several cases provided heretofore.

In localities more distant than nine hours' travel from the residence of the consular agent, in which the law of the judicial organization of the Velayet may be in force, foreigners shall be tried without the assistance of the consular delegate by the Council of Elders fulfilling the function of justices of the peace, and by the tribunal of the canton, as well for actions not exceeding one thousand piastres as for offences entailing a fine of five hundred piastres only at the maximum.

Foreigners shall have, in any case, the right of appeal to the tribunal of the arrondissement against the judgments issued as above stated, and the appeal shall be followed and judged with the assistance of the consul, in conformity with the treaties.

The appeal shall always suspend the execution of a sentence.

In all cases the forcible execution of the judgments, issued on the conditions determined heretofore, shall not take place without the cooperation of the consul or of his delegate.

The Imperial government will enact a law which shall determine the rules of procedure to be observed by the parties, in the application of the preceding regulations.

Foreigners, in whatever locality they may be, may freely submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Council of Elders or of the tribunal of the canton, without the assistance of the consul, in cases which do not exceed the competency of these councils or tribunals, reserving always the right of appeal before the tribunal of the arrondissement, where the case may be brought and tried with the assistance of the consul or his delegate.

The consent of a foreigner to be tried as above stated, without the assistance of his consul, shall always be given in writing, and in advance of all procedure.

It is well understood that all these restrictions do not concern cases which have for their object questions of real estate, which shall be tried and determined under the conditions established by the law.

The right of defence and the publicity of the hearings shall be assured in all cases to foreigners who may appear before the Ottoman tribunals, as well as to Ottoman subjects.

The preceding dispositions shall remain in force until the revision of the ancient treaties, a revision which the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the right to bring about hereafter by an understanding between it and the friendly Powers.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Protocol, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Constantinople the eleventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed:) A. AARIFI. [L. s.] (Signed:) GEO. H. BOKER. [L. s.]

[Translation.]

Law conceding to foreigners the right of holding real estate in the Ottoman Empire.

Imperial Rescript.—Let it be done in conformity with the contents. 7
Sephir, 1284, (January 18, 1867.)

Right of holding real estate in Ottoman Empire.

With the object of developing the prosperity of the country, to put an end to the difficulties, to the abuses, and to the uncertainties which have arisen on the subject of the right of foreigners to hold property in the Ottoman Empire, and to complete, in accordance with a precise

regulation, the safeguards which are due to financial interests and to administrative action, the following legislative enactments have been promulgated by the order of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan:

ART. I. Foreigners are admitted, by the same privilege as Ottoman subjects, and without any other restriction, to enjoy the right of holding real estate, whether in the city or the country, throughout the empire, with the exception of the province of Hédjaz, by submitting themselves to the laws and the regulations which govern Ottoman subjects, as is hereafter stated.

This arrangement does not concern subjects of Ottoman birth who have changed their nationality, who shall be governed in this matter by a special law.

ART. II. Foreigners, proprietors of real estate, in town or in country, are in consequence placed upon terms of equality with Ottoman subjects in all things that concern their landed property.

The legal effect of this equality is—

1st. To oblige them to conform to all the laws and regulations of the police or of the municipality which govern at present or may govern hereafter the enjoyment, the transmission, the alienation, and the hypothecation of landed property.

2d. To pay all charges and taxes under whatever form or denomination they may be, that are levied, or may be levied hereafter, upon city or country property.

3d. To render them directly amenable to the Ottoman civil tribunals in all questions relating to landed property, and in all real actions, whether as plaintiffs or as defendants, even when either party is a foreigner. In short, they are in all things to hold real estate by the same title, on the same condition, and under the same forms as Ottoman owners, and without being able to avail themselves of their personal nationality, except under the reserve of the immunities attached to their persons and their movable goods, according to the treaties.

ART. III. In case of the bankruptcy of a foreigner possessing real estate, the assignees of the bankrupt may apply to the authorities and to the Ottoman civil tribunals requiring the sale of the real estate possessed by the bankrupt and which by its nature and according to law is responsible for the debts of the owner.

The same course shall be followed when a foreigner shall have obtained against another foreigner owning real estate a judgment of condemnation before a foreign tribunal.

For the execution of this judgment against the real estate of his debtor, he shall apply to the competent Ottoman authorities, in order to obtain the sale of that real estate, which is responsible for the debts of the owner; and this judgment shall be executed by the Ottoman authorities and tribunals only after they have decided that the real estate of which the sale is required really belongs to the category of that property which may be sold for the payment of debt.

ART. IV. Foreigners have the privilege to dispose, by donation or by testament, of that real estate of which such disposition is permitted by law.

As to that real estate of which they may not have disposed, or of which the law does not permit them to dispose by gift or testament, its succession shall be governed in accordance with Ottoman law.

ART. V. All foreigners shall enjoy the privileges of the present law as soon as the Powers on which they depend shall agree to the arrangements proposed by the Sublime Porte for the exercise of the right to hold real estate.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Protocol and Law to be made public for the information and guidance of citizens of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Proclamation.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 11.

Dec. 21, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence; and

Whereas it is provided by the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of the State of Mississippi, now in session, have represented to me, in a concurrent resolution of that body, that several of the legally elected officers of Warren County, in said State, are prevented from executing the duties of their respective offices by force and violence—that the public buildings and records of said county have been taken into the possession of, and are now held by, lawless and unauthorized persons—that many peaceable citizens of said county have been killed, and others have been compelled to abandon, and remain away from, their homes and families—that illegal and riotous seizures and imprisonments have been made by such lawless persons—and, further, that a large number of armed men from adjacent States have invaded Mississippi to aid such lawless persons, and are still ready to give them such aid; and

Whereas it is further represented as aforesaid, by said legislature, that the courts of said county cannot be held, and that the Governor of said State has no sufficient force at his command to execute the laws thereof in said county and suppress said violence, without causing a conflict of races and endangering life and property to an alarming extent; and

Whereas the said legislature, as aforesaid, have made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas the laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purposes aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby command said disorderly and turbulent persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from the date hereof, and that they refrain from forcible resistance to

Turbulent and disorderly persons in Mississippi commanded to disperse.

the laws, and submit themselves peaceably to the lawful authorities of said county and State.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 12.

Feb. 17, 1875.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fifth day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fifth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Proclamation to convene Senate of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

