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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

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**A BILL**

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That no citizen of the United States shall, by reason of race,  
4 color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or ex-  
5 cluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommoda-  
6 tion, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by inn-keepers;  
7 by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed  
8 owners, managers, or lessees of theaters or other places of  
9 public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintend-  
10 ents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and  
11 public institutions of learning, the same being supported by  
12 moneys derived from general taxation or authorized by law;  
13 also of cemetery associations and benevolent associations sup-

14 ported or authorized in the same way: *Provided*, That  
15 private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning estab-  
16 lished exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained  
17 respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according  
18 to the terms of the original establishment.

1       SEC. 2. That any person violating any of the provisions  
2 of the foregoing section, or aiding in their violation, or  
3 inciting thereto, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay  
4 the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved  
5 thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full  
6 costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty  
7 of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined  
8 not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dol-  
9 lars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more  
10 than one year: *Provided*, That the party aggrieved shall not  
11 recover more than one penalty; and when the offense is a  
12 refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs  
13 at law of the person whose body has been refused burial.

1       SEC. 3. That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby  
2 conferred and the same duties enjoined upon the courts and  
3 officers of the United States in the execution of this act as are  
4 conferred and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections  
5 three, four, five, seven, and ten of an act entitled "An act to  
6 protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights,  
7 and to furnish the means of their vindication," passed April



8 ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and these sections are  
9 hereby made a part of this act; and any of the aforesaid  
10 officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings  
11 herein required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay  
12 the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved  
13 thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full  
14 costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a  
15 misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars  
16 nor more than five thousand dollars.

1       SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications  
2 which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified  
3 for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason  
4 of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any  
5 officer or other persons charged with any duty in the selection  
6 or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon  
7 any citizen for the reason above named shall, on conviction  
8 thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not  
9 less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand  
10 dollars.

1       SEC. 5. That every discrimination against any citizen  
2 on account of color by the use of the word "white," or any  
3 other term in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation,  
4 national or State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Know all Men by these Presents, that  
 Richard A. Robinson and Callie J. his wife  
 and  
 the Memphis and Clark-  
 ton Rail Road Company

in the sum of five hundred  
 dollars, to be paid to the said obligors their  
 executors, administrators, heirs, assigns, legal representatives, and assigns, and each of us jointly and severally, and our heirs, executors  
 and administrators, jointly by these presents

dated with our hands, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> day of February 1880  
 between the said Richard A. Robinson and  
 Callie J. his wife have

presented a writ of error argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to re-  
 verse the judgment rendered in the above entitled action by the Circuit Court of the  
 United States, for the Western District of Tennessee;

And, therefore, the consideration of this obligation is such, that if the above named  
 Richard A. Robinson and Callie J. his wife  
 shall prosecute this writ of error, and all costs, and  
 disbursements, if any, they shall pay in case of success  
 there this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Attest  
 Richard A. Robinson  
 Callie J. his wife  
 J. C. Evans

Witness my hand and seal this 4<sup>th</sup> day of February 1880  
 J. W. Thurgood

Alfred  
 J. Garrison  
 U.S. Dist. Judge

Secretary of State.  
AUG 1 1890

Mr. Howells  
File 8,167,408  
R. 795  
WLS

Cedar Hill.

Anacostia, D. C.

June 25. 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine,  
Secretary of State of the United States.

Dear Sir,

I have duly received your respected note of Saturday, informing me that His Excellency, the President of the United States would be greatly pleased if I would accept the mission to Hayti, and that my influence, in the opinion of the President, would be the most potent we could send thither, for the peace, welfare, and prosperity of that warring and dissatisfied people.

In reply I beg to state that I am deeply sensible of the honor the President has conferred upon me by assigning me to this very important mission, and I am especially touched by the confidence expressed in the possible influence I may exert upon

the people among whom he would  
send me.

I therefore feel it my duty to  
accept the mission thus tendered me  
by His Excellency, the President of the  
United States, under the conditions  
expressed in your note as to the time  
of going.

A note from you will bring  
me to the State Department at  
any time that may suit your  
convenience.

I am dear Sir

Very Respectfully Yours

Frederick Douglass

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

*Negroes*

We, the undersigned petitioners, citizens of ~~Massachusetts~~, beg most respectfully to represent to your honorable bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives, the alarming state of the country in respect to the appalling prevalence in the Southern States, of that species of lawlessness known as lynching whereby inhabitants of that section are deprived of life without due process of law by gangs of irresponsible and wickedly disposed persons; that the victims of these barbarous outbreaks and outrages are equally members of the Negro race, and that the crimes imputed to them by their self-constituted executioners, but never proved, and for which they suffer death, have ranged all the way from petty larceny to murder; that Negroes have been hanged and shot in the South by lynching mobs on mere suspicion, or because they have incurred the odium of being politically troublesome to the community in which they resided; that human life is frightfully cheap in the South, and that a Negro's life has absolutely no value whatever there when a Southern mob sees his blood; that the local police power affords him under such circumstances no adequate protection and often times are in actual or virtual collusion with his murderers;

WHEREFORE, your petitioners pray your honorable bodies to make the act of lynching a crime against the United States, to provide for its commission the sternest pains and penalties, and to empower the President of the United States and to make it his duty to intervene whenever and wherever necessary with the armed force of the nation to prevent the commission of this atrocious crime, and to remove any person or persons from the hands of any mob in any state of the Union, and for the better prevention of lynching your petitioners further pray your honorable bodies for the creation of a Central Detective Bureau at Washington with branch offices in various parts of the nation or sections subject to this kind of lawlessness, for the purpose of collecting and transmitting information promptly to the President relative to the incursions and movements of lynching bodies, and that such information may be used in subsequent prosecuting proceedings against such individuals in the Courts of the United States for violation of the law made and provided in that behalf.

