

dred dollars; pay of assistant engineer of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For increase and expense of library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet hospital, and repairs, one hundred dollars; printing catalogue for library, seven hundred dollars; renewing furniture in academic section rooms and offices, one thousand dollars; papers and periodicals for cadet hospital, sixty dollars; and for carpeting and repairs to chapel for cadets, officers' families, and visitors, one thousand dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairing and opening roads and walks, five hundred dollars.

For continuing superstructure of the new hospital for cadets, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of sewerage from barracks and quarters, three thousand dollars.

For repairs to reservoirs and increasing capacities, five hundred dollars.

For construction of school-house for soldiers' children, and furniture for same, eight thousand dollars.

For parapet wall on the road leading along the cliff to south wharf, five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

Grounds.

Hospital.

Sewerage.

Reservoirs.

**CHAP. 136.**—An act restricting the refunding of custom duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department

March 3, 1875.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no moneys collected as duties on imports, in accordance with any decision, ruling, or direction previously made or given by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be refunded or repaid, unless in accordance with the judgment of a circuit or district court of the United States giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney-General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; or unless in pursuance of a special appropriation for the particular refund or repayment to be made: *Provided,* That whenever the Secretary shall be of opinion that such duties have been assessed and collected under an erroneous view of the facts in the case, he may authorize a re-examination and reliquidation in such case, and make such refund in accordance with existing laws as the facts so ascertained shall, in his opinion, justify; but no such reliquidation shall be allowed unless protest and appeal shall have been made as required by law: *Provided further,* That the restrictive provisions of this act shall not apply to such personal and household effects and other articles, not merchandise, as are by law exempt from duty: *And provided also,* That this act shall not affect the refund of excess of deposits based on estimated duties nor prevent the correction of errors in liquidation, whether for or against the Government, arising solely upon errors of fact discovered within one year from the date of payment, and, when in favor of the Government, brought to the notice of the collector within ten days from the date of discovery.

Duties on imports, when and how refunded.

Proviso; refund in cases of error of fact.

Cases of personal and household effects.

Excess of deposits on estimated duties.

**SEC. 2.** That no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving construction to any law imposing customs duties, shall be reversed or modified adversely to the United States, by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except in concurrence with an opinion of the Attorney-General recommending the same, or a judicial decision of a circuit or district court of the United States conflicting with such ruling

Decisions of Secretary of Treasury on customs duties, not to be modified by same or succeeding Secretary, except, &c.

Secretary may require appeal from judgment of inferior court.

Regulations in pursuance of this act.

Annual statement of moneys refunded.

Appeals to Supreme Court on request of Secretary.

or decision, and from which the Attorney-General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion, decline to acquiesce in the judgment, decision, or ruling of an inferior court upon any question affecting the interests of the United States, when, in his opinion, such interests require a final adjudication of such question by the court of last resort.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, give a detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of this act or of any other act of Congress relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which repayments were made: *Provided*, That in all cases where the Secretary of the Treasury shall so request the Attorney-General shall take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

March 3, 1875.

**CHAP. 137.**—An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes.

Original jurisdiction of circuit courts, concurrent with State courts.  
Cases under laws, &c., of United States.

Between citizens of different States.

Lands under grants of different States.

Exclusive jurisdiction.

No arrest in one district for trial in another.

Suit only in district where defendant is inhabitant, or is found, except, &c.

Suit on contracts by assignees; how limited.

Appeal from district court.

What causes removable from State court to circuit courts, and by whom.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States or a controversy between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects; and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable therein. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a circuit or district court. And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving such process or commencing such proceeding, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any circuit or district court have cognizance of any suit founded on contract in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover thereon if no assignment had been made, except in cases of promissory notes negotiable by the law merchant and bills of exchange. And the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts under the regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, now pending or hereafter brought in any State court where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which the United States shall be plaintiff or petitioner, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, or a controversy between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign