

Alien of forbidden classes not to land, except, &c.

Hearing of inspector's charge.

Bond of master or owner, &c., of vessels, for return of forbidden immigrants.

Return of forbidden immigrant by collector in certain cases.

Forfeiture of vessel for violations of this act.

without his permission, for any alien to leave any such vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign country until the inspection shall have been had and the result certified as herein provided; and at no time thereafter shall any alien certified to by the inspecting officer as being of either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, be allowed to land in the United States, except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law. If any person shall feel aggrieved by the certificate of such inspecting officer stating him or her to be within either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, and shall apply for release or other remedy to any proper court or judge, then it shall be the duty of the collector at said port of entry to detain said vessel until a hearing and determination of the matter are had, to the end that if the said inspector shall be found to be in accordance with this section and sustained, the obnoxious person or persons shall be returned on board of said vessel, and shall not thereafter be permitted to land, unless the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel shall give bond and security, to be approved by the court or judge hearing the cause, in the sum of five hundred dollars for each such person permitted to land, conditioned for the return of such person, within six months from the date thereof, to the country whence his or her emigration shall have taken place, or unless the vessel bringing such obnoxious person or persons shall be forfeited, in which event the proceeds of such forfeiture shall be paid over to the collector of the port of arrival, and applied by him, as far as necessary, to the return of such person or persons to his or her own country within the said period of six months. And for all violations of this act, the vessel, by the acts, omissions, or connivance of the owners, master, or other custodian, or the consignees of which the same are committed, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be proceeded against as in cases of frauds against the revenue laws, for which forfeiture is prescribed by existing law.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

March 3, 1875.

**CHAP. 142.**—An act to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Department, how constituted.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Adjutant General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general; two assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels; four assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonels; and ten assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors.

Repeal of part of 1869, c. 124, s. 6, v. 15, p. 318.

**SEC. 2.** That so much of section six of the 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 applies to the Adjutant General's Department, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

R. S., 1194, p. 212.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

March 3, 1875.

**CHAP. 143.**—An act authorizing the coinage of a twenty cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States.

Twenty-cent silver coin.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to the coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three a coin of silver of the denomination of twenty-cents and of the weight of five grams.

1873, c. 131, v. 17, p. 424.  
R. S., Title xxxvii, p. 697.

SEC. 2. That the twenty cent piece shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Legal tender, for what sums.

SEC. 3. That in adjusting the weight of the twenty-cent piece, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one and one half grains; and in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent and by the superintendent to the depositor the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed two hundredths of an ounce in one thousand pieces.

Deviation from standard weight.

SEC. 4. That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the coinage of the same, shall, as far as applicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coin herein authorized whether the said laws are penal or otherwise and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or abasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating the process of coining and the preparation therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

Existing laws applicable to twenty-cent coin.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

CHAP. 144.—An act to punish certain larcenies, and the receivers of stolen goods.

March 3, 1875.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who shall embezzle, steal, or purloin any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever, of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof before the district or circuit court of the United States in the district wherein said offense may have been committed, or into which he shall carry or have in possession of said property so embezzled, stolen, or purloined, shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court before which he shall be convicted.

Embezzling, stealing, &c., from United States deeded felony; penalty.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall receive, conceal, or aid in concealing, or have, or retain in his possession with intent to convert to his own use or gain, any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever, of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of the United States, which has theretofore been embezzled, stolen, or purloined from the United States by any other person, knowing the same to have been so embezzled, stolen, or purloined, such person shall, on conviction before the circuit or district court of the United States in the district wherein he may have such property, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, one or both, at the discretion of the court before which he shall be convicted; and such receiver may be tried either before or after the conviction of the principal felon, but if the party has been convicted, then the judgment against him shall be conclusive evidence in the prosecution against such receiver that the property of the United States therein described has been embezzled, stolen, or purloined.

Knowingly receiving, concealing, &c., stolen, &c., property of the United States; penalty.

May be tried before or after conviction of principal.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

CHAP. 145.—An act to provide for deductions from the terms of sentence of United States prisoners.

March 3, 1875.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all prisoners who have been, or shall hereafter be, convicted of any offence against the laws of the United States, and confined, in execution of the judgment or sentence upon such conviction, in any prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory which has no system of commutation for its own prisoners, shall have a deduction from their several terms of sentence of five days in

Deductions from terms of sentence of certain United States prisoners.