BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT providing for additional Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, now provided by law, a term of the circuit court and of the district court of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held in the city of Louisville, in said district, commencing on the fourth Monday in April in each year, and a term of each circuit and district shall likewise be held at said city, commencing on the fourth Monday in September in each year, each of said terms to continue, if the business shall require it, twelve judicial days, and such terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Louisville, at such other times as the district judge may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said city of Louisville, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may, in the meantime, be held at the seat of government of the State of Kentucky, or elsewhere.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district courts shall keep a clerk's office for said courts at Louisville, and all the records and papers pertaining to business in said courts at Louisville shall be kept therein, and shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts to reside in said city of Louisville.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held twice during each and every year at Covington, Kentucky, commencing on the second Monday in January and September, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it, and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Covington at such other times as the district judge of the United States for said district may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit courts, at said city of Covington, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district court shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said city of Covington, and all the records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Covington shall be kept therein, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said city.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge for said court of the United States for the district of Kentucky may make such rules and regulations for the regulation of the times of holding special terms of said court, and the process and business thereof, and the fees and costs to be taken therein, as he shall deem expedient, if not inconsistent with any existing statute, and revise and alter the same when necessary.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, shall be held twice during each and every year at Paducah, Kentucky, commencing at such time as may be fixed by the presiding judge of said court, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said Paducah, at such other time as the district judge of the United States for said district of Kentucky may appoint, and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said Paducah, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit and district court shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said Paducah, and all the records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Paducah, shall be kept therein, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said Paducah.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails within the jurisdiction of the United States, and on such routes along the coasts of the United States as do not touch at a foreign port, one million six hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars; *Provided, however*, That the maximum compensation to be paid to route agents shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per year.

For compensation to postmasters, two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars, *Provided, however*, That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post-office directed to one address, and the names of the actual subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the post-master, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For ship steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post-offices, four thousand dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars.

For mail bags fifty-five thousand dollars.

For paper required for printing blanks, seventy thousand dollars.

For printing blanks, twelve thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, fifty two thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars, *Provided*, That from and after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, not more than sixteen hundred dollars per annum shall be allowed to any special agent of the Post Office Department as compensation for his services: *And provided further*, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four," approved May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

For miscellaneous payments, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to Congress, in his annual report on the first Monday of December next, and of each and every year thereafter, a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the head of "miscellaneous payments," and that it shall not be lawful to use any of the money hereby appropriated for the defence of suits brought against officers of the Post-Office Department for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for acts committed by them under color of law, and in derogation of the rights of citizens.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For payments of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers, shall be not exceeding one cent each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services. And the Postmaster General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the central stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of such boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expense of collecting letters or towards the increase of the carrier's fund, as he may deem just or equitable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum or five million seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any port of the United States to any other port of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamships, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, on the mails so conveyed: *Provided*, That the preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steam ship, which departing from the same port for the same destination within ten days of each other.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the appropriation for inland mail service as is provided for transportation of mails from San Francisco to Puget's Sound, via Astoria in Oregon, shall be applied to the transportation of said mails by land to Olympia, whenever by land such service shall be provided in lieu of ocean service.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

AN ACT authorizing the Sale of the Western Military Asylum in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, to sell and dispose of the Western Military Asylum, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at such time and manner, and upon such terms and conditions as they may deem best, and that the proceeds of such sale be restored to the fund of the said Soldiers' Home: *Provided*, That no sale shall be made until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall be given: *Provided further*, That said sale be made within twelve months from and after the passage of this act.—But said sale is not to take place unless the property shall bring at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, or such persons as they may duly and legally appoint, shall, upon the full payment of the purchase-money for said Western Military Asylum, agreeably to the terms of sale, and upon the approval of such sale by the Secretary of War, make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, on behalf of the United States, a deed in fee simple for said property.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which directs the sale of the Western Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

