

the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the Hawaiian Islands in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. s.] sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

#### Declaring Nebraska a State in the Union, March 1, 1867.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorize the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, upon certain conditions in said act specified; and whereas said people did adopt a constitution conforming to the provisions and conditions of said act, and ask admission into the Union; and whereas the Congress of the United States did, on the eighth and ninth days of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in mode prescribed by the Constitution, pass a further act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union, in which last-named act it was provided that it should not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, should declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and should transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of said State, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, should forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition should be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union should be considered as complete; and whereas within the time prescribed by said act of Congress of the eighth and ninth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Legislature of the State of Nebraska did pass an act ratifying the said act of Congress of the eighth and ninth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and declaring that the aforementioned provisions of the third section of said last-named act of Congress should be a part of the organic law of the State of Nebraska; and whereas a duly authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of Nebraska has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress last herein named, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

#### Withdrawing reward for John H. Surratt, and others.\*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, November 24, 1865.

General Orders, No. 164.

Ordered, That—I. All persons claiming reward for the apprehension of John Wilkes Booth, Lewis Payne, G. A. Atzerodt, and David E. Herold, and Jefferson Davis, or either of them, are notified to file their claims and their proofs with the Adjutant General for final adjudication by the special commission appointed to award and determine upon the validity of such claims, before the first day of January next, after which time no claims will be received.

II. The rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, William C. Cleary, and John H. Surratt are revoked.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

#### Release of Convicts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

General Orders, No. 46.

Ordered: That all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts, and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson, or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment and the residue of their sentence remitted.

\* Respecting this order, Secretary Stanton testified before a Congressional Committee, January 30, 1867, as follows:

Q. What was the reason for revoking the order offering a reward for the arrest of Surratt?

A. The reasons that influenced my mind, were in the first place, that many months had elapsed without accomplishing the arrest of these parties. I was entirely satisfied that they were not in the United States, and that if any arrest was made it would have to be by government officials, who ought not to have any pretence of claiming the reward; besides, I thought that if the proclamation was withdrawn it would probably induce these parties to believe that pursuit was over, and they might return to the United States and be arrested. For these reasons I thought it expedient to revoke the order. It was done on my own responsibility, the President left it at my discretion to do as I thought best in the matter.

Those who belong to the military service, and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditional upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior.

By order of the President of the United States:  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

**Reconstruction in Texas.**

STATE DEPARTMENT,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 26, 1866.

HON. W. H. SEWARD:

Please inform me by telegram whether or not it is the will of the President that the Legislature of Texas shall meet on the 6th day of August, and General Throckmorton be inaugurated on the 9th? Will the Legislature be permitted to assemble without the inauguration of the Governor-elect? If so, what am I expected to do? You will perceive by reference to your dispatch of July 17 that my instructions are not definite. My solicitude increases as the time for the meeting of the Legislature approaches.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. BELL,  
*Secretary of State of Texas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

TO JAMES H. BELL:

Your telegrams of the 21st and 26th of July, received. The President directs me to say that the Legislature of Texas will assemble and organize on the 6th of August without hindrance. The Governor-elect, Mr. Throckmorton, will be inaugurated on the 9th without hindrance. When you have reported the organization and inauguration to this Department, by telegraph or otherwise, the provisional governor will be relieved, and the government will be transferred to the elected authorities of Texas. Until the receipt of such notice by yourself, or by the Governor-elect, the condition of affairs will remain in the provisional government, as heretofore, except the organization and inauguration aforesaid.

WM. H. SEWARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1866.

Governor THROCKMORTON:

Your telegram of the 29th instant just received I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong. My confidence is unlimited in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence, and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be uninfluenced by passion and prejudice, engendered by the recent civil war, for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee.\*

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. BROWNLOW:

I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State, as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal votes in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot-box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major General Thomas for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, General Thomas will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch. ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.

NASHVILLE, November 24, 1863.

To Hon. M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General*:

I hope that the President will not be committed to the proposition of States relapsing into territories and held as such. If he steers clear of this extreme, his election to the next Presidency is without a reasonable doubt. I expected to have been in Washington before this time, when I could have conversed freely and fully in reference to the policy to be adopted by the Government; but it has been impossible for me to leave Nashville. I will be there soon. The institution of slavery is gone, and there is no good reason now for destroying the States to bring about the destruction of slavery.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Grant's Revocation of Order Respecting Disloyal Newspapers.†

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1866.

The order of February 17, 1866, from these headquarters directing department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers published within their respective commands, as contained sentiments of disloyalty, &c., is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant,  
GEO. K. LEET,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

Assigning Commanders to Military Districts,  
March 11, 12, and 15, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

General Orders No. 10.

\* \* \* \* \*

II. In pursuance of the act of Congress en-

\*An incomplete copy of this telegram is printed on page 27 of the Political Manual for 1866.

†For original order see Manual for 1866, p. 122.