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NA FORM 14007 (10-86)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That all 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 to be known as the District of Columbia, to which name it is hereby constituted, to have power for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted, 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.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said District 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 immediately preceding 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 Congress thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed under the laws of the said District, enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That any bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates of said District, or any law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia, if 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 thereon in their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays.

S. 594

Forty-first Congress of the United States of America:

At the *Third* Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday, the *fifth* day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

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.

Section 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 respites for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislature of said territory; 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.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it become 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 large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be de-

terminated by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against
the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill
shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it
shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if
he have had given his assent, unless the legislative assembly by their adjournment previous
to the return, in which case it shall not be a law. **Section 4.** And be it further
enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate, a Secretary of said District, who shall reside therein
and possess the qualification of an elector, and shall hold his office for four years,
and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; he shall record and
preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted,
and all the acts and proceedings of the various, in all executive departments, and
shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within
ten days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceed-
ings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January
and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and for copies of
the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal,
resignation, disability, or absence, of the governor from the District, the secretary
shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to exercise and perform all
the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability or absence,
or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such
vacancy. And in case the offices of governor and secretary shall both become
vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve
upon the presiding officer of the council, and in case that office shall also be
vacant, upon the presiding officer of the house of delegates, until the office
shall be filled by a new appointment. **Section 5.** And be it further
enacted, That legislative power and authority, in said District, shall be vested
in a legislative assembly, as hereinafter provided. The assembly shall consist
of a council and house of delegates. The council shall consist of eleven members,
of whom two shall be residents of the City of Georgetown, and two residents of
the country outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, who shall be ap-
pointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who
shall have the qualification of voters as hereinafter prescribed, five of whom shall
be first appointed for a term of one year, and six for the period of two years, pro-
vided that all subsequent appointments shall be for the term of two years. The
house of delegates shall consist of twenty-two members, possessing the same quali-
fications as prescribed for the members of the council, whose term of service shall

continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, into eleven districts, for the apportionment of the council, and into twenty-two districts for the election of delegates, giving to each section of the District representation in the ratio of its population as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of delegates shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the districts from which they are appointed or elected, respectively. And for the purpose of the first election to be held under this act, the governor and judges of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate the districts for members of the house of delegates, appoint a board of registration, and persons to superintend the election and the returns thereof, provide the time, place, and manner of conducting such election, and make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act not otherwise herein provided for: Provided, That the first election shall be held, within sixty days from the passage of this act. In the first and all subsequent elections the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of delegates, respectively, shall be declared by the governor duly elected members of said house. In case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes for the same office or if a vacancy shall occur in the house of delegates, the governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus appointed and elected, to the legislative assembly shall meet at such time and at such place, within the District as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the formation of the districts for members of the council and house of delegates, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular session of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session, in any one year, shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which may continue one hundred days.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly shall have power to divide that portion of the District not included in the corporate limits of Washington or Georgetown, into townships, not exceeding three, and create township officers, and prescribe the duties thereof; but all township officers shall be elected by the people of the townships, respectively.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for three months prior to the passage of this act, except such as are non compos mentis and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall be entitled to vote at said election, in the election district or precinct in which he shall then reside, and shall have so resided for thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said District, and for all subsequent elections, twelve months prior residence shall be required to constitute a voter; but the legislative assembly shall have no right to abridge or limit the right of suffrage.

Section 8. And

be it further enacted, That no person who, has been or, hereafter, shall be convicted of
bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person, who, has been or may be a
receiver or holder of public money, who, shall not, have accounted for and paid over,
upon final judgment duly recovered according to law, all such money due from
him shall be eligible to the legislative assembly or to any office of profit or trust in
said District. Section 9. And be it further enacted, That members of the
legislative assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and
subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm)
that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully dis-
charge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; and that I have
not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise
in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election
at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I
accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any
vote or influence that I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation
or for any other official act." Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein
prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every person who shall be convicted of having
sworn falsely, or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified
hereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in said District, and shall be
deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.
Section 10. And be it further enacted, That a majority of the legislative assembly
appointed or elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. The house of delegates
shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. Each
house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and shall choose its own officers. The
governor shall call the council to order at the opening of each new assembly; and the
secretary of the District shall call the house of delegates to order at the opening of each
new legislative assembly, and shall preside over it until a temporary presiding officer
shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled
by either house except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members appointed or
elected to that house. Each house may punish, by imprisonment any person, not a
member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous
behavior in its presence; but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-
four hours at one time. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other,
adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which such
house shall be sitting. At the request of any member, the yeas and nays shall be
taken upon any question and entered upon the journal. Section 11. And be
it further enacted, That bills may originate in either house, but may be altered,
amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall

be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house. Section 12. And be it further enacted, That every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title, but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed in the title; and no act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until thirty days after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members appointed or elected to each house otherwise direct. Section 13. And be it further enacted, That no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the District, except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and no bill making appropriation for the pay or salaries of the officers of the District government shall contain any provision on any other subject. Section 14. And be it further enacted, That each legislative assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government of the District until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session; the aggregate amount of such appropriations shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected or appointed to each house as herein provided; nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the District treasury, from funds belonging to the District, shall read with such fiscal quarter; and no debt, by which the District shall be indebted, shall be contracted, until the said authorizing the same shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of the votes of a majority of the members of the legislative assembly at such election. The legislative assembly shall provide for the redemption of said law in at least two years, and in the District for three years, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken on the same; and provision shall be made in the act for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: Provided That the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people, with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted. Section 15. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly shall never grant a warrant, extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after service has been rendered on a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, in part or in full, hereafter created against the District under any contract or agreement.

...shall be null and void. Section 16. And be it further enacted,
That the District shall report, say, affirm, or deny, as may be possible, for the debt or lia-
bilities, in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to, or in aid of, any
State or other corporation, association, or individual. Section 17. And be it
further enacted, That the Legislature of Florida, shall not pass special laws, in any
of the following cases, that is to say, to grant a divorce; to regulate the practice in
courts of justice; to regulate the jurisdiction or duties of justices of the peace, police
magistrates, or constables; to provide for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases,
and hearing and granting juries, removals, juries, penalties or forfeitures; to
alter or enlarge the State, belonging to, or under a disability; changing
the law of descent; increasing or decreasing the fees of public officers during their term;
to appoint or remove any officer or appointee; to grant any corporation, association,
or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunities, or franchises whatsoever.
The Legislature of Florida, shall not pass any law to alter or discharge any liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to the
United States, or any municipal corporation therein, nor shall the Legislature of Florida
have power to establish any bank of circulation, nor to authorize any company or in-
dividual to issue any paper circulation as money or currency. Section 18. And
be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the District shall extend to
all rightful subject of legislation within said District, consistent with the Constitution
of the United States and the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to all the
restrictions and limitations imposed upon States by the tenth section of the
first article of the Constitution of the United States; but all acts of the Legislature
of Florida shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification by the Congress of
the United States, and nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress
of the power of legislation over said District, in the manner herein provided, until
such laws shall have been enacted. Section 19. And be it further enacted, That no
member of the Legislature of Florida shall hold or be appointed to any office which
shall have been created or the salary or emolument of which shall have been
increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was appointed
or elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding
any office shall accept under the Government of the United States, shall be
a member of the Legislature of Florida. Section 20. And be it further enacted,
That the said Legislature of Florida shall not have power to pass any ex post facto
law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, nor to lay the property of the
United States, nor to tax the lands or other property of non-residents higher than
the lands or other property of residents; nor shall lands or other property in said

District be liable to a higher tax, in any one year, for all general district, unitary and municipal, than two dollars on every hundred dollars of the cash value thereof; but special taxes may be levied in particular sections, ward, or districts for their particular local improvement; no state or territorial government shall have power to borrow money or issue debt or bonds for any object whatever, unless specially authorized by an act of the legislative assembly, and by a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of the members of each branch thereof, but said debts in no case to exceed five per centum of the assessed value of the property of said District, unless authorized by a vote of the people, as hereinafter provided. **Section 21.** And be it further enacted, That the property of that portion of the District not included within the corporation of Washington or Georgetown, shall not be used for the purposes either of improving streets, alleys, public squares, or other public property of the said cities, or either of them, nor for any other expenditure of a local nature, for the exclusive benefit of said cities, or either of them, nor for the payment of any debt heretofore contracted, or that may hereafter be contracted by either of said cities which shall remain under a municipal government not coextensive with the District. **Section 22.** And be it further enacted, That the property within the corporate limits of Georgetown shall not be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Washington, nor shall the property within the corporate limits of Washington be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Georgetown; and so long as said cities shall remain under distinct municipal governments, the property within the corporate limits of either of said cities shall not be used for the local benefit of the other; nor shall said cities, or either of them, be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the country outside of the limits thereof: Provided, That the legislative assembly may make appropriations for the repair of roads, or for the construction or repair of bridges outside the limits of said cities. **Section 23.** And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said legislative assembly to maintain a system of free schools for the education of the youth of said District, and all moneys raised by general taxation or arising from donations by Congress, or from other sources, except by bequest or devise, for school purposes, shall be appropriated for the equal benefit of all the youth of said District between certain ages, to be defined by law. **Section 24.** And be it further enacted, That the said legislative assembly shall have power to provide for the appointment of as many justices of the peace and notaries public for said District as may be deemed necessary, to define their jurisdiction and prescribe their duties; but justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any controversy in which the title of land may be in dispute, or in which the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars. Provided, however, That all justices of the peace and notaries

