[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION to transfer an appropriation for the public printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to transfer from the paper fund, under "appropriations for printing and binding for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," as follows: For public printing, ninety thousand dollars; for public binding, sixty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 24, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the construction of the Rock Island bridge.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That, in the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress, across the Mississippi River, between Rock Island and the city of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single-track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers: *Provided,* That in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a convention defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exequatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Consular officers, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punishes it as such; from military billetings, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If however, they are citizens of the State where they reside, or own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICLE IV.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such a consular officer is needed he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consul generals, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, consulate, or vice consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, &c., &. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capitol of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls vice consuls and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice consuls, and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls vice-consuls, and consular agents, may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside and even all contracts between the later, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular officer may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew or ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities; and the consuls of Belgium in the United State may apply in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interest of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

[seal.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness 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 seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-[seal] fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State*

TREATY

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES

AND THE

KINGDOM OF WURTTEMBERG.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Stuttgart, on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Wurttemberg, and from Wurttemberg to the territory of the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, his Minister of the royal house and foreign affairs, Charles Baron Varnbuler, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Wurtemberg, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by Wurttemberg to be American citizens and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Wurttemberg, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between Wurttemberg and the United States the 16 June, 1852 / 13 October, 1853, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Wurttemberger, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Wurtemberg without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in Wurttemberg, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Wurtemberg, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Wurtemberg. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg with the consent of the Chambers of the kingdom, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stuttgart as soon as possible, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stuttgart the twenty seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEO. BANCROFT.

[seal.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness 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 seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-[seal] fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State*

AN ACT to authorize officers of the executive departments to administer oaths in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That any officer, or clerk of any of the executive departments of the government, who shall be lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud on the government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have power to administer oaths to affidavits taken in the course of any such investigation.

Approved, March 7, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the proviso of an act entitled "An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Approved, March 8, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Committee of Rock Island County, Illinois, certain condemned ordnance.

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 place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Committee at Rock Island, Illinois twelve pieces of condemned ordnance from the arsenal of Rock Island, for the purpose of completing the soldiers' monument and appurtenances at said city of Rock Island.

Approved, March 9th, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to the end of the second section thereof the following, to wit: "*Provided,* That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Port Huron in perpetuity, for public grounds, to be designated and known as 'Pine Grove Park,' all that portion of said military reserve known and described as follows, to wit: commencing at a point on the St. Clair river bank, being north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, one chain and seventy five links from the southeast corner of Fort Gratiot military cemetery; thence south sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes west, eleven chains and fifteen links, at right angles with and to intersect the east line of Harrington avenue, so called; thence south twenty nine degrees and five minutes east, along the east line of said avenue, twenty chains; thence north sixty degrees and fifty-five minutes east, at right angles with said avenue, to the United States boundary line in the St. Clair river; thence northerly along said boundary line to a point at which the northerly line of the above described 'Pine Grove Park' extended in a right line easterly would intersect the same; thence westerly along said extended northerly line to the place of beginning Containing twenty and ninety hundreth acres of land, together with the river front adjoining thereto."

Approved, March 18, 1870.

AN ACT to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the apportionment of members of the legislative assemblies of the Territory of Arizona, elected and convened in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, made by the governor in accordance with the laws of said Territory, be, and is hereby, declared legal and valid under the organic act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an election for members of the next legislative assembly, and for all townships, county, and district officers, and for delegate to the forty second Congress of the United States, shall be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and the governor shall order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day. In said proclamation he shall declare the number of members of each branch of the legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled, and such apportionment shall be based upon the population as shown by the census to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, under the law of the United States, and if such census is not completed in time, then apportionment shall be made according to the population as shown by the best information to be obtained. Said election shall be conducted in conformity to the laws of the Territory and of Congress; and the term of office of all townships, county, and district officers shall expire upon the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and that of all officers elected as herein provided shall begin upon the first day of January eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons thus elected to the next legislative assembly shall meet at the Capitol on the second Wednesday in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor shall fill by appointment all vacancies in townships, county, or district offices in said Territory, until the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy; and until the same time he may remove township, county, and district officers, and fill their places whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That justices of the peace in said Territory of Arizona shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy where the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed three hundred dollars.