AN ACT to change the Location of the Custom-House for the District of Brazos de Santiago, from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the custom-house of said district be, and the same is hereby, changed from Point Isabel to Brownsville; that the port of entry heretofore existing at Point Isabel aforesaid, be and the same is hereby, abolished, and that Brownsville aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, created a port of entry for said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said district shall henceforth keep his office at Brownsville aforesaid, and the same shall be removed, under such instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a deputy collector of customs shall reside and keep his office at Brazos de Santiago aforesaid, who shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter and clear vessels.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise of whatever description, transported in bond to the port of entry hereby created, from any other port or place in the United States, via Brazos Harbor, may on their arrival in said harbor, be transhipped, under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in other vessels for transportation via the Rio Grande to Brownsville aforesaid; and any goods, wares, or merchandise, of any description whatever, imported into said district via said harbor, from any foreign country, may in like manner be transhipped to and port of entry as herein provided, for goods, wares, and merchandise transhipped in bond.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no bond, obligation, power of attorney, or other instrument having legal force, and given or taken with reference to the custom-house of said district, before the passage of this act, shall by this reason be in any manner impaired, but the same shall nevertheless remain valid.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to amend an Act regulating the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June next the kingdom of Sardinia be ranked in schedule A of the consular and diplomatic bill, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty six, with Russia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, and China.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a representative to the kingdom of Sardinia, of the grade of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of twelve thousand dollars; and a secretary of legation, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts fixing the rank and the compensation of the representative of the United States and the secretary of legation at Sardinia be, and the same are hereby, repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act.

Aproved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts Prohibiting the Slave Trade."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures in his discretion in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to facilitate Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by Electric Telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received or sixty days after the passage of this act, (and the fulfilment of which shall be guaranteed by responsible parties, as in the case of bids for mail contracts,) for the use by the government of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, from some point or points on the western line of the State of Missouri, by any route or routes such the said contractors may select, connecting at such point or points by telegraph with the cities of Washington, New Orleans, New York, Charleston Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the Atlantic, Southern and Western States, to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, and shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, provided such proffer does not require a larger amount per year from the United States than forty thousand dollars; and permission is hereby granted to the said parties to whom said contract may be awarded, or a majority of them, and their assigns, to use until the end of the term of ten years, such unoccupied public lands of the United States, as may be necessary for the right of way and for the purpose of establishing stations for repairs along said line, not exceeding at any station one quarter section of land, such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles on an average of the whole distance, unless said lands shall be required for the government of the United States for railroad or other purposes, and provided that no right to pre-empt any of said lands under the laws of the United States shall inure to said company, their agents or servants, or to any other person or persons whatsoever: Provided, That no such entry shall be made until the said line shall be in actual operation, and payments thereunder shall cease whenever the contractors fail to comply with their contract; that the government shall at all times be entitled to priority in the use of the line or lines, and shall have the privilege, when authorized by law, of connecting said line or lines by telegraph with any military posts of the United States, and to use the same for governmental purposes *And provided, also*, That said line or lines, except such as may be constructed by the government to connect said line or lines with the military posts of the United States, shall be open to the use of all citizens of the United States during the term of the said contract, on payment of the regular charges for transmission of dispatches: *And provided, also*, That such charges shall not exceed three dollars for a single dispatch of ten words with the usual proportionate deductions upon dispatches of greater length, provided that nothing herein contained shall confer upon the said parties any exclusive right to construct a telegraph to the Pacific, or debar the government of the United States from granting, from time to time, similar franchises and privileges to other parties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said contractors, or their assigns, shall have the right to construct and maintain, through any of the territories of the United States, a branch line, so as to connect their said line or lines with Oregon; and that they shall have the permanent right of way for said line or lines, under, or over, any unappropriated public lands and waters in the said territories, by any route or routes which the said contractors may select, with the free use during the said term of such lands as may be necessary for the purpose of establishing stations for repairs along said line or lines, not exceeding, at any station, one quarter-section of land, such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles on an average of the whole distance, but should any of said quarter sections be deemed essential by the government, or any company acting under its authority, for railroad purposes, the said contractors shall relinquish the occupancy of so much as may be necessary for the railroad, receiving an equal amount of land for like use in its stead.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in any year during the continuance of the said contract the business done for the government, as hereinbefore mentioned, by such contractors or their assigns, shall, at the ordinary rate of charges for private messages, exceed the price contracted to be paid as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon said accounts being duly authenticated, credit the amount of such excess to Congress: *Provided*, That the use of the line be given, at any time free of cost, to the Coast Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Observatory, for scientific purposes: *And provided further*, That messages received from any individual, company, or corporation, or from any telegraph lines connecting with this line at either of its terminii, shall be impartially transmitted in the order of their reception, excepting that the dispatches of the government shall have priority: *And provided further*, That Congress shall at any time have the right to alter or amend this act.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT making Appropriation for the Payment of the Expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as has not been heretofore paid, appropriated by the act of March third' Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the payment of the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the State of Minnesota.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to relinquish the Title of the United States to certain Lands occupied by the City of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, interest or claim of the United States in and to the land occupied by the city of Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, lying between Florida Street on the north and the South Boulevard on the south, as shown by an original map of said city, on file in the office of the clerk of the sixth judicial court of Louisiana, at East Baton Rouge, on the fourteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the mayor and council of the city of Baton Rouge, in trust for the several use and benefit of the owners of lots therein, according to their respective interests: PROVIDED, This act shall only be construed as quit claim on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the interests of third parties, nor preclude a judicial investigation in relation to the title to all or any portion of the lands hereby relinquished.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to change the Name of the Ship "Rockall" to "Massachusetts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the American built ship "Rockall" of Boston, purchased by the State of Massachusetts for service as a school ship be, and the same is hereby, changed to "Massachusetts," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue the necessary papers in accordance with this act.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT recognizing the Survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisiana, as approved by the Surveyor General, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the anomalous survey of the Grand Chenniere Island, in the southwestern district of Louisiana, as approved by R. W. Boyd, surveyor general, on the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, and persons residing thereon at the date of this act who, according to the pre-emption laws now in force, would be entitled to a pre emption, shall be allowed such right on the lands referred to in this bill; but such preference right shall be confined to the single subdivision of land upon which the party may reside, and shall exceed, in no case, one hundred and sixty acres.

