HOW DAT WAS FOR HIGH.

I'm youst gon't dells you of a deitcher girl,
Vot I meets the outer day,
Ven right away quick I falls in luff.
And yot to me she say
She was walking by dot Protaway down,
Shust as I hassed her by,
I makes me mitt my hand yourst en,
But she say to me "Skoo Fly."

CHORUS—Oh, Yah! She is such a little dear,
Und she like poety vell goot Lager Beer,
She vas de pootiest leetle deutch girl in all dot town.
Und got such pooty plack eye,
Ven her I see, she vinks off me
Und say to me "Skoo Fly."

Her dress it was looped up behint
It fits so nice and loose,
As she vent across the way I seen,
She had on vodem shoes;
By chance she dripped, and fell right down
Und den commenced to cry,
I roont right away and picked her up.
But she say to me "Skoo Fly."

CHORUS—Oh, yah! she is such etc.

I valked mitt her to her hime dat day,
Yot ya said I dell's you now,
I ask her off she would gonsent
To become my own dear frou,
She hoong her head a leedle vile,
Und den vinks mit her eye,
De answer she gove vas "Yah,"
Now how dat vas for high.

CHORUS—Oh, yah! she is such a little dear,
Und she like poety vell goot Lagers Beer,
She vas de pootiest leetle deutch girl in all dot town,
Und got such pooty plack eyes,
Ven her I see, she makes for me,
Now dat vas for High.

The Intelligent Contraband.

[FOR THE STATESMAN.]

Ten years ago it was master and slave;
Six years ago it was; come boys be brave;
And help us clean out the vile Yankees;
We're your friends and protectors
And your true benefactors
Your freedom's all right so stay with us:
And should you desert
Our feelings would hurt
And to kill you would be very grievous.
But the brave contraband
Smiled a smile that was bland
And answered; "why massa no thankee"
And left them to flee from the Yankee.

Four years ago it was,—"Take a back seat"
"In time of disaster you proved a base coward."
And the darkies were worse than the Yankees.
Two years ago it was: "bury the past,
And your votes for us cast."
Ah! they begged them to do so with thanks.
But the bold contraband
Smiled a smile that was bland,
Quite as bad as a Heathen Chinee.
And all the reply
Is a blink of his eye
That says plainly; "dis darkey am free."

Indian Reservations.

We mentioned some time since that there was a prospect that the Government would withdraw from market and from settlement a large body of land in South Eastern Oregon for the purpose of locating thereon all the Indian tribes of our State, and providing them with homes in a country isolated from travel and from white settlements. This plan has many advantages, and it will be seen by the following letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Superintendent here, Hon. A. B. Meacham, that the measure is resolved on, and Mr. Meacham is instructed to make the selections. A glance at the map of Oregon will show that the region reserved comprises about a hundred square miles of the southern portion of Grant and Baker counties, bordered by Idaho on the east, or rather leaving a strip of 10 or 15 miles between it and the Idaho line, and on the south by the State of Nevada. It does not take any part of Jackson county and the Klamath country, and lies entirely south of the settlements and mines now worked in Baker and Grant counties. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16th.

SIR:—You are hereby informed, that upon report of this office and recommendation of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, an executive order has issued, dated 14th instant, directing that that portion of the State of Oregon lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and seventeenth and one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude, (excepting so much thereof as may have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon road purposes), be withdrawn from market as public lands for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade mountains, except those, who may select lands in severalty, upon the reservations, on which they are located.

You are hereby instructed to proceed to select such reservations without unnecessary delay.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

To A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A Letter from Captain John Smith.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,
March 22, 1871.

ED. MOUNTAINEER:—I desire space in your columns for a brief reply to some of the statements made in the letter of T. Mesplie to the Commissioners of Indian affairs, under date of Washington City, February 23, 1871. So far as relates to this Agency there is a palpable mis-statement, made with the intention, evidently of misleading the authorities, and the public as to the true state of the case.