Approved, March 23, 1870.

AN ACT prescribing the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That whenever any State shall have been, or may be, in default in the payment of interest or principal on investments in stocks or bonds issued or guaranteed by such State and held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of any moneys due on any account from the United States to such State, and to apply the same to the payment of such principal and interest, or either, or to the reimbursement, with interest thereon, of moneys advanced by the United States on account of interest due on such stocks or bonds.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT relating to acknowledgements of deeds or other instruments of writing in the District of Columbia.

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 acknowledgement of any deed, contract, bond, or power of attorney, concerning lands in the District of Columbia, hereafter made before one justice of the peace only, either in said District or any State or Territory of the United States, shall be held and deemed as valid and effectual for all purposes, as though such acknowledgement had been made before two or more justices of the peace.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT to extend the time for the completion of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, authorized by the act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and to change the location in the city of Washington along the bank of the canal.

Whereas a charter was granted by an act of Congress, approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, giving to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company the privilege of constructing a lateral branch of their railroad into the District of Columbia and the city of Washington; and whereas under the said act the time for the completion of said lateral branch was within four years from the passage of the act and as the work on the line of the road within the city of Washington is very heavy and will consume a long time in its construction; and whereas the work has already been delayed in submitting the plans and location to Congress for their approval: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the seventh section of the 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 be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the time for the completion of the said lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company, if it shall so elect, is hereby authorized to adopt a line in the city of Washington from some point west of East Fourth street, in the line designated in the act of Congress approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along South K street, thence crossing to and passing along the south bank of the canal, to South Capitol street, and thence northwestwardly to Virginia avenue, there intersecting and passing along the line described in said act approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as passing along Virginia avenue northwestwardly to the intersection of South C and West Ninth street.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Charles Spear, Paul Stevens, W. H. Tenney, William L Wall, William H. Philp, George H. Plant, J. L. Savage, D. C. Forney, H. Kilbourne, S. P. Brown, Alexander Ray, A. H. Herr, John Pearson, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Washington Mail Steamboat Company.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. And each corporator shall be individually liable, during the time he is a stockholder, for all debts of the company, to the amount of his stock therein, and for one year after any transfer of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of steamers between the cities of Washington and Norfolk and other ports.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is also authorized to buy, build, charter, or run steamers, and to purchase, hold, and grant such real, personal, or mixed estate as may be necessary to cary into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and buildings thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal; and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations, or granted under this act, and may issue bonds of the denomination of not less than one hundred dollars, in an amount not exceeding one-half of the capital stock of said company.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as the stockholders in general meeting shall elect, and such agents as may be appointed by the board of directors. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company at such time and place in the city of Washington as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company, once elected, shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the issuing and transfer of the stock and general management of the business of said company.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Silas L. Loomis, Robert Reyburn, Harvey Lindsly, Byron Sunderland, O. O. Howard, Sayles J. Bowen, D. W. Anderson, Lewis Clephane, Geo. A. Balloch, Lafayette C. Loomis, Joseph T. Johnson, S. P. Brown, and Charles, S. English, their associates and successors, are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the Washington General Hospital and Asylum of the District of Columbia; and by that name they shall be, and are hereby, made capable in law to prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to purchase, lease, receive, hold, improve, possess, and enjoy, and the same to sell, grant, demise, and dispose of personal and real property as they may deem for the best interest and welfare of the hospital; to have full power and right to make and ordain all by-laws for the government of said corporation and hospital not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and to have and enjoy full power and all the right of opening and keeping a hospital and asylum in the District of Columbia for the care of sick, wounded, and invalid persons and children: *Provided,* That the annual income of said corporation shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that all the real and personal property of said hospital and asylum shall be held, used, and devoted exclusively to the purpose before named; *And provided further,* That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT amendatory of the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, approved January ten, eighteen hundred and fifty five, be so amended as to authorize the interest on the premium notes held by said company to accumulate to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; and also to authorize said company to acquire and hold real estate, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, cash value, at any one time.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

AN ACT to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

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 incorporate a Fire Insurance Company, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one; and the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and the act entitled "An act to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown," approved the twenty-seventh of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and extended from the date of the expiration of the last mentioned act, until the repeal of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of section eight of the original charter as restricts the company to having its office in Georgetown, District of Columbia, is hereby amended so as to permit the company to remove its place of business to Washington, District of Columbia, if it so elects.

