[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy. Commerce and Navigation. Signed February 26, 1871; Ratified April 29, 1871; Ratification exchanged November 18, 1871; Proclaimed November 23, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Florence, on the twenty sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, desiring to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries, have determined to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries: The United States of America, George Perkins Marsh, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the King of Italy; and his Majesty the King of Italy, the Noble Emilio Visconti Venosta, Grand Cordon of his Orders of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Deputy in Parliament, and his Minister Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States in Italy, shall mutually have liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. They shall enjoy, respectively, within the State and possessions of each party, the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities, and exemptions for their commerce and navigation as the natives of the country wherein they reside, without paying other or higher duties or charges than are paid by the natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

War vessels of the two powers shall receive in their respective ports the treatment of those of the most favored nations.

Article II.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the State and territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any thing incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established.

Article III.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the State and territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

They shall, however, be exempt in their respective territories from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia. They shall likewise be exempt from any judicial or municipal office, and from any contribution whatever, in kind or in money, to be levied in compensation for personal service.

Article IV.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable, in the State and territories of the other, to any embargo, nor shall they be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchadise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification previously agreed upon when possible.

Article V.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in Italian vessels; that no other or higher duties upon the tonage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatsoever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Italy in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported and re-exported from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in the like manner be exported or re exported in the vessels of the other country, and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Italy.

Article VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce of manufactures of Italy, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into Italy of any articles, the produce of manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on like articles, being the produce of the manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to Italy, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or the exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States or of Italy, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of Italy, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VII.

Vessels of the United States arriving at a port of Italy, and, reciprocally, vessels of Italy arriving at a port of the United States, may proceed to any other port of the same country, and may there discharge such part of their original cargoes as may not have been discharged at the port where they first arrived. It is, however, understood and agreed that nothing contained in this article shall apply to the coastwise navigation, which each of the two contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

Article VIII.

The following shall be exempt from paying tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties in the respective ports:

1st. Vessels entering in ballast and leaving again in ballast, from whatever port they may come.

2. Vessels passing from a port of either of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, therein to discharge a part or all of their cargo, or take in or complete their cargo, whenever they shall furnish proof of having already paid the aforesaid duties.

3. Loaded vessels entering a port either voluntarily or forced from stress of weather, and leaving it without having disposed of the whole or part of their cargoes, or having therein completed their cargoes.

No vessel of the one country, which may be compelled to enter a port of the other, shall be regarded as engaging in trade if it merely breaks bulk for repairs, transfers her cargo to another vessel on account of unseaworthiness, purchases stores, or sells damaged goods for re exportation. It is, however, understood that all portions of such damaged goods destined to be sold for internal consumption shall be liable to the payment of custom duties.

Article IX.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, and to reload the same, or part thereof, paying no duties whatsoever but such as shall be due upon the articles left for consumption.

Article X.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties shall have liberty, within the territories and dominions of the other, to complete their crew, in order to continue their voyage, with sailors articled in the country, provided they submit to the local regulations and their enrolment be voluntary

Article XI.

All ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

Article XII.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party; it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

Article XIII.

The high contracting parties having agreed that a state of war between one of them and a third power shall not, except in the case of blockade and contraband of war, affect the neutral commerce of the other, and being desirous of removing every uncertainty which may hitherto have arisen respecting that which, upon principles of fairness and justice, ought to constitute a legal blockade, they hereby expressly declare that such places only shall be considered blockaded as shall be actually invested by naval forces capable of preventing the entry of neutrals and so stationed as to create an evident danger on their part to attempt it.

ARTICLE XIV.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband of war, be confiscated, unless, after a warning of such blockade or investment from an officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, by an indorsement of such officer on the papers of the vessel, mentioning the date and the latitude and longitude where such indorsement was made, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place he shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such a port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel, having thus entered any port before the blockade took place, shall taken on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded and discharge the said cargo, and if, after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

Article XV.

The liberty of navigation and commerce secured to neutrals by the stipulations of this treaty shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war. And, in order to remove all causes of doubt and misunderstanding upon this subject, the contracting parties expressly agree and declare that the following articles, and no others, shall be considered as comprehended under this denomination:—

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, helberds, bombs, grenades, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to, and expressly manufactured for, the use of these arms.