Public, nor in commission, shall continue in office till their present commissions
expire, unless sooner removed pursuant to existing laws. Section 25. And
be it further enacted, That the judicial courts of this District shall remain as
now organized until otherwise ordered by act of Congress, but such legislative
assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and con-
fering such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution
and enforcement of the laws of said District. Section 26. And be it further
enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District,
to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed
nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make
and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from remaining at large in the
cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in
said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board
by the legislative assembly. Section 27. And be it further enacted, That the office
and duties of register of wills, recorder of deeds, United States attorney, and United
States marshal for said District shall remain as under existing laws, till modified
by act of Congress; but said legislative assembly shall have power to impose such
additional duties upon said officers, respectively, as may be necessary to the due
enforcement of the laws of said District. Section 28. And be it further enacted,
That the said legislative assembly shall have power to create by general law, modify,
repeal, or amend, within said District, corporations aggregate for religious, charitable,
educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and
liabilities. Provided, That the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to
the District of Columbia. Section 29. And be it further enacted, That the legi-
slative assembly shall define by law who shall be entitled to relief as paupers in said
District, and shall provide by law for the support and maintenance of such paupers,
and for that purpose shall raise the money necessary by taxation. Section 30. And
be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly shall have power to provide by
law for the election or appointment of such ministerial officers as may be deemed
necessary to carry into effect the laws of said District, to prescribe their duties, their
terms of office, and the rate and manner of their compensation. Section 31. And
be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, and other officers to be appointed
pursuant to this act shall, before they act as such, respectively, take and subscribe
an oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia
or justice of the peace in the limits of said District, duly authorized to administer
oaths or affirmations, by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or
some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution

of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the executive proceedings; and all civil officers in said District, before they act as such, shall take and subscribe a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the District, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person administering the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterward the like oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law.

Section 32. And be it further enacted, That the Governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and the Secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and that the said salaries shall be paid quarterly, from the date of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their actual attendance at the sittings thereof, and an additional allowance of ten dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and unrolling clerk, and a sergeant-at-arms may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly. Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. And the Governor and Secretary of the District shall, in the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress and intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditures shall be made by the said legislative assembly of funds appropriated by Congress for objects not especially authorized by acts of Congress making the appropriation, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Section 33. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia shall hold its first session at such time and place in said District as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct. Section 34. And be it further enacted, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and shall have the qualifications of a voter, may

to be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the House of Representatives, and shall also be a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at the time and place, and be conducted, in such manner as the elections for members of the House of Representatives are conducted; and at all subsequent elections the time and place, and the manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly; and the Constitution and all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said District of Columbia as elsewhere within the United States. Section 35. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the District of Columbia, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for money that may be intrusted to them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Section 36. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a valuation taken in the District of Columbia of all real estate belonging to the United States in said District, except the public buildings, and the grounds which have been dedicated to the public, such as parks and squares, at least once in five years, and returns thereof shall be made by the governor to the President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first day of the session of Congress next after such valuation shall be taken, and the aggregate of the valuation of private property in said District, whenever made by the authority of the legislative assembly, shall be reported to Congress by the governor. Provided, That all valuations of property belonging to the United States shall be made by such persons as the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe. Section 37. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the District of Columbia a board of public works, to consist of the governor, who shall be president of said board; four persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and the others citizens and residents of the District, having the qualifications of an elector therein; one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of Georgetown, and one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They shall hold office for the term of four years,