Approved, March 25, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, SIGNED AT FLORENCE THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER A. D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVEN.

An Additional Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, by closed mail, via England, shall be as follows:

For letters from the United States, ten cents.

For letters from Italy, fifty-five centesimi.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States Office, shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of Articles 5 and 12 of the convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eight day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 8th of November, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[seal] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, *Postmaster General of the United States*
BARBAVARA, *Director General*

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[seal] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE NETHERLANDS, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR 1867.

An Additional Convention, between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article 8 of convention of the twenty-sixth day of September, 1967, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, ten cents (U. S.)
2. On letters from the Netherlands, twenty-five cents, (Dutch.)

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of Articles 5 and 14 of the convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Offices of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty-sixth of September, 1867, shall come into operation on the first day of February next.

Done in duplicate, and signed at the Hague the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the twenty-ninth day of the same month.

[seal] JNO A J CRESWELL, *Postmaster General of the United States.*
J. P. HOFSTEDE, *Chief Director of Post of the Netherlands.*

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President: U. S. GRAT.

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON. *January 29 1870.*

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF THE POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND BELGIUM, SIGNED AT BRUSSELS THE 21st OF AUGUST, A. D. 1867.

An Additional Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Brittain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows:

1. On prepaid letters from the United States, ten cents.
2. On prepaid letters from Belgium, fifty centimes.

And, for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States Office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of Articles 5 and 14 of the convention between the United States and Belgium, signed in Brussels the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceeding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention, which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of the 21st of August, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington this 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[Seal] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General of the United States.
[Seal] MAURICE DELFOSSE.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Seal] U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, March 1st, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED ON THE 7TH—24TH NOVEMBER, 1868 BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The general Postoffice of the United States of America and the general Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting, by means of an additional Convention, a reduction in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon paid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be three pence per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce. Reciprocally, the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, shall be six cents per fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Postoffice shall account to the United States Postoffice for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States, and for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; and the United States Postoffice shall account to the British Postoffice for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom, and for ten cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3.

Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of three pence, to be retained by the British Postoffice; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid; received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Postoffice.

ARTICLE 4.

The charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom or through the United States, shall be computed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE 5.

The conditions of the Convention between the general Postoffice of the United Kingdom and the general Postoffice of the United States, signed in London the 7th day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are contrary to the preceding articles, are repealed.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention, which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of 7th—24th November, 1868, shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1870.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in London the fourteenth day of the same month.

[Seal.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General of the United States.
[Seal.] HARTINGTON, Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the aforegoing Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President, U. S. GRANT

HAMILTON FISH Secretary of State.
Washington, December 31, 1869.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION]

JOINT RESOLUTION expressing the sympathy of Congress at the death of Major General George H. Thomas.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major General George H. Thomas, endeared to the country by a series of unbroken, patriotic services during a period of thirty years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That his distinguished career in the defence of his country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constitute a record in life made memorable in death.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will attest the sympathy of Congress at this national bereavement.

Approved, April 5th 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21]

A RESOLUTION directing the Librarian of Congress to return to the Executor of Thomas Jefferson certain private papers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to return to the Executor of Thomas Jefferson such of the papers of said Jefferson now in possession of the Government as upon examination shall be deemed of a private character, reserving such as may be regarded public in their character, and report the same to the Committee on the Library.