*Miss Mary A. ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Miss ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Miss ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mr. Robert ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. ... Englewood N.J.*  
*William ... Englewood N.J.*  
*John ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. Susan ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. Percy ... Englewood N.J.*  
*my ... White Englewood N.J.*  
*Mrs. ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Cassie ... Englewood N.J.*  
*Gus ... Englewood N.J.*  
*John Costly*  
*George Masow*  
*Logan ...*  
*Arthur ... Pres. ... American Council*  
*Robert ... "Sergt. Gums"*



Supreme Court of the United States,

No. 210, October Term, 1895.

Homer Adolph Plessy  
Plaintiff in Error,  
vs.

J. A. Ferguson, Judge of Section "A"  
Criminal District Court for the Parish  
of Orleans.

In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of  
Louisiana

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the  
record from the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana,  
and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and  
adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said Supreme  
Court, in this cause, be, and the same is hereby, affirmed  
with costs.

per Mr. Justice Brown,  
May 18, 1896.

Dissenting:  
Mr. Justice Harlan



State of Alabama

Montgomery County.

Personally appeared before me *L.H. Dawson*

United States Commissioner, Pat Hill, who being first duly sworn doth depose and say as follows:

I live at Roanoke, Alabama. I left Roanoke Ala. about the 1st April 1902. I started to go to Hollands. On my road to Hollands to go to work, - I had been informed by a black fellow that they were paying \$1. a day for labor, and wanted hands. I went to Hollands, and hired out and worked one day. They promised us one dollar a day, and I had been told I would get a dollar a day and our board. We worked a day, and found they did not do that, took so much a day out of our wages for board, \$2.00 a week for board. After working one day I quit. Up to this time I had never signed any contract. After I quit I was on my way to Roanoke on foot and got back as far as Goodwater when we was arrested by Mr. Franklin at Goodwater on the 3rd day of April. Ed Moody, Doc Crenshaw, and Charley Williams ~~and~~ five altogether, five gone there together, coming away together, and all five arrested together. I was arrested by two men, and was told the ~~xxxxx~~ men's names were Franklin and Smithman. When they carried us back to Hollands the Mayor of the little town tried us and fined us \$5. dollars apiece that he claimed was for board. We had only eaten one meal at the works. After we got to Hollands one of the men that arrested us told us that he would bring us to his brothers and that he would pay the fine and we could work it out with him. We signed no contract at Hollands. We were taken and put on board a train and brought in the direction of Goodwater, passed through Goodwater and on to Daleville where we were taken off the train by these same two men. We were loaded in a wagon at Daleville, and taken to Mr. Pace's where we signed a contract with Mr. Pace to work 7 months each of us. I had been at Mr. Pace's about three weeks when I started to run away. I got four miles from there when I was overtaken by Mr. Anderson Hardy and brought back. I was tried before Justice of the Peace Kennedy, and he convicted me of breaking the contract and gave me six months. I went back to work for Mr. Pace, and worked out the six months Mr. Kennedy had given me. I then worked four months on the

original contract, and then borrowed ten dollars from Mr. Mac Carlisle of Roanoke and paid Mr. Pace and was released.

While at Mr. Pace's was locked up at nights. Worked as a convict and locked up every night, and looked upon myself as a convict. I was whipped twice. One of the times my hands were fastened under my knees, I was bent over and whipped on the naked back. He told me to count, and I counted up to 15, and could not count any further. He whipped me about 25 licks. There was no doctor present when I was shipped. The whipping occurred out in the field before the other negroes. This last severe whipping was given me after I was caught and brought back after running away.

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May 1905,  
L. H. Dawson, Jr.  
U. S. Commissioner  
Mid. Dist. of Ala.

Pat <sup>his</sup> L. Hill  
mark

Five altogether, five more there together, coming away together, and all five arrested together. I was arrested by two men, and was told the man's names were Franklin and Smithman. They then carried us back to Holland the owner of the little town tried to give us \$5.00 dollars apiece what we claimed was for board. We had only eaten one meal at the wagon. After we got to Holland one of the men that arrested us told us that he would bring us to his brothers and that he would pay the fine and we would work it out with him. We signed no contract at Holland. We were taken and put on board a train and brought in the Division of Goodwater, except the one who was taken and on to Davisville where we were taken off the train by three more men. We were loaded in a wagon at Davisville, and taken to Mr. Pace's where we signed a contract with Mr. Pace to work 7 months each of us. I had been at Mr. Pace's about three weeks when I started to run away. I got four miles from there when I was overtaken by Mr. Anderson Hardy and brought back. I was tried before Justice of the Peace Kennedy, and he convicted me of breaking the contract and gave me six months. I went back to work for Mr. Pace, and worked out the six months Mr. Kennedy had given me. I then worked four months on the