shall, from time to time, be removed by the President of the United States. The board of public works shall have under conduct of land, and the other regulations which they shall deem necessary for keeping in repair the streets, avenues, alleys, and streets of the city, and all other works, which may be intrusted to their charge by the legislature of the District of Columbia. They shall disburse, upon their warrants, all moneys appropriated by the United States, in the District of Columbia, to be collected from property holders, in pursuance of law, for the improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, and squares, and bridges, and shall observe in such matters as shall be prescribed by law, upon this subject, advising and to be specially benefited by the improvement, according to law, and made by them, and a reasonable provision of the cost of the improvement, not exceeding one-third of such cost, which sum shall be collected as all other taxes are collected, and they shall make all necessary regulations respecting the construction of public buildings in the District of Columbia, subject to the supervision of the legislative assembly. All contracts made by the said board of public works shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the said board, making the same, and a copy thereof shall be filed in their office, the secretary of the District, and said board of public works shall have no power to make contracts, to bind or incur any liability for the use of any moneys, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall have been made. All contracts made by said board, in which any member of said board shall be personally interested, shall be void, and no payment shall be made thereon by said District or any officer thereof. It is further enacted, that the first dividend of each year, they shall transmit to each branch of the legislature, a report of their transactions during the preceding year, and also a plain duplicate of the same to the Governor, to be by him laid before the President of the United States, for transmission to the two houses of Congress; and shall be paid, in the form of two thousand five hundred dollars, each annually. Section 38. And be it further enacted, that the officers herein provided for, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be paid by the United States, by appropriations to be made by law as hereinbefore provided; and all other officers of said District provided for by this act, shall be paid by the District. Provided, that no salary shall be paid to the Governor as a member of the board of public works in addition to his salary as Governor, nor shall any officer of the Army appointed upon the board of public works receive any increase of pay for such services. Section 39. And be it further enacted, that if at any election hereafter held in the District of Columbia, any person shall knowingly purchase any vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote

at a place where he may not be entitled to vote, or vote without showing a law-
ful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to procure a right or opportunity to vote
for himself or any other person, or by force, threats, menace, or intimidation, bri-
bery, reward, or offer, or promise, threaten, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any
qualified voter of the District of Columbia from freely exercising the right of
suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise such right
or compel, or induce by any such means or otherwise, any officer of any election
in said District to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled
to vote, or interfere in any manner with any officer of any election in the dis-
charge of his duties; or by any unlawful means induce any officer of an election,
or officer, to refuse to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such
election, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto,
to violate or refuse to comply with the duty, or any law respecting the same; or
knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or
refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or
induce any such officer, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to
omit to do any duty the omission of which, in so doing, would be a crime, or attempt to
do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such
crime be liable to prosecution, in any court of the United States of competent
jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding
five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years,
or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 4th. And be it further enacted, That the charters of the cities of
Washington and Georgetown shall be repealed on and after the first day of June,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all offices of said cities
abolished at that date, the body courts of the District of Columbia and all offices
connected therewith shall be abolished on and after said first day of June, A. D.
eighteen hundred and seventy-one, but all laws and ordinances of said cities,
respectively, and of said Cor. Court, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain
in full force until modified or repealed by Congress or the legislative assembly
of said District; that portion of said District included within the present limits
of the city of Washington shall continue to be known as the city of Washington,
and that portion of said District included within the limits of the city of
Georgetown shall continue to be known as the city of Georgetown; and the legislative
assembly shall have power to lay a special tax upon property, except the property
of the Government of the United States, within the city of Washington for the
payment of the debts of said city; and upon property, except the property of the
Government of the United States, within the limits of the city of Georgetown for

the payment of the debts of said cities; and upon property, except the property of the Government of the United States, within said District not included within the limits of either of said cities, to pay any debts owing by that portion of said District. Provided, That the charters of said cities, severally, and the powers of said levy court, shall be continued for the following purposes, to wit: for the collection of all sums of money due to said cities, respectively, or to said levy court, for the enforcement of all contracts made by said cities, respectively, or by said levy court, and all taxes heretofore assessed remaining unpaid, for the collection of all just claims against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court, for the enforcement of all legal contracts against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court, until the affairs of said cities, respectively, and of said levy court, shall have been fully closed; and no suit in favor of or against said corporations, or either of them, shall abate by reason of the passage of this act, but the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment as if this act had not been passed. Section 41. And be it further enacted, That there shall be no election for mayor or members of the common council of the city of Georgetown prior to the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, but the present mayor and common council of said city shall hold their office until said first day of June, next. No taxes for general purposes shall hereafter be levied by the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or by said levy court. And upon the repeal of the charter of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, declared to be the successor of said corporations, and all the property of said corporations, and of the county of Washington, shall become vested in the said District of Columbia; and all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures which are now by law made payable to said cities, respectively, or said levy court, shall be paid to said District of Columbia and the salaries of the judge and clerk of the police court, the compensation of the deputy clerk and bailiffs of said police court and of the marshal of the District of Columbia shall be paid by said District: Provided, That the moneys collected upon the judgments of said police court or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the salaries and compensation of this judge and other officers of said court and to the payment of the necessary expenses thereof, and any surplus remaining after paying the salaries, compensation, and expenses aforesaid shall be paid into the Treasury of the District at the end of every quarter.

J. G. Blaine
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Schuyler Colfax
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate

Approved February 21 1871
M. S. Grand