When I came here in 1866 as Agent for the Wascos, Tinimoes, Upper and Lower Deschutes, known as the "Confederated Tribes and Bands in Middle Oregon," a more degraded rascally set of human beings did not exist on the globe, I do believe:—Whisky drinking, gambling, polygamy,—the custom of buying and selling women, and all known crimes had full sway—notwithstanding they had been under the control of "T. Mesplie, Parish Priest and Administrator of the Diocese of Montana and Idaho Territories." During my temporary absence in the summer of 1867 the Agency was visited by a Priest who held service with the Indians.

On my return, they informed me that they had held a council immediately after the service held by the Priest, which was largely attended, and in which they unanimously resolved, to request me to write and inform the Priest that they preferred to dispense with his further services and giving as one of their reasons for this course, that they had no faith in his professions, and were afraid of a repetition of the Whitman Massacre under his teachings. I did not write as requested; but in the fall of 1868 the same Priest returned and held services with the Indians, who again immediately called a council and again requested me to inform the Priest of their wishes.—This action of the Indians was known only to themselves until it was consummated; and is a conclusive refutation of the statement of "T. Mesplie, Parish Priest and Administrator of the Diocese of Montana and Idaho Territories" that a "great majority of these Indians are Catholics."

Very respectfully, your ob't servant.
JOHN SMITH.

East Bridgeport, Ct., possesses the champion mean man in the person of a thief who stole the drape from the door knob of the house of a citizen whose son lay dead within.

A zephyr that passed over East Saginaw, Mich., says a local sheet, took down a good share of the signs and chimneys, and tore up the slate roof of the Methodist Church.

Free Schools.

The voters of this School District have resolved to raise a tax of two and a half mills for the support of public schools in our midst. The mover of this resolution argued that the proceeds of this tax, added to the amount coming to the District from the public fund would be sufficient to maintain our schools for the year, but Mr. Jos. Holman, the oldest school director, a gentleman who has long filled that position and takes a most praiseworthy interest in the Common School System, informs us that the revenue contemplated will not fully answer that purpose, but it will reduce the fee for tuition to a merely nominal sum and enable the directors to make the schools practically free for children whose parents are poor.

This idea of schools has always been bitterly opposed by a few of the heaviest tax payers of our city, and the objections have been publicly made that to make our schools free, would induce many to come here just to impose on us by moving to town to let us school their children. This is a very narrow minded view to take of an important subject. We have reached an era when it becomes necessary to show enterprise and progress. Salem occupies an important position as the second city of the State, and if we wish to maintain it we must keep up with the times, and a little ahead of them; certainly we must not drop behind. Among the thousands of families who will come here to settle in our towns, a fair proportion will be influenced in favor of the place where free schools are ably maintained, and we believe that as a mere money investment the cost of free schools will fully repay the expenditure. We view the action of the District voters, therefore, with satisfaction, and anticipate therefrom results that will prove beneficial to our city and advance its material interests.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds filed for record for the week ending April 1st, 1871:

Thomas H. White to Martha H. Ashcroft, 23 acres land, T 4, S R, 1 west; consideration $400.

John Howard and wife to John Moser, lots 7 & 8 in block 17, and lot 2 in block 8, Salem; consideration, $3,350.

Sam'l Brown and wife to W. M. Kiser, 1 lot in Gervais; consideration, $75.

State of Oregon to Silas Jones, lots 2, 5, 6 & 7, T 6, S R 3 West in Sec. 3, containing 120.97 acres; consideration, $242.

A. H. Cornelius Sen. to A. H. Cornelius Sen., the undivided half of 480 acres of land in Sec. 7, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $500.

Absolom Cornelius Sen. to Newton O. Parker, 200 acres in Sec. 7, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $1,000.

O. H. P. Cornelius to George Cornelius, 60 acres in Sec. 5, T 9, S R, 2 west; consideration, $500.

George Cornelius to Newton O. Parker, 12 acres, Sec. 8, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $180.

George Cornelius to Absolom H. Cornelius, 10½ acres in Sec. 8, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $157.50.

George Cornelius to O. H. P. Cornelius, 140 acres in Sec. 7, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $500.

