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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY POWER & JONES.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

Official Journal of the City and State

Official Journal for the Publication of the Laws of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, the renowned commander of the Alabama, has become editor in chief of the Memphis Bulletin,

MEXICO.—The N. O. Crescent has a despatch the purport of which is that in an engagement between the opposing factions at La Gillinera, the Liberals were defeated with heavy loss—only five out of a thousand escaping.

The Alabama Legislature has passed an act declaring that "in addition to the real and personal property now permanently exempted from levy and sale by law under any legal process, there shall be retained for the use and benefit of every family Twelve Hundred dollars worth of Real Estate including the Homestead, and one thousand dollars worth of personal property."

The people of Yazoo City have experienced a severe bereavement in the death of Dr. WILLIAM J. LEAKE. A part of his early manhood was spent at Clinton, in this county, but he became a citizen of Yazoo City, twenty odd years ago, when first entering upon his professional career, which was brilliant and successful. He was a man of the finest sensibility. He was a true patriot, a generous friend, a magnanimous foe. To a knowledge of the healing art, which placed him in the front rank of his profession, he contained a nature overflowing with kindness and sympathy. He found his highest enjoyment in alleviating the pains of suffering humanity, and at the bed of sickness his presence was like the visit of an angel of mercy. Alas, that one who so often for others' sake, had combatted the approaches of the great enemy of frail mortality, should himself have fallen a victim to the destroyer in the prime and vigor of his useful career.

Under the heading of "A Perjured Tool Convicted," the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, a leading Northern print, announces that the wretch Sandford Conover, on trial in the criminal court in the District of Columbia, has been found guilty of perjury in his testimony implicating ex-President Davis in the crime of assassination. It adds:

"The result is the more gratifying as the trial was before a Republican bench and every proper opportunity afforded the criminal to explain his guilt. It has been suggested that as this great scoundrel has sought by perjury to bring Jeff. Davis to the gollows, he himself deserves to suffer the penalty which he sought to have wrongfully visited upon another."

The conviction of this creature was not needed to vindicate the name of Jefferson Davis from the atrocious columny, with which it was sought to connect it.

Another Conflagration in Vicksburg.

The following is from the the Herald of yesterday morning:

About nine o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the brick building on Washington street, occupied by A. Mygatt as a cotton press. The building contained a considerable amount of cotton. The flames soon extended to the three story brick on the corner of Jackson street, belonging to Maj. Florence, the first and second story's of which were used as an ice house. The third story was used by the I. O. O. F., as a Hall. Both houses were entirely consumed. The Odd Fellows w believe saved all their furniture.

The fire is supposed by some to be the work of an incendiary, and by others to be the work of careless negroes, sleeping and smoking near the loose cotton. Five mules were burned in the cotton press building.

We understand that M. Burke, Esq., and several others were badly injured by the explosion of a number of old shells in the building where the fire originated.

The ice house and Odd Fellows' Hall coul i no doubt have been saved, had it not have been for the explosion of the shells.

Our fire department was out in full force and did good service, and we hope it will not be long before they have good engines.

An attempt was made to fire the Times Office. The press room was set on fire, but was fortunately discovered by Col. Manlove and extinguish ed.

The True Road to Reconstruction.

No deep of misfortune however profound, can long repress the energies of an enlightened and proud-spirited people. Educated in the highest school of civilization, the inheritors of the sterling virtues and heroism of a noble ancestry, in the hour of adversity, the people of the South still possess the courageous spirit which will lift them from the slough and gloom of passing events, into the clear sky of a bright future.

It is a cheering conclusion which a philosophic historian has drawn from a careful study of the career of nations—their vicissitudes of good and of evil fortune—that "periods of adversity are seldom lost in the end to nations any more than to individuals. No misfortunes are irremediable so long as the spirit of the people is unbroken, no calamities are irreparable but those which undermine virtue."

In the spirit which has been displayed by the people of the Southern States since the loss of the stake for which they so heroically fought and so bravely fell, there is no cause to despair of their ultimate deliverance from the misfortunes by which their virtues are now severely tried. History does not afford an example of fortitude in adversity and courageous efforts to repair losses and overcome calamities, similar to that which has been presented by these people. With their industrial interests overthrown, their social system shaken to its foundations, their liberties at the mercy of that worst of tyrants—the tyranny of a multitude of tyrants—without pausing to indulge unavailing regrets over the past, they have adapted themselves to the circumstances in which the fortunes of war have placed them and summoned all their energies for the task to the performance of which they are called.