Approved, April 6th, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22]

A RESOLUTION relating to officers of the Soldiers' Home.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law passed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, prohibiting the assignment of retired army officers to duty, shall not apply to officers selected by the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for duty at that institution, such selection being approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That they receive from the Government only the pay and emoluments allowed by law to retired officers.

Approved, April 6th, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

JOINT RESOLUTION directing an inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer "Oneida."

Whereas, on the 24th day of January last, the United States steamer "Oneida," when leaving the port of Yokohama, Japan, came in collision with the British Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer, "Bombay," and sunk almost instantly, with the loss of nearly all her officers and the greater part of her men; and whereas the Navy Department has been unable, in answer to a request of the House of Representatives, to communicate any detailed or satisfactory information touching the circumstances of the loss, beyond its extent and the number of casualties; and whereas it appears that no full and impartial and satisfactory investigation has been made into the cause of the disaster, or into the conduct of the parties implicated in it: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, with the least practicable delay, order an inquiry to be made into the particulars of the loss of said United States steamer "Oneida," and of her officers and men, including the subsequent conduct of the Captain of the steamer "Bombay," with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision by which she was destroyed, and for the destruction of life which attended the catastrophe, and make report of the same to Congress.

Approved, April 7th, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the printing for the use of the Department of State, of additional copies of documents emanating from the Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, in addition to the number of copies of documents emanating from the Department of State which may be ordered to be printed by either house of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to cause to be printed for the use of that department five hundred copies of every such document, when requested to do so by the Secretary of State: *Provided,* That the expense of the same shall in no single case exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, April 16th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT to admit the State of Texas to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Texas have framed and adopted a Constitution of State Government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Texas elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Texas is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided,* That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be:) or such person shall, in like manner, take, subscribe and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths or affirmations shall be taken before, and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further,* That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office: *And provided further* That the State of Texas is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the Constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided,* That any alteration of said constitution prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Texas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, March 30th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the consent of the United States is hereby given to James Pollock, Morton McMichael, Thomas S. Speakman, Alexander G Cattell, Presly B. O'Neill, William Moore, Edward Bettle, Henry L. Bonsall, George S. Woodhull, Simon Cameron, P. C. Brink, James Page, H. M. Phillips, John C. Gibson, Hector Orr, Charles Cox, Thomas Shaw, William Nicholson, Reynell Coates, James H. Orne, Edwin H. Fitler, William H. Kern, Nathan Hilles, Robert E Randall, Marmaduke B Taylor, Sinnickson Chew, and their associates, first having obtained an act of incorporation by either the State of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, to erect a bridge with diverging roadways and double draws, over and across the Delaware River, between the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, at any time within six years after the passage of this act: *Provided,* That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as to not obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river: *And provided also,* That the consent of the said States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall be first had and obtained by act of incorporation or otherwise

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification, the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location. But until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify said company of the same, the bridge shall not be built.

Approved, April 6th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT authorizing the corporation of the City of Washington to set apart portions of streets and avenues as parks for trees and walks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the City of Washington be, and hereby is, authorized to set apart from time to time, as parks, to be adorned with shade trees, walks, and enclosed with curbstones, not exceeding one-half the width of any and all avenues and streets in the said city of Washington, leaving a roadway of not less than thirty-five feet in width in the centre of said avenues and streets, or two such roadways on each side of the park in the centre of the same; and said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect special taxes in such equal and just manner as said corporation may determine, in particular wards, parts or sections of the city, or upon all property bordering upon avenues, streets and alleys, which shall have been so improved, sufficient in amount to pay the actual cost thereof: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Indiana avenues, nor to Four-and-a-half street between the City Hall and Pennsylvania avenue: *And Provided further,* That nothing in this act shall authorize the occupancy of any portion of the public streets or avenues for private purposes

Approved, April 6th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 34]

AN ACT declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the protection of an inlet for a water works tunnel about to be constructed by said city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the City of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, to erect and maintain in Lake Erie, at such distance from the shore thereof as may be necessary, a crib for the protection of an inlet shaft for an underlake water works tunnel about to be constructed for the purpose of supplying said city with pure water: *Provided* That said crib shall be furnished with a beacon light, which beacon-light shall be kept lighted at all such seasons and hours as the light on the pier at the entrance of Cuyahoga River.