Approved, June 16, 1860

AN ACT to amend an Act approved the third Day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, entitled, "An Act to establish a Post of Entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor of customs of the port of Corpus Christi, in the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, discontinued, and a deputy collector shall be appointed, according to law, for the said port of Corpus Christi, with the same powers as the deputy collectors at Aransas and Sabine, within said State, as provided in sections third and fourth of the act of which this is the amendment. The compensation of the deputy collector at Corpus Christi shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, and the fees prescribed by law not to exceed, in the aggregate, in any one year, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT for the Relief of Congressional Township Number Two north, of Range Number Ninewest, of the fourth principal Meridian, in Adams County, State of Illinois.

Whereas section number sixteen in township number two north, of range nine west, of the fourth principal meridian, in Adams County, Illinois, is located in a lake, or pond, and is in consequence thereof wholly unfit for cultivation, and is worthless to the inhabitants of said township for school purposes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school trustees for the said township be, and they are hereby, authorized to select one section of land in legal subdivisions of any of the public lands of the United States subject to entry or sale at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the same shall have been selected by the trustees aforesaid, and a description thereof returned as and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent or patents shall issue therefor to the inhabitants of the said congressional township, and shall be held and disposed of by them for the use of schools within the said congressional township in the same manner as other school lands are held and disposed of.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said section sixteen in the township aforesaid shall revert to and invest in the United States, and be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands.

Approved, June 16th, 1860.

AN ACT for the Relief of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of twenty thousand dollars, upon filing in the proper department a release to the United States, to be approved by the Attorney General of all claim to the land embraced within the limits of the military reservation at the Dalles in Oregon Territory, and of all claim for damages for destruction of property on or near the said land by the United States troops or volunteers or Indians at any time anterior to the date of said release.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

AN ACT to authorize Divorces in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all applications for divorces, to be made by petition, upon which the same proceedings shall be had as are had in other cases, except so far as is otherwise hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the petition for a divorce shall specify the causes therefor with certainty; and upon the same being filed, the clerk shall issue summons for the defendant to appear and answer. If it shall appear by the affidavit of a disinterested witness that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, or has been absent therefrom for the space of six months, the circuit court, after the return of one summons not found, may authorize notice of the pendency of the petition, to be given by publication, in such manner as it shall direct. The court shall proceed to hear and determine such cause, whenever such summons shall have been served twenty days, or such publication made forty days before the commencement of the term. No judgment for a divorce shall be rendered on default without proof; nor shall any admissions contained in the answer of the defendant be taken as proof of the facts charged as the ground of the application, but the same shall in all cases be proved by other evidence.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond of marriage, may be granted in any of the following cases, to-wit:

First. When such marriage was contracted whilst either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage shall have been lawfully dissolved, and no restraint shall have been imposed on the party contracting such second marriage.

Second. When such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party, or where either party was mentionally incapacitated at the time of the marriage.