The proper direction of these energies should be the chief aim of every patriot. The destruction of our labor system suggests the necessity of the speedy construction of another upon a secure and lasting basis. To this end, every avenue to the introduction of population and capital into the country should be opened. The South does not possess one-third of the effective and reliable labor which she controlled before the war. Her richest fields which in times past were the scene of a thriving industry, are rapidly returning to the wild state from which they had been reclaimed; and while agriculture, which is the basis of all wealth, languishes, it is vain to hope for the restoration of prosperity.

Pre-eminently blest by soil and climate, and every other natural resource, if our advantages were properly presented to the mind of the laboring millions of Europe, whose hard toil enables them to eke out but a miserable existence, they would soon supply with their brawny arms and power of endurance the loss of labor which we have sustained.

To effect this object, no effort should be spared. From the example of States where compulsory labor did not exist, useful lessons may be learned by ourselves. The steamers which navigate our waters and the trains which sweep over our plains are freighted with the products of the labors of these States obtained by means of wise and prudent legislation. Through the agency of chartered immigration companies and of immigration boards, the Western States have been supplied with the elements which have made them rich and prosperous.

Heretofore our system of compulsory labor has been an obstacle in the way of the introduction of free labor from abroad. This impediment no longer existing, there is no reason why the same results should not attend our efforts that have rewarded the enterprises of others. The spring whence the stream flows is inexhaustible. We have but to open the channel and give it direction, by such agencies as we have alluded to. It will be the occupation of these boards and associations to invite immigration by giving information to those who would willingly seek better homes, of our unsurpassed resources of soil, and solubrity of climate. Far better would it have been if the steps of political pilgrims to Washington in search of "representation" had been turned to the sources of labor and capital, the real balm in Gilead, which united to resolute hearts, will, after all, prove the alchemy that will turn the sufferings of these people into joy.

In this work of substantial "reconstruction," the South must depend upon herself. No one can hold himself guiltless who fails to bear his share in the performance of the task. It devolves equally upon all—upon the people of every rank, occupation and condition. No man's brain or arm should be idle. Let all strifes among ourselves be composed—all hearts united—all energies concentrated. To endure with fortitude, and to strive without ceasing—this is the true philosophy of life.

AN ACT to incorporate the President and Directors of the Mississippi Society of Arts and Sciences.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That Landy A. Lindsey and Marion Smith and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Mississippi Society of Arts and Sciences, that they shall have a common seal and power and capacity to contract, sue and be sued, and to receive hold and enjoy for themselves and their successors property, real and personal of every character or description whatever, and may sell or transfer the same as they may deem proper for the purpose and object of this charter, which is hereby declared to be for the benefit of the common schools of the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said corporation hereby created shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars; and that for the purpose of raising said stock, said Association are hereby authorized to open books of subscription for stock in shares of fifty dollars each at such times and places and for such length of time as the members of said Association may deem best, and that upon the sum of twenty thousand dollars being subscribed and paid in, the said Association shall be organized by the election of a President and six Directors, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year from the date of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified according to the laws of said Association.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said Association shall have power to appoint such other officers, or agents as they may think proper for the purpose of adding in the conducting of the business of the Association and to remove them at pleasure, and to enact such by-laws not inconsistent with the Constitution or the laws of the State of Mississippi, as to them shall seem necessary.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That the stock of said Association may consist of money paid or secured to be paid to the satisfaction of said Association, or of property, real, personal or mixed: and if the same shall consist of property, real or personal, the same shall be received in payment of subscription for stock, at a valuation to be fixed on the same, under such rules and regulations, as the said Association may adopt, each fifty dollars value of said property to be received and held by said Association, for one share of stock as if the same had been paid in money and certificates of stock, whether paid for in money or property shall be issued for each share so paid in.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said Association, in order to enable them to raise the funds necessary for the purpose herein specified, may at any time they see proper divide the property or money of said Association, into lots or parcels of such size or value as they may think fit, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to dispose of said property by lot, and to issue and sell tickets for that purpose under such rules and regulations as they may think proper: Provided, That on the disposition of such property by lottery no drawing shall take place until the expiration of thirty days after public notice in at least one newspaper published in the city of Jackson.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the domicil of said corporation shall be at Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in the State of Mississippi, with such officers at any other place or places as, in their judgment, may be found necessary to conduct their business.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the said Society of Arts and Sciences, before commencing business, shall pay into the State Treasury, the sum of five thousand dollars and annually thereafter, one-half of one per cent. upon the gross amount arising from the sales of tickets, for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State of Mississippi: and it shall be the duty of the President of said Society or Company, on the first day of January in each and every year, to file in the office of the State Treasurer, and also to publish in some newspaper in the city of Jackson, a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of said Association, exhibiting the proper and just amount so falling due from the sales of tickets for the purpose specified in this act. This franchise to continue for the term of twenty years from the organization of said society or company.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, And if any officer, agent, or other person connected with said corporation, shall violate any of the provisions of this or shall commit any fraud in the sale of tickets or in the drawings herein provided for, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than six months, at the discretion of the court, and said President and Board of Directors shall give bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars each, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the State Treasurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