Approved, April 13th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 35]

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal year ending June thirty, 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 sum of one hundred and six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for salaries of United States Ministers, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, April 13th, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

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, 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 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the objects hereinafter expressed, viz:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For additional pay of twelve watchmen, at two hundred and twenty dollars each, and eleven laborers employed in the Treasury Department buildings, at one hundred and twenty dollars each for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For additional pay of thirty laborers, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided,* That the pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each for said year—three thousand six hundred dollars.

To one of the watchmen acting as lieutenant of the watch, the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, in addition to his pay as watchman.

For additional pay of three watchmen and two laborers in the Navy Department, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

For additional pay of forty laborers in the Patent Office, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided,* That their pay shall not exceed seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.

For cartage for the House of Representative, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of Assistant engineer from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred dollars.

For additional pay of fifteen laborers employed in the Postoffice Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional pay of eleven laborers in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For additional compensation of nine watchmen in the Postoffice Department, at one hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses copying, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, twelve thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

For pay of one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, and three female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, in his office, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

For rent dies, paper; for stamps and incidental expenses, including the cost of subscriptions for such number of copies of the "Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal" as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to supply to revenue officers, three hundred thousand dollars.

ABANDONED AND CAPTURED PROPERTY.

For the necessary expenses of defending suits in the Court of Claims against the United States, for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the joint resolution of March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty thousand dollars; and for the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the treasury or his subordinates and agents, in respect to or growing out of the seizure of such property, and in prosecuting suits for the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States, growing out of the rebellion or the suppression thereof, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, twenty thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Cairo, Illinois, ten thousand dollars.

For roofing and continuing the work on the custom-house at Detroit, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars

For general repairs of custom-house at Mobile, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.

For general repairs of custom house at Savannah, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For plastering, iron work, and carpentry on the custom-house at Portland, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairing the custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For paving, grading, and fencing about custom-house at Ogdensburg, New York, five thousand dollars.

For paving, curbing, grading, sewerage, and other work about the court house and post office at Springfield, Illinois, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of additional land for the custom-house at Castine, Maine, six hundred dollars.

For continuing construction, granite and limestone work, for custom-house at St Paul, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For completing the work on the court-house and post-office at Desmoines, Iowa, twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For roofing, interior brick work, and plastering of the court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For, plastering, iron work and carpentry for the court-house at Portland, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the building for court-house and postoffice in New York city, one million dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum beyond the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building in conformity with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, and at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding three million dollars, including all sums already expended for that purpose except that for the site, and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For continuing the work on the building for post office and sub-treasury in Boston, Massachusetts, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum, beyond the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building, in conformity with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, and at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, including all sums already expended for that purpose, except that for the site; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For continuing the work, and for granite and free-stone work on the building for branch mint at San Francisco California, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For construction and repairs of custom-house at Charleston South Carolina, and of the wharves adjacent thereto, and for employment of such labor as may be necessary to protect from injury and deterioration the marble and other building materials of said custom house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing damage done by storm in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the marine hospital building at Chicago, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of the money shall be expended until a contract or contracts shall be entered into by the proper authorities with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the completion of the entire building at a sum, including all moneys already expended in its construction, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed unlawful.

For continuing the construction of the appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, forty thousand dollars.

For stone work of the west centre stairs of the treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For putting files rooms under the porticos in the Treasury building, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For balconies to widen the passages about the custom house building in Bangor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom house and the offices therein, at Bangor, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom house and the offices therein, at Ogdensburg, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for the court house and offices therein, at Desmoines, Iowa, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture for the court house and offices therein, at Springfield, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture for the custom house at Wiscasset, Maine, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For casual and necessary repairs of the various public buildings in the United States, under the control of the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights and miscellaneous items for the various public buildings, under the control of the Treasury Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of the custom house at New Orleans, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Capitol grounds, and repairing the Capitol building, twenty thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To pay for copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix furnished to members and delegates of the third session of the fortieth Congress, four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

To pay for reporting and printing in the Daily Globe debates of the House of Representatives of the same session, three thousand and seventeen dollars and five cents.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of the Committee on the Postoffice and Post Roads, incurred in their recent investigations in New York and Boston, on the order of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, to be paid into the contingent fund of the House.

