CHAP. LXI. — An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.

Feb. 21, 1871.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, namely:

For salary of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-five thousand dollars.

To Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, ninety-six thousand dollars.

To Chili, Peru, and Japan, ten thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Ecuador, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

For minister resident at the Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, as follows:

- At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- At Saint Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico, one thousand eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.
- For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.
- For salary of the secretary of legation, acting as interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.
- For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.
- For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper and all contingent expenses of all missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, namely, three hundred and ninety-one thousand and two hundred dollars:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.


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II. CONSULATES.

Schedule B.


III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, San Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Pirceus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Saint John, (Newfoundland,) Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Stettin, Tabasco, Taliti, Talcuahano, Tumbez, Venice, Zanzibar.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Amoor River, Apia, Belize, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabinilla.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters, at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State, of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

For payment of the seventh annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium.

To pay to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, the second and last instalment of the amount awarded by the commissioners under the treaty of July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson’s Bay and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin:

Provided, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award, before the same was made, and still unpaid, shall be extinguished by said Puget Sound Agricultural Company; or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXII. — An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be vested in a governor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of and shall have resided within said District twelve months before his appointment, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at