S. J. GHOLSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. SEAL,
President of the Senate.
Approved Feb. 21, 1867.
BEJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Jackson, Mississippi.

I C. A. Brougher, Secretary of State, do certify the Act hereto attached, entitled "An Act to incorporate the President and Directors of the Mississippi Society of Arts and Sciences, approved Feb. 21, 1867, is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

G. S. Given under my hand and the the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi, affixed this 23d day Febuary, 1867.

C. A. BROUGHER,
Secretary of State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Cooper's minority Carolina murder report, says: Tis true that Gens. Thomas, Sickles, Wood, Baird, in their testimony say the State Courts do not administer full and impartial justice where Union men, soldiers and freedmen are litigants, and they are not safe, but they, in answer to a direct question, furnish but one case in Tennessee, one in Mississippi, at Grenada; one in Louisiana; none in Virginia, except the Watson case, or North Carolina, Florida, Georgia or Alabama. All testify explicitly they find no fault with Governors of the respective States or high officials or judges of superior courts, or intelligent, well informed citizens. General Schofield testifies that negroes, arraigned for crimes, are dealt with leniently rather than harshly. The general feeling of respectable people in Virginia is pity for the freedmen. The report takes strong ground against the policy and constitutionality of the proposed Military Government.

Hale, Murphy, Sandford and Morris, Ministers abroad, and Consuls McNath and Perry, indignantly deny the truth of McCracken's charge that they never permit an occasion to pass to vilify President Johnson and members of his Cabinet.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, members of the Royal family and Count Bismark were present. The King said he was encircled as no German prince had been for ages. He had all hopes for the future welfare of the nation. He recommended Parliament to form a new Constitutional Union which would be defensive in its character and give unity, liberty and power to the Fatherland.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton sales today 5400 bales—market easier. Low Middling 29½; Middling 30¼. Receipts 6067 bales. Sugar, Fair, 12 7-8; Molasses, Fair, 79; Flour, superfine $11 50; Corn $1 12; Oats $1. Pork $21 50; Shoulders 11c; Sides 12½@13½c; Lard 12½.
Gold 37¾; Sterling 48@48½; New York sight ½ discount.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Gold 38½; Cotton heavy—sales 2,000 bales. Middling Uplands. 31½.

WASHINGTON; Feb. 26.—Senator Wilson denies, on the authority of Gen. Grant, that the latter is opposed to the pending reconstruction measure.

The Radicals have elected seven of the eleven Georgetown councilmen.

The President has been petitioned to appoint Fred. Douglas Bureau Commissioner for Georgetown. The vote in Georgetown, stood 1019 for the Radical; 920 Conservatives. The negroes voted solid for Walsh. The election passed off very orderly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Stocks steady—five-twenties 62c; coupons 100⅝; money 6@7; exchange 60 days 6½; sight 9⅝; gold 138⅛; flour dull and drooping; wheat dull and drooping; corn and pork dull; lard 12½@13⅜; cotton quiet—31@32½ for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26 —Cotton market very dull; depressed and quotations barely maintained; sales trifling; middling uplands 13⅜.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been extended three months.

The leading papers approve Derby's Reform measures.

Earl Russell censures the American Government for pleading for the Fenians.

BERLIN, Feb, 26.—King William, of Prussia, will be Emperor of Germany.

The name of the confederated British possessions will be the Kingdom of Canava. The Queen's representative is to be styled Governor General, with a salary of £50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Sales of cotton to-day 5200 bales. The market is weak. Low middling 20½; middling 30 1-2. Receipts for three days 7,511 against 13,534; Exports, same period, 25,392. Flour quiet, superfine $11 40@$11 50. Corn firm—$1 12; Oats dull—$95@$1; Hay unchanged. Pork dull $21 50; Bacon dull 10½@12½; Shoulders, clear and ribbed sides 13¼; Lard steady 12½@14 1-2. Coffee active 25 1-2@27; Sugar dull— fair 12¼; Molasses dull 75@80.