Third. When either party has committed adultery during the marriage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce *a mensa et thoro* from bed and board may be granted for either of the following causes, to wit: cruelty of treatment, endangering the life or health of of one of the parties; reasonable apprehension, to the satisfaction of the court; of bodily harm; the wilful desertion and abandonment by the party complained against of the party complaining for the full uninterrupted space of three years.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no divorce shall be granted for any cause which shall have occurred out of this District, unless the party applying for the same shall have resided within the District for two years next preceding the application.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of either of the parties having a former wife or husband living if it shall appear that the second marriage was contracted in good faith by the party whose second marriage has been thus dissolved, and with the full belief on his or her part that the former wife or husband was dead, that fact shall be stated in the judgment or sentence of divorce; and the issue of such second marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the suit, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*. That upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of the lunacy of either party at the time of such marriage, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be legitimate.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a divorce for causes not hereinbefore specially provided for shall not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage; but the legitimacy of such issue, if questioned, shall be tried and determined, according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a divorce is granted, the court allowing the same shall have power, if it see fit, to award alimony to the wife, and to regulate her right of dower, and to award to the wife such property, or the value thereof, as she had when she was married or such part, or the value thereof, as the court may deem reasonable, having a regard to the circumstances of the husband at the time of the divorce. The court may also, in granting a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, restore to the wife her maiden or other previous name.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall also have power to order and direct, in every case of divorce, who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children of the marriage so divorced, and who shall be charged with their maintenance.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the court may also award alimony to the wife for her sustenance during the pendency of a petition for a divorce filed for any of the causes aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of adultry by the wife, committed after judgment or sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, the court may, on the petition of the husband setting forth and accompanied by legal proof of such adultery, deprive the wife of alimony from the date of her said criminal act, and rescind her right of dower, as well as dispossess her, if the court judge fit, of the care, custody, and guardianship of any child or children, which, under the original judgment of the court in granting the divorce, may have been assigned to her.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply to the court in session, or to either one of the judges thereof, when the court is not in session, for an order to protect any money or other property, real or personal, of which she may have become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors or any one claiming through or under him; and the court or a judge there, as the case may be, if the fact of such desertion be proved by evidence other than that of the wife herself, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings, money, and property aforesaid, real or personal, acquired since the commencement of such desertion, from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming through or under him, and such earnings, money, or property aforesaid shall belong to the wife as if she were a *feme sole*: *Provided, always*, That every such order shall, within ten days after the making and giving thereof, be entered by the clerk of the court on the records of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and that it shall be lawful for the husband and any creditor claiming through or under him, to apply to the court in session for the discharge thereof, and he may obtain it if, in the judgment of the court, good cause shall be shown why such order, by reason of fraud or of repugnance to the objects of this section, should not have been first made and given: *Provided, also*, That if the husband, or any creditor of or person claiming through or under him, shall seize or continue to hold any property of the wife after notice and record of any such order, then, then the husband or such person shall be liable at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring) to restore to her the specific property, and also for a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized or held after such notice aforesaid; and if any such order of protection be made, the wife shall, during the continuance thereof, be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued as she would be if a *feme sole*.

Approved, June 19, 1860.

AN ACT making Appropriations for Light-Houses, Beacons Buoys, and so forth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if a good title to any land, which it may be necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature of any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to-wit:

MASSACHUSETTS.—For a light-house at Duxbury, in Plymouth harbor, fine thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a suitable lot of land, and the erection thereon of a building for the use of the Light house Board, at Wood's Hole, Great Harbor, in the town of Falmouth, five thousand dollars.

For a light-ship or light-house, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, on, or near, the "Hen and Chickens," at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, thirty five thousand dollars.

For a survey to determine the proper site for a light-house at, or near, the "Sow and Pigs," at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, one thousand dollars.

RHODE ISLAND.—For the establishment of beacons on Connimmicut Point and Bullock's Point, in Providence River, three thousand dollars.

For a survey of and for buoying out Seekonk River, between Seekonk and Providence, five hundred dollars.

CONNECTICUT.—For the re-establishment and alteration of the beacon light on Long Wharf, at New Haven, two thousand dollars.

For a fog bell to be rung by machinery at the Stratford light house, twelve hundred dollars.

For enablinit the Light-house Board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to experiment with Daboll's and other ear signals, and to purchase the signal erected by Daboll, and now in operation at New London, six thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.—For the erection of a stone beacon on Mill Reef, five thousand dollars.

For three beacon lights upon the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, three thousand five hundred dollars.

MICHIGAN.—For rebuilding the towers at White Fish Point, Detour, and Manitou Islands, all on the coast of Lake Superior, forty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Bertraw Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-hause at, or near, Tawas City, six thousand dollars.

For a light house at the mouth of Manistee River, five thousand dollars.

For one or two beacon lights, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the entrace to Grand Island Bay and harbor, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Grand Haven light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a range of lights for Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog bell, or such other ear signal as the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, may adopt, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a light-house at, or near, Old Fort Mackinaw, six thousand dollars.