George Cornelius to A. H. Cornelius, 1.80 acres, T 9, S R, 2 West; consideration, $12.

W. H. Fordyce to Benjamin Kimsey, lots 11 & 12 in block 2, Sublimity; consideration, $26.

A. B. Smith & wife to Geo. P. Budlong, lot 8 in block 60, Salem; consideration, $1,500.

John P. Miller & wife to Stephen Frost, 59 acres, T 7, S R, 2 West; consideration, $1,200.

Alfred Stanton & wife to Louisa A. Woods, 93 acres in T 7, S R, 3 West; consideration, $5,000.

George L. Woods to Alfred Stanton, lots 1 & 2 in block 87, Salem; consideration, $5,000.

F. M. Shepard to Douglas Parker, 50 acres of land in Sec. 36, T 6, S R, 1 West; consideration, $370.

Alonzo Moser to W. W. Saunders, 100 acres, T 6, S R, 1 West; consideration, $1,000.

W. W. Saunders to Alonzo Moser, lots 17 & 20, North in Silverton; consideration, $500.

J. H. Bolin & wife to Alonzo Moser, N E ¼ of lots 20 & 23, Silverton; consideration, $75.

CONGRESSMAN BOWEN OBTAINS A DIVORCE IN CONNECTICUT.—It has just been ascertained here that Christopher C. Bowen, the member of Congress from Charleston, S. C., obtained a divorce in New Haven at the last October term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Phelps. On Saturday last A. D. Osborne, Clerk of the Courts for that county, received a letter from George P. Fisher, the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, asking if Christopher C. Bowen had not obtained a divorce in New Haven. Upon examining the records it was found that a decree was granted Bowen on the 23d of November last, divorcing him from Frances Bowen, of Augusta, Georgia. The petition was dated September 7th, 1870, and with it was a return showing that one J. B. Williams swore before a notary named Samuel Iron, in Brooklyn, New York, that he served a copy of the petition upon Frances Bowen in Augusta, Georgia, on the 26th of September. The attestation bears date September 27th. The petition was granted upon the evidence of Bowen or a man personating him, and that of the man Williams. The petition was brought by the attorney, Charles H. Fowler, who figured in the Randolphe case. It is supposed that a copy of the decree is to be used in the next trial of Bowen for bigamy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Many persons suppose that the word hop, used for a dance, is an Americanism; but that is a mistake, as appears from the following passage in a letter from Mrs. Delany (an English lady) to her sister, dated January 10th, 1745. "Our little hop which I promised Bell was apbointed for Wednesday, but that proving the fast day, it is to be this evening."

Workmen putting the Springfield (Mass) City Hall bell to rights, the other night, were the innocent cause of a great deal of anxiety for somebody's baby supposed by the public to be lost, as the strokes on the bell resembled the "child-lost" alarm.

"Mr. Smith," said a lawyer to his landlord, "if a man were to give you two hundred dollars to keep for him, and he died, what would you do? would you pray for him?" "No, sir," replied Smith "I'd pray for another like him."

Prominent at President Grant's last reception was a citizen of Croyden, N. H., who resolutely kept his hat on, telling the usher that he had heard how fellows at Washington stole strangers' hats, and he didn't mean to have his stolen.

A vein of cannel coal, eleven feet thick has been discovered five miles southeast of Mansfield, Pike county, Indiana.

Yellow Dog Landing is a new stopping place on the Cumberland river, and the Swaggles House is the principal hotel there.

In Toronto recently a man had his wife's coffin carried through the back window, for fear of scratching the paint off the front door.

A Detroit merchant, having discharged a porter, is receiving semi-weekly notice from him, pleasantly informing him that the ex portr is "bound to order yew at the 1st favorable chance—deth is on yure trale."