Gold 38½@29; Sterling 48½@49. New York sight 1-2 discount.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26 —Evening.—Cotton irregular—quotations show a downward tendency, middling uplands declined a quarter since morning—closing 13⅜; middling Orleans at 14; showing no decline during the day. Sales under 4000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—HOUSE.—Wentworth's Committee reported that the testimony did not affect the integrity nor call in question the integrity of any member of the House. Report received with shouts and laughter, Report tabled and Committee discharged. It is universally regarded as a farce.

Benjamin moved a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the Georgetown victory, which the speaker ruled out of order.

The Fortification appropriation bill passed.

The Joint Resolution removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis was defeated.

The House, in Committee on tariff.

SENATE.—John D. Defries. of Indiana, was elected Congressional Printer.

The Senate considered the army appropriation [bill, which passed with the provision for the disbursing and disarming of the militia in unrepresented States, and its reorganization forbidden until Congressionally authorized, goes to the House for concurrence.

A quarter million of dollars was appropriated to construct a bridge at Rock Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Cotton quieter—sales 213, gold 138½.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CHAP. CCXLI—AN ACT granting Lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its Extension to Red River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad from the eastern terminous of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, at the line between Kansas and Missouri, at or near the mouth of Kansas River, on the south side thereof, southwardly, through the eastern tier of counties in Kansas, with a view of its extension, so as to effect a junction at Red River with a railroad now being constructed from Galveston to Red River at or near Preston, in Texas, there is hereby granted to the State of Kansas, for the use and benefit of said railroad company, every alternate section of land or parts thereof, designated by odd numbers, to the extent of ten sections per mile on each side of said road, to be selected within twenty miles *of*rom [of] the line of said road; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of said road is definitely located, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to the sections above specified, so much land as shall be equal to the amount of such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of homestead settlement or pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands, thus indicated by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reserved and held for the State of Kansas for the use of said company by the said Secretary for the purpose of the construction and operation of said railroad, as provided by this act; Provided, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement or other purpose whatever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and excepted from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said road through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way two hundred feet in width is hereby granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: And provided, further, That none of the lands hereby granted shall be selected beyond twenty miles from the said road.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by the aforesa;d grant shall remain in the United States, within ten miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at or above the minimum price aforesaid: Provided, That actual bona fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the price fixed for said lands at the date of such settlement, improvement, and occupation: And provided also, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead act, who make their settlement after the passage of this act, and comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entit ed, within the said limits of ten miles, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the grant of lands hereby made is upon condition that said company, after the construction of its road, shall keep it in repair and use, and that [it will] at all times be in readiness to transport troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon its road for the government, when required to do so by any department thereof, at the cost, charge, and expense of said company. And the lands hereby granted, held, and reserved as aforesaid, shall inure to the benefit of said company, as follows: When the governor of the State of Kansas shall certify that any section of ten consecutive miles of said road is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first-class rail road, then the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said company patents for so many sections of the land within the limits above named as are cotermnous with said completed section hereinbefore granted: and when certificates of the governor aforesaid shall be presented to said Secretary, of the completion as aforesaid, of each successive section of ten consecutive miles of said road, the said Secretary shall in like manner issue to said company patents for the land for each of said sections of road as in the first instance, until said road shall be completed: Provided, That if said road is not completed within ten years from the date of acceptance of the grant hereinbefore made, the lands remaining unpatented shall revert to the United States: And provided further, That the said lands shall not, in any manner, be disposed of or incumbered by said company or its assigns, except as the same are patented under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That as soon as said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of its line designating the route thereof, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to withdraw from the market the lands granted by this act, in such manner as may be best calculated to effect the purposes of this act and subserve the public interest.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported on said road and its extension, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law provide: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster-General shall have power to fix the compensation.