To defray the expenses of the Committee on Military Affairs, incurred in the recent investigations on the order of the House of Representatives, to be paid into the contingent fund of the House, such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the House of Representatives, to defray outstanding indebtedness, incurred by investigating committees, and in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For the public printing, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For the public binding, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, fifteen thousand dollars.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

UTAH.

For additional salary of chief justice and two associates, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, and for officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, and for officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For paper, printing, binding and folding the bills, laws and journals of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, for the session begun and held on the first Monday in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, six thousand dollars.

To pay claim of T.F. McElroy, for balance due him for public printing during fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-four cents.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To pay for printing and binding the laws and journals of the last session of the legislative assembly of Dakota Territory, and for incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of said Territory, five thousand dollars.

PUBLIC LANDS.

For salary of surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand and seventy-two dollars, and for clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of surveyor general of Montana, five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents; for rent of his office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, nine hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office five hundred dollars

For salary of surveyor general of Florida, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, thirteen hundred dollars.

For salary of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota, two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, and contingent expenses, three hundred dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE.

For navy pensions to widows and others, eighty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Pension Office, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers and messengers, five thousand dollars.

For rent of building on G street, corner of Eighth street, from the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, at an annual rental not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

For pay of interpreter, nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For difference of pay to fifty-three female copyists in the Patent Office, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided,* That said sum does not increase their compensation beyond nine hundred dollars each for said year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For the purpose mentioned in the fourteenth section of the act of July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "An Act to establish in the District of Columbia a house of correction for boys," and to be paid in the same manner as the appropriation therein made is directed to be levied and paid, the payment of the several portions to be paid by the cities of Georgetown and Washington, and the county of Washington, respectively, to be enforced in the same manner as therein provided, twelve thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay such sum as on examination he may find justly due, and incurred in a survey of the grounds and river near the aqueduct bridge in the District of Columbia, under a joint resolution of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but not exceeding the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

JAIL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To pay salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, for portion of the current year, seven hundred dollars.

To pay James B. Hubbell for the construction of Fort W. T. Sherman, and other buildings attached thereto, for the Blackfeet, Blood, and Regan tribes of the Blackfeet nation of Indians, in Montana Territory, as per contract with W. J. Cullen, United States special agent, dated October seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, balance due on settlement, eleven thousand and seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty one cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay balance due for surveying Navajoe Indian reservation under contract, preparatory to making allotments for their new homes for agricultural purposes, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety three dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide necessary food for the Sisseton and Warpeton Santee Sioux Indians, on Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations, in Dakota Territory, during the spring and summer, and to furnish them with implements and seeds for cultivating their fields, ten thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For defraying the preliminary expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in taking the first census of Wyoming Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to close the accounts of B. B. French, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand and seventy-six dollars and eight cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary for that purpose; but no greater sum shall be paid from the treasury out of this appropriation than eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-three cents, the balance due to said French on the aggregate of the several accounts.

For the amount due H. Hamlin, late collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown, and superintendent of lights at Boston, two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty cents, the same to be carried to his credit on the books of the Treasury Department on account of surplus official emoluments, and on account of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