WISCONSIN.—For the construction of a light-house pier and light-house at Milwaukee, in lieu of the North Cut beacon light at that place, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Port du Morts light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a light-house at Kewaunee, six thousand dollars.

For the construction of a suitable beacon light at the port of Racine, thirty thousand one hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Peter Campan one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

NEW JERSEY.—For rebuilding the two light-house towers at Nave Sink, and fitting the same with proper apparatus, seventy-two thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA.—For re-establishing the Beacon Island light-house and constructing in connexion therewith a beacon light to form a range for running the Ocracoke Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at a suitable point at or near Cape Hatteras Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a new light-house at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in lieu of the present structure, forty thousand dollars.

For Buoying Beaufort Harbor and Bogue Sound, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light-house at the mouth of North River, (Allemarle Sound,) ten thousand dollars.

LOUISIENA —For a light-house at the mouth of Calcasieu River, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

VIRGINIA.—For the construction of a first-class light-house at Assateague, in lieu of the present light-house, fifty thousand dollars.

For buoying the approaches to the canal connecting tha waters of the Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the tower and keeper's dwelling at Cape Charles, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI.—For a new light-house at Pass Christian, in lieu of the old light now at that place, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the old light-house and site now at that point be sold by the Light-house Board under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds of said sale applied in aid of the sum hereby appropriated for the construction of said light-house.

CALIFORNIA.—For a first-class light-house at Cape Mendocino, being the extreme western point of land on the Pacific coast, eighty thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Trinidad Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Point del Reys, about twenty-eight miles north or the Golden Gate, forty thousand dollars, and for fog or ear signals, to be erected in connection therewith, upon the recommendation of the Light-house Board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For buoying out the channel and the bar at the entrance of Humboldt Bay, and for three movable beacons to be provided with lens lanterns, to be kept in range with the channel, ten thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—For a light-house at Gray's Harbor, and for buoying out the channel and bar at sain harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For buoying out the channel of the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Will-mette River to the cascade of the Columbia River, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no portion of the money herein appropriated for the erection of any light-house or beacon light shall be expended until plans shall be furnished, and contracts made, for the entire completion of the said light house or beacon light for the sum herein appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*,, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the establishment at the points herein named of such ear signals as may prove to be satisfactory under the experiments hereinbefore authorized to be made, that is to say: At West Quoddy Head and Boone Island, in Maine; at Boston, is Massachusetts; at Sandy Hook, in New York; at Charleston, in South Carolina; at Sovannah, Georgia; at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River; and at Galveston.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light house or other aid provided in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the sea-board to be made, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the work may be commenced immediately, after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to re-establish, from time to time, such lights as may have been, or may hereafter be, discontinued as useless, under the authority conferred by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for light-houses," and so forth, whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Light-house Board, such re-establishment is required by public convenience or the necessities of commerce.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as authorizes the erection of range beacons, for crossing the bar and entering Galveston Bay, Texas, in place of the light vessel at that place, be and the same is hereby, repealed, and the light vessel is hereby directed to be restored.

Approved, June 20, 1860.

AN ACT to Incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts 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 there may be established in the District of Columbia by the persons hereinafter named a gallery and school of arts, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the fine arts, and their application to patriotic purposes, by means of exhibitions, libraries, museum, instruction, and any other practicable operations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said institution shall be under the management, direction, and government of a number of trustees, not exceeding twenty-five, to be elected annually by the contributors to the said gallery and school, in such manner and under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided in the by-laws thereof; and the first trustees of the said institution shall consist of the following persons, namely:—Horatio Stone, John Crauch, J. M. Stanly, J. G. Bruff, Robert Bogle, W. W. Corcoran, A. F. Cunningham, T. G. Clemsen, J. G. Berret, F. P. Stanton, A. Thomas Smith, H. G. Fant, Charles Eames, B. Ogle Taylor, George W. Riggs, Charles Haskins, Selh Eastman, Samuel F. Vinton, and L. D. Gale, which said trustees and their successors shall be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "The National Gallery and School of Arts;" by which name and title the said trustees and their successoes shall be competent and capable, in law and equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of the said institution, any estate in any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever: *Provided*, The same do not exceed, in the whole, the yearly value of fifty thousand dollars and the same property and effects, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and to place out on interest for the use of the said institution; and by the same name to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any courts of law and equity; and to make and use a common seal, and the same to break and alter at their pleasure; and generally, by and in the same name, to do and transact all and every the business touching or concerning the premises.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees aforesaid shall hold their offices until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty, and until their successors shall be elected. And in the mean time, the said trust