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad as proposed; and the right is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road where it may pass through the public domain; also all necessary ground for station buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act by the said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company shall be signified in writing, under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within one year after the passage of this act, and not afterwards, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized and empowered to extend and construct its railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas south, through the Indian Territory, to Red River, at or near Preston, in the State of Texas, so as to connect with the railway now being constructed from Galveston to a point at or near Preston, in said State; and the right of way through the Indian Territory, wherever such right is now reserved or may hereafter be reserved to the United States by treaty with the Indian tribes, is hereby granted to said company, to the same extent as granted by the sixth section of this act through the public lands; and in all cases where the right of way, as aforesaid, through the Indian lands, shall not be reserved to the government, the said company shall, before constructing its road, procure the consent of the tribe or tribes interested, which consent, with all its terms and conditions, shall be previously approved and indorsed by the President and filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the same grants of lands through said Indian Territory are hereby made as provided in the first section of this act, whenever the Indian title shall be extiguished by treaty or otherwise, not to exceed the ratio per mile granted in the first section of this act: Provided, That said lands become a part of the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, shall have the right to negotiate with, and acquire from any Indian nation or tribe, authorized by the United States to dispose of lands for railroad purposes, and from any other nation or tribe of Indians through whose lands said railroad may pass, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, or from any company or parties incorporated or authorized for such purposes, by such nation or tribe, or which such parties may have acquired under the laws of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any railroad company chartered under any law of the United States, or of the State of Kansas, which may have been heretofore or shall hereafter be recognized and subsidized by any act of the Congress of the United States, may connect, unite, and consolidate with this railroad company, after the same shall be located to the valey of the Neosho River, upon just, fair, and equitable terms, to be agreed upon between the parties, and shall not be against the public interest or the interest of the United States; nor shall any road authorized to connect as aforesaid charge the road so connecting a greates tariff per mile for freight or passengers than is charged for the same per mile by its own road: And provided further, That should the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad Company, or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, southern branch, construct and complete its road to that point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas where the line of said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad shall cross the same, before the said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company shall have constructed and completed its said road to said point, then and in that event the company so first reaching in completion the said point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas shall be authorized, upon obtaining the written approval of the President of the United States, to construct and operate its line of railroad from said point to a point at or near Preston, in the State of Texas, with grants of land according to the provisions of this act, but upon the further special condition, nevertheless, that said railroad company shall have commenced in good faith the construction thereof before the said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company shall have completed its said railroad to said point: And provided further, That said other railroad company, so having commenced said work in good faith, shall continue to prosecute the same with sufficient energy to insure the completion of the same within a reasonable time, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: And provided further, That the right of way through private property when not otherwise provided for in this act, or by the law of any State through which the road may pass, shall be obtained by said Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, or either of the other companies named in this act, in accordance with the provisions of section three of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.—An Act to establish in the District of Columbia a House of Correction for Boys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia, on the tract of land known as the government farm, a fit and convenient house of correction, suitably and efficiently ventilated, with convenient yards, workshops, and other suitable accomodations adjoining or appurtenant thereto, for the safe keeping, correction, governing, and employing of offenders legally committed thereto by authority of the courts and magistrates of the District of Columbia: Provided, That the building already elected on that land for the purpose of establishing a similar institution, together with all the other property there collected for the same purpose, shall be transferred to the trustees appointed according to the provisions of this act, at a cost not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government of said institution shall be vested in a board of seven trustees, to be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be nominated for appointment by the Mayor of Washington, one by the mayor of Georgetown, one by the levy court of the county of Washington, and four by the Secretary of the Interior; and no trustee shall receive compensation for his services, but each trustee shall be allowed the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office. The term of office of the said trustees shall be three years; but on the first appointment of the board of trustees two of the members shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and three for three years, to be determined by the President.