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

AN ACT to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

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

That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of and shall have resided within said District twelve months before his appointment, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members appointed or elected to the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a secretary of said District, who shall reside therein and possess the qualification of an elector, and shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and four copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, disability, or absence, of the governor from the District, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy. And in case the office of governor and secretary shall both become vacant the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon the presiding officer of the council, and in case that office shall also be vacant, upon the presiding officer of the house of delegates, until the office shall be filled by a new appointment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That legislative power and authority in said District shall be vested in a legislative assembly, as hereinafter provided. The assembly shall consist of eleven members, of whom two shall be residents of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have the qualification of voters as hereinafter prescribed, five of whom shall be first appointed for the term of one year, and six for the period of two years, provided that all subsequent appointments shall be for the term of two years. The house of delegates shall consist of twenty two members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable among the several districts for the election of delegates, giving to each section of the District representation in the ratio of its population as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of delegates shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts from which they are appointed or elected, respectively. For the purpose of the first election to be held under this act, the governor and judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate the districts for members of the house of delegates, appoint a board of registration and persons to superintend the election and the returns thereof, prescribe the time, places, and manner of conducting such election, and make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act not otherwise herein provided for: *Provide*, That the first election shall be held within sixty from the passage of this act. In the first and all subsequent elections the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of delegates, respectively, shall be declared by the governor duly elected members of said house. In case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, or if a vacancy shall occur in the house of delegates, the governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus appointed and elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such time and at such place within the District as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the formation of the districts for members of the council and house of delegates, shall be prescribed by law, as well as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which may continue one hundred days.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall have power to divide that portion of the District not included in the corporate limits of Washington or Georgetown into townships, not exceeding three, and create township officers, and prescribe the duties thereof; but all township officers shall be elected by the people of the township respectively.

SEC. 7. *But be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for three months prior to the passage of this act, except such as are non compos mentis and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall be entitled to vote at said election, in the election district or precinct in which he shall then reside, and shall have resided for thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said District, and for all subsequent elections twelve months prior residence shall be required to constitute a voter; but the legislative assembly shall have no right to abridge or limit the right of suffrage.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys who shall not have not accounted for and paid over, upon final judgment duly recovered according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the legislative assembly or to any office of profit or trust in said District.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That members of the legislative assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to ente; and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any vote or influence that I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act." Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in said District, and shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That a majority of the legislative assembly appointed or elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. The house of delegates shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and shall choose its own officers. The governor shall call the council to order at the opening of each new assembly; and the secretary of the District shall call the house of delegates to order at the opening of each new legislative assembly, and shall preside over it until a temporary presiding officer shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contumacious behavior in its presence; but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which such house shall be sitting. At the request of any member the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in its title; cut if any subtitle, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed in the title; and no act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until thirty days after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act,) the legislative assembly shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members appointed or elected to elected to each house otherwise direct.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the District, except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and no bill making appropriations for the pay or salaries of the officers of the District government shall contain any provisions on any other subject.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That each legislative assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government of the District until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed to each house as herein provided, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time, and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the District treasury from funds belonging to the District, shall end with such fiscal quarter; and no debt, by which the aggregate debt of the District shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed property of the District, shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of legislative assembly at such election. The legislative assembly shall provide for the publication of said law in at least two newspapers in the District for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken on the same and provision shall be made in the act for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *Provided*, That the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the District under any contract or agreement made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the District shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extended its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall not pass special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction or duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, or swearing and impanneling jurors; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; changing the law of descent; increasing or decreasing the fees of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. The legislative assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to the District or to any municipal corporation therein, nor shall the legislative assembly have power to establish any bank of circulation, nor to authorize any company or individual to issue notes for circulation as money or currency.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the District shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within said District, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to all the restrictions and limitations imposed upon States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States; but all acts of the legislative assembly shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification by the Congress of the United States, and nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over said District in as ample manner as if this law had not been enacted.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was appointed or elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall not have power to pass any ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor to tax the property of the United States, nor to tax the lands or other property of non-residents higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall lands or other property in said district be liable to a higher tax, in any one year, for all general objects, territorial and municipal, than two dollars on every hundred dollars of the cash value thereof; but special taxes may be levied in particular sections, wards, or districts for their particular local improvements; nor shall said territorial government have power to borrow money or issue stock or bonds for any object whatever, unless specially authorized by an act of the legislative assembly, passed by a vote of two of two-thirds of the entire number of each branch thereof, but said debt in no case to exceed five per centum of the assessed value of the property of said District, unless authorized by a vote of the people, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the property of that portion of the District not included in the corporations of Washington or Georgetown shall not be taxed for the purposes either of improving the streets, alleys, public squares, or other public property of the said cities, or either of them, nor for any other expenditure of a local nature for the exclusive benefit of said cities, or either of them, nor for the payment of any debt heretofore contracted, or that may hereafter be contracted by either of said cities while remaining under a municipal government not co-extensive with the District.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the property within the corporate limits of Georgetown shall not be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafterafter to be contracted by the corporation of Washington, nor shall the property within the corporate limits of Washington be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Georgetown; and so long as said cities shall remain under distinct municipal governments, the property within the corporate limits of either of said cities shall not be taxed for the local benefit of the other; nor shall said cities, or either of them, be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the country outside of the limits thereof: *Provided*, That the legislative assembly may make appropriations for the repair of roads, or for the construction or repair of bridges outside the limits of said cities.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said legislative assembly to maintain a system of free schools for the education of the youth of said District, and all moneys raised by general taxation or arising from donations by Congress, or from other sources, except by bequest or devise, for school purposes, shall be appropriated for the equal benefit of all the youths of said District between certain ages, to be defined by law.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall have power to provide for the appointment of as many justices of the peace and notaries public for said District as may be deemed necessary, to define their jurisdiction and prescribe their duties; but justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any controversy in which the title of land may be in dispute, or in which the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars: *Provided*, however, That all justices of the peace and notaries public now in commission shall continue in office till their present commissions expire, unless sooner removed pursuant to existing laws.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of said District shall remain as now organized until abolished or changed by act of Congress; but such legislative assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and conferring such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution and enforcement of the laws of said District.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District, to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices and duties of register of wills, recorder of deeds, United States attorney, and United States marshal for said District shall remain as under existing laws till modified by act of Congress; but said legislative assembly shall have power to impose such additional duties upon said officers, prospectively, as may be necessary to the due enforcement of the laws of said District.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall have power to create by general law, modify, repeal, or amend, within said District, corporations aggregate for religious, charitable, educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and liabilities: *Provided*, That the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to the District of Columbia.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall define by law who shall be entitled to relief as paupers in said District, and shall provide by law for the support and maintainance of such paupers, and for that purpose shall raise the money necessary by taxation.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall have power to provide by law for the election or appointment of such ministerial officers as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the laws of said District, to prescribe their duties, their terms of office, and the rate and manner of their compensation.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, and other officers to be appointed pursuant to this act, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said District, duly authorized to administer oaths or affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and all civil officers in said District, before they act as such, shall take and subscribe a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the District, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person administering the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterward the like oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed, certified and recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and that the said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their actual attendance at the session thereof, and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, and a sargeant-at-arms may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per das, during the session of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. And the governor and secretary of the District shall, in the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress and entrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by the said legislative assembly of funds appropriated by Congress, for objects not especially authorized by acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia shall hold its first session at such time and place in said District as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall have the qualifications of a voter, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the House of Representatives, and shall also be a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia; but the Delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at the time and places and be conducted in such manner as the legislative assembly of the House of Representatives are conducted; and at all subsequent elections the time and places and the manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly; and the Constitution and the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said District of Columbia as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the District of Columbia, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted to them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a valuation taken in the District of Columbia of all real estate belonging to the United States in said District, except the public buildings, and the grounds wqich have been dedicated to the public use as parks and squares, at least once in five years, and return thereof shall be made by the governor to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first day of the session of Congress held after such valuation shall be taken, and the aggregate of the valuation of private property in said District, whenever made by the authority of the legislative assembly, shall be reported to Congress by the governor: *Provided*, That all valuations of property belonging to the United States shall be made by such persons as the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of said District shall remain as now organized until abolished or changed by act of Congress; but such legislative assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and conferring such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution and enforcement of the laws of said District.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District, to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly.

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