fourth section of this act may be recovered in an action at law in any court of record of the United States, or any court of competent jurisdiction, which action may be brought in the name of the United States by any person who will sue for said penalty, one half for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the person bringing such action. And the recovery and satisfaction of a judgment in any such action shall be a bar to the imposition of any fine for the same offence in any prosecution instituted subsequent to the recovery of such judgment, but shall not be a bar to the infliction of punishment by imprisonment, as provided by said fourth section.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 17, 1864.

Chap. CXXVIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to extend the Time for the Withdrawal of Goods from Public Stores and Bonded Warehouses, and for other Purposes,” approved twenty-ninth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which the duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond for more than one year and less than three years, may be entered for consumption and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next, on payment of duties and charges according to the laws in force at the time the goods shall be withdrawn.

APPROVED, June 17, 1864.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which an original town lot in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, entirely owned by the same person or persons, or any subdivision of an original lot separately owned, as aforesaid, shall be situated at the intersection of two streets, so as to bind or front on both, and in which both fronts would be liable to the front-foot tax authorized by the act entitled “An act to authorize the corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to lay and collect a water-tax, and for other purposes,” approved May twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the said front-foot tax shall not be levied upon more than seventy-five feet of the two fronts of said lot or part of lot; and all beyond said number of feet shall be exempt therefrom: Provided, That, for the purpose of avoiding inequality and hardship in laying said tax, it shall be lawful for the said corporation of Georgetown, in such cases, to make such further exemptions from said front-foot tax, either by general laws or in individual cases, as to them may seem just and proper.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporation of Georgetown, in their discretion, instead of the front-foot tax aforesaid, to lay and collect annually a general special tax not to exceed one fifth of one per cent, per annum on all the assessable property in said town, for the purpose of defraying the cost of distributing water through said town from the mains or pipes of the Washington aqueduct, which tax shall be exclusively appropriated to said object, shall be collected in the same manner as the general tax of said town, and shall cease whenever the cost of said distribution shall have been fully paid: Provided, That all persons liable to pay said tax shall be credited on account of the same with all sums hereetofore paid by them on account of said front-foot tax, levied in pursuance of the act to which this is an amendment.

APPROVED, June 17, 1864.