Sec. [3.] And be it further enacted, That the said board of trustees shall be a corporation, by the name of the Trustees of the house of correction for the District of Columbia, for the purpose of taking and holding, in trust, whatever property may be conveyed, devised, donated, or bequeathed for the benefit of said institution, with all the power necessary to carry this purpose into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of trustees to take charge of the general interests of the institution; they may appoint a superintendent, a steward, a teacher or teachers, and such other officers as may be found necessary, and may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; they may fix the salaries of said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; they may prepare such by-laws as may be necessary to regulate and direct the management of the institution, which, however, shall not be vali 1 until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to exercise a vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers, and its inmates.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That before entering upon the duties of his office the superintendent shall give a bond to the trustees, with sureties to be approved by the board of trustees and by the Secretary of the Interior, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all money received by him, and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent of said house of correction.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That a treasurer of the institution shall be appointed by the board of trustees, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the trustees, with surities to be approved by the board of trustees and by the Secretary of the Interior, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all the money received by him as treasurer; and it shall be his duty to keep a clear and full record of his accounts as treasurer, and report an abstract of the same to the chairman of the board of trustees once in every two months.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That, as soon after their appointment as possible, the board of trustees shall take measures to have the land and building designated suitably prepared for the use of said house of correction; and, as soon as the buildings and premises are prepared for occupancy, the trustees shall give notice to the proper authorities and courts of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and of the county of Washington, that the house of correction is ready to receive inmates.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when any boy under the age of fourteen years is found guilty in a court in the District of Columbia of any crime punishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, he shall be committed to the said house of correction, and there held in custody of the superintendent for the term of his sentence; and when any boy over fourteen and under sixteen years of age shall be found guilty in a court of the District of Columbia of any crime puishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, it shall be the duty of the court trying the case to consider carefully and decide whether he is or is not a fit subject for the house of correction, and make its sentence accord with its decision of this question.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent shall reside at the institution constantly, and that he, with such subordinate officers as may be appointed in accordance with the fourth section of this act, shall have the charge and custody of the boys; shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe in its by-laws; shall employ them in agricultural, mechanical, or other labor; shall give them instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and such other studies, and in such arts and trades as the trustees may direct; and shall employ such methods of discipline as will, as far as possible, reform their characters, preserve their health, promote regular improvement in their s[t]udies, trades, and employments, and secure in them fixed habits of religion, morality, and industry.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, tools, implements, stock, provisions, and every other species of property pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof, and he shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and of all the property, intrusted to him, so as to show clearly the income and expenses of the institution; and he shall account to the treasurer, in such manner as the trustees may prescribe, for all the money received by him from the proceeds of the institution or otherwise; and he shall keep a register of the names and ages of all boys committed to the institution, with the dates of their admission and discharge, and such particulars of their history before and after leaving the institution as he can obtain. His books and all documents relating to the house of correction, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall once or more in every three months carefully examine his accounts and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result of such examination.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all contracts on account of the institution shall be made by the superintendent, and, when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws shall require their approvel, shall be binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon to final judgment and execution; and no suit shall abate by reason of the office of superintendent becoming vacant during the pendency of such suit, but any successor in the office shall assume the prosecution or defence of any pending suit, and continue the prosecution or defence until such suit shall be concluded.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That one or more of the trustees shall visit the said house of correction, once, at least, in every two weeks, at which time the condition of the same shall be carefully examined and the register inspected; a record of the visits shall be kept in the books of the superintendent; once in every three months the institution shall be thoroughly examined in all its departments by not less than three of the trustees, and a report of such examinations shall be made to the board; and an abstract of the reports, together with full annual reports of the superintendent and the treasurer, shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That when a boy shall be committed to the said house of correction, the city in which he had his residence at the time of such commitment, or, if his residence was within the county of Washington, and not within the city of Washington or the city of Georgetown, then the county of Washington shall pay to the treasurer of the house of correction fifty cents a week while he remains therein; the payment shall be made quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October; and any sum so paid may be recovered by such city or county of any parent, f[n]dred, or guardian, liable by law to maintain him.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of securing a transfer of the building and other property to the trustees, preparing the premises and building for occupancy, and for the payment of other necessary expenses, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be paid only on the order of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That six thousand dollars of said appropriation is hereby declared to be the sum that shall be assessed and paid by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington; and it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the city of Washington to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time when the premises shall be ready for occupancy by the house of correction, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars; and it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the city of Georgetown to raise and pay in like manner the sum of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the county of Washington to raise and pay in like manner the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of default of such payment into the treasury of the United States by either of said cities or by the said county of Washington, the party so making default shall be liable to summary proceedings before the supreme court of the District of Columbia, at the instance of the United States attorney for said District to enforce the same, with interest thereon after the date of default.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

CHAP. CCXVII.—AN ACT relating to Public Schools 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 the eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed as to require the cities of Washington and Georgetown to pay over to the trustees of colored schools of said cities such a proportionate part of all moneys received or expended for school or educational purposes in said cities, including the costs of sites, buildings, improvements, furniture, and books, and all other expenditures on account of schools, as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years, in the respective cities, bear to the whole number of children, white and colored, between the same ages. That the money shall be considered due and payable to said trustees on the first day of October of each year, and if not then paid over to them, interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount unpaid may be demanded and collected from the authorities of the delinquent city by said trustees.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees may maintain an action of debt in the supreme court of the District of Columbia against said cities of Washington and Georgetown for the non-payment of any sum of money arising under the aforesaid act of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

At last accounts the Bankrupt Bill was in the hands of a committee of the two Houses of Congress. Its fate is uncertain.