To pay Joseph Miller, M. Kelley, L. Miller, M. C. Brown, John Cummins, J. B. Pierce, Charles D. Kenyon, M. Storms, A. E. Galloway, James Carr, B. Crossed, M. G. Tooney, H. B. Lane, E. R. Howlett, and A. B. Farnesworth, the amounts due them, respectively, as officers, members, clerks, and employe[e]s for per diem, mileage, and services in the legislature of the Territory of Idaho, to be paid only upon vouchers to be approved by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in all seven thousand and twenty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; and to Crawford, Slocum & Company, George M. Thompson, Emil Lombard, A. L. Downey, and Archibald McBuraty, the amounts due them, respectively, for rent and stationery for the same service, in all one thousand eight hundred and thirty one dollars and eighty-eight cents; to Allen & Maxwell for wood and other supplies for the same service, one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars; and to Starr & Company, Wilts Young, W. H. Andrew, Caleb North, T. K. Howlett, A. Copper, A. H. Rucker, D. W. C. Dormell, and J. K. Vincent, the amounts due them, respectively, for sundry supplies for the same service, in all four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-six cents: *Provided,* That no part of the above amounts hereby appropriated to defray the outstanding indebtedness of the Territory of Idaho thus specified shall be paid, unless upon vouchers verified upon oath to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

SENATE DEFICIENCY.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and Appendix, seven thousand six hundred and ninety seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, five thousand dollars; *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Senate, and disbursed under and subject in all respects to the provisions of the joint resolution of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For rent, watchmen, and laborers for the building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, occupied by the Paymaster General, six thousand dollars.

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

To defray expenses in carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," for various supplies and service, viz: In the first military district, seventy-five thousand dollars; in the fourth military district two hundred thousand dollars; in the fifth military district, one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no portion of said sums shall be paid except upon vouchers furnished and verified upon oath by the party furnishing said supplies or performing such service, to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the treasury: *And Provided, also,* That in the fifth military district there shall not be paid more than five dollars per day to any registrar or sheriff, and four dollars per day to any clerk or deputy sheriff, for the time actually employed.

To enable the Surgeon General of the army to pay the balance due under contract executed by him with the Providence Hospital, in the District of Columbia, for the care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, six thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, being required to settle the accounts of disbursing officers and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made and not involving any actual disbursements, but merely requiring a transfer on the books of the treasury, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the recruiting service of the regular army, fifty thousand dollars.

For four watchmen and two laborers for the building on the corner of F. and Seventeenth streets, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items for the building, five thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for blank books, stationery, fuel and lights for the General Postoffice building, including the Sixth Auditor's Office; repairs of the building, furniture, papering, painting, fitting up permanent cases for filing papers; for pay of engineer, fireman, and laborers; for library purposes, telegrams, and for miscellaneous items, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

NORTHERN LAKES AND SEABOARD.

For expenses of the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of the commerce of the northern lakes and seaboard, fifteen thousand dollars.

COAST SURVEY.

For supply of new vessels for the service of the Coast Survey, sixty thousand dollars.

JUDICIAL.

For nine circuit judges of the United States, to reside in circuit, from the date of their respective commissions to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, both inclusive, twenty five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For repairing and furnishing the President's house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, eleven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For the clerks in his office, fifteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For lighting the President's house, the Capitol and public grounds, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs of green-house at President's house, and purchase of plants, one thousand dollars.

For pay of lamp-lighters, plumbing, gas fitting, and the like, one thousand dollars.

To pay five watchmen employed in the reservation number two, one hundred and twenty dollars each, in order to make their entire pay for the current year seven hundred and twenty dollars each, six hundred dollars.

To pay John S. Willard and Company the amount due them for furniture for treasury building, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for fuel for the Marine Corps, ten thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in contingent appropriation, twenty one thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

For furnishing additional quarters for midshipmen, now in course of construction, as per contract entered into July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, for expenses of the following committees of the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress while engaged on investigations, viz: Committee of Elections, twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and five cents; Committee of Ways and Means, five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty two cents; Committee on Foreign Affairs, six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and thirty cents; Committee on the Judiciary, three thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents; Committee on the decline of American Commerce, two thousand dollars; Committee on the Ninth Census, three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents; being the amounts reported by the Committee on Accounts to the House of Representatives, on the first of March eighteen hundred and seventy, and ordered to be audited and approved, the same to be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Approved, April 29th, 1870.