2. Infantry belts, implements of war and defensive weapons, clothes cut or made up in a military form and for a military use.

3. Cavalry belts, war saddles and holsters.

4. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

Article XVI.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for the subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity, with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt from capture which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship; and they and they shall not be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principal, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principal, and not of others.

Article XVII.

All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded in Italy as vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally all vessels sailing under the flag of Italy, and furnished with the papers which the laws of Itly require, shall be regarded in the United States as Italion vessels.

Article XVIII.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a vessel not of war of the other contacting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers, concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment; and it is expresaly agreed that the unarmed party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Article XIX.

It is agreed that the stipulations contained in the present treaty, relative to the visiting and examing of a vessel, shall apply only to those which sail without a convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Article XX.

In order effectually to provide for the security of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties, it is agreed between them that all commanders of ships of war of each party, respectively, shall be strictly enjoined to forbear from doing any damage to, or committing any outrage against, the citizens or subjects of the other, or against their vessels or property; and if the said commanders shall act contrary to this stipulation, they shall be severely punished, and made answerable in their persons and estates for the satisfaction and reparation of said damages, of whatever nature they may be.

Article XXI.

If by any featility, which cannot be expected, and which my God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects whenever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them an their property, until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, mechanics, manufactures, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified towns, villages, or places, and, in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continued their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but, if it is necessary than any thing should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, nor any other, whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed at the most acknowledged obligations in the law of nations.

Article XXII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have now power to dispose of their personal goods witdin the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab inte to, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

Article XXIII.

The citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights without any other conditions, restrictions, or taxes than such as are imposed upon the natives. They shall therefore be free to employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Article XXIV.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Itly mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Article XXV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for five (5) years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve (12) months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory on both parties one (1) year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of twelve (12) months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever may tae time when such notification shall be given.

Article XXVI.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Majesty the King of Italy, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and hereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at Florence, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] GEORGE P. MARSH.
[L. S.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on boths parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the first day of January next:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress, of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto, of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, into the ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be exempt from discriminating duties, any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

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

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our
Lord one theouand eight hundred and
[SEAL.] seventy one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in forch as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the City of Washington this eleven
[SEAL] th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMLTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen, and mechanics;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment and payment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the eduction of the hours of labor.

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

Done at the City of Washington this
[SEAL] eleventh day of may, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

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

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Extension of the duration of the Joint Commission for Settlement of Claims. Signed April 19, 1871; Ratified December 15, 1871; Ratifications exchanged February 8, 1872; Praclaimed February 8, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Mexico, on the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, for extending the time limited by the convention between the two countries of the 4th of July, 1868, fer the termination of the joint commission provided for by the latter instrument; which convention, being in the English and Spanish labguages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 4th day of July, 1868, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, for the settlement of outstanding claims that have originated since the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, by a mixed commission limited to endure for two years and six months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability ot the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the said commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Thomas H Nelson, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Mexican Republic; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel Azpiroz, Chief Clerk and in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico; who, after having presented their respective powers, and finding them sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

The high contracting parties agree that the term assigned in the convention of the 4th of July, 1868, above referred to, for the duration of the said commission, shall be extended for a time not exceeding one year from the time when the functions of the said commission would terminate according to the convention referred to, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient by the commissioners, or the empire, in case of their disagreement.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time orginally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the mixed commission.

Article II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the above mentioned plenipotentaries have signed the same and affixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Mexico the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

[SEAL.] THOMAS H. NELSON.
[SEAL] MANUEL AZPIROZ.

An whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same 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 with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven-
[SEAL] ty two, and of the Independence of the Unsted States of America the ninety-sixth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to defray the Expenses of District Judges from other Districts while holding District or Circuit Courts in the southern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in virtue of section three of the the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy two," passed March third, eighteen hundred and seventy one, a district judge, from another district, shall hold a district or circuit court in the southern district of New York, his expenses, not exceeding ten dollars per day, certified by him, shall be paid by the marshal of said district, as a part of the expenses of the court, and be allowed in his account.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

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 all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who may die in a destitute condiiion, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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—AND—

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For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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The Only Pain Remedy

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In from One to Twenty Minutes,

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

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Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

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Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Yet only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

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Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins Price, $100.

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HANNAH P. KNAP

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Dru