
PROCLAMATIONS

MADE BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

June 2, 1875.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the VIIIth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington the eighth of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy one, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain," approved June 23d, 1874, it is provided that the judges of the court created by this act shall convene in the city of Washington as soon as conveniently may be after their appointment; and the said court shall exist for one year from the date of its first convening and organizing; and should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the said court before the expiration of the said one year, the President may, by proclamation, extend the time of the duration thereof to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the said one year; and in such case all the provisions of this act shall be taken and held to be the same as though the continuance of the said court had been originally fixed by this act at the limit to which it may be thus extended."

Preamble.

And whereas it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me that the said court convened on the 22d of July, 1874, and that a large portion of the business of said court still remains undisposed of, and that it is found impracticable to complete the work of the said court before the expiration of the said one year from its first convening and organizing,

Now therefore, be it known, that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the said VIIIth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby extend the time of the duration of said "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims," for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July, A. D. 1875.

Duration of the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims" extended for six months from July 22, 1875.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of June A. D. 1875, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-
[SEAL.] ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 2.

Oct. 27, 1875.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year.

Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and the extent of our obligation to the Father of all mercies.

We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year.

By His continuing mercy, civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders, labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity.

Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Nov. 25, 1875, set
for a day of thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits and from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and, in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favor.

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 27th day of October, in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

March 27, 1876.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas by the first section of an Act 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," approved March 23, 1874, it was enacted as follows: "That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government, or that of Egypt, has organized other tribunals on a basis likely to secure to citizens of the United States, in their dominions, the same impartial justice which they now enjoy there under the judicial functions exercised by the Minister, Consuls, and other functionaries of the United States, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled 'An Act to carry

“into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Persia and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes,’ he is hereby authorized to suspend the operations of said acts as to the dominions in which such tribunals may be organized, so far as the jurisdiction of said tribunals may embrace matters now cognizable by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in said dominions, and to notify the Government of the Sublime Porte, or that of Egypt, or either of them, that the United States, during such suspension, will as aforesaid accept for their citizens the jurisdiction of the tribunals aforesaid over citizens of the United States which has heretofore been exercised by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States.”

And whereas satisfactory information has been received by me that the Government of Egypt has organized other tribunals on a basis likely to secure to citizens of the United States in the dominions subject to such government the impartial justice which they now enjoy there under the judicial functions exercised by the Minister, Consul or other functionaries of the United States, pursuant to the said Act of Congress approved June 22, 1860.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by the said act approved March 23, 1874, do hereby suspend during the pleasure of the President the operation of the said Act approved June 22, 1860, as to the said dominions, subject to the Government of Egypt in which such tribunals have been organized so far as the jurisdiction of said tribunals may embrace matters now cognizable by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in said dominions, except as to cases actually commenced before the date hereof.

Judicial functions of ministers, consuls, &c., in Egypt suspended.

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 March, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 25, 1876.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March, last, which resolution is as follows:

Preamble.

“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be, and is hereby, recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the Clerk’s office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence.”

And whereas it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States:

Publishing resolution of Congress recommending general assemblies of the people of each county in the Union.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 5.

June 26, 1876.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

The Centennial Anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the Powers of the Earth seems to demand an exceptional observance.

The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the thirteen colonies and three millions of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were then offered.

It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a Nation a grateful acknowledgment should be made to Almighty God for the protection and the bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country.

Religious services recommended on 4th of July, 1876.

I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the approaching Fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further, in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and religious associations may be most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a Nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor and of His protection.

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-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Aug. 1, 1876.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by an Act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, authorize the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form for themselves out of said Territory a State Government with the name of the State of Colorado, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, upon certain conditions in said act specified;

And whereas it was provided by said act of Congress that the convention elected by the people of said Territory to frame a State constitution should, when assembled for that purpose and after organization, declare on behalf of the people that they adopt the constitution of the United States, and should also provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and that the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States;

And whereas it was further provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of the Territory of Colorado should, by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of said Territory for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at which election the lawful voters of said new State should vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of said election should be made to the acting Governor of the Territory, who with the Chief Justice and United States Attorney of said Territory or any two of them should canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes should be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting Governor should certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it should be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress;

And whereas it has been certified to me by the acting Governor of said Territory of Colorado, that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a constitution for said proposed State has been adopted, and the same ratified by a majority of the legal voters of said proposed new State in accordance with the conditions prescribed by said act of Congress;

And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and of the declaration and ordinance required by said act has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

Colorado proclaimed a State of the Union.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 7.

Sept. 9, 1876.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Ante, p. 625.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas by Article V of a Convention concluded at Washington upon the 30th day of January, 1875, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, it was provided as follows, viz :

Convention of
January 30, 1875,
with Hawaiian
Islands.

“ The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given and the ratifications of the Convention having been exchanged as provided in Article VI, the Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation ; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give 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 term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.”

Ante, pp. 200, 627.

And whereas such Convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the United States, and a law to carry the same into operation has been passed by the Congress of the United States, and the ratifications of the Convention have been exchanged as provided in Article VI thereof :

Protocol of conference of September 9, 1876.

And whereas the Acting Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol a conference held by them at Washington, on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the following language :

“ Whereas it is provided by Article V of the Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands concerning commercial reciprocity, signed at Washington on the 30th day of January, 1875, as follows :

“ ‘ ARTICLE V. The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until the law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the Convention having been exchanged as provided in Article VI, the Convention shall remain

“in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give 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 term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.”

“And whereas the said Convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States:

“And whereas an act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, entitled ‘An act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, signed on the thirtieth day of January eighteen hundred and seventy-five,’ which was approved on the 15th day of August in the year 1876:

Ante, p. 200.

“And whereas an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled ‘An act to carry into effect a Convention between His Majesty the King and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 30th day of January, 1875,’ which was duly approved on the 18th day of July, in the year 1876:

“And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention have been exchanged as provided in Article VI:

“The undersigned, William Hunter, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, and his Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, have met together at Washington, and having found the said Convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and that the laws required to carry the said Treaty into operation have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America on the one part and by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, hereby declare that the Convention aforesaid, concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, will take effect on the date hereof:”

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do declare that the said Convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and that the necessary legislation has been passed to carry the same into effect, and that the ratifications of the Convention have been exchanged as provided in Article VI.

Convention declared to be in operation.

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

Done in the city of Washington this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first:

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

W. HUNTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

Oct. 17, 1876.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State known as "Rifle Clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice;

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 by laws in pursuance of the above 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 due application to me in the premises 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 all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations and 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 the laws and preserve the 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 seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States one hundred and one.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Turbulent and disorderly persons in South Carolina commanded to disperse.

No. 9.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Oct. 26, 1876.

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof.

Preamble.

We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed.

In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfil the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law.

It is moreover especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His Divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next, to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and, laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship, and observe such day as a day of Thanksgiving and rest.

November 30, 1876, set for a day of thanksgiving.

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-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 10.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 2, 1877.

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 instant, 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.

Special session of Senate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

