A new law of 1872...

THE NEW LAW OF 1872

The purpose of the law is to prevent the use of false descriptions on goods and articles.

The law states that it is an offense to use false descriptions on goods and articles.

The penalties for violation of the law are fines and imprisonment.

The law also provides for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the law.

The inspectors are empowered to enter upon any premises where goods are manufactured or sold, and to seize any goods or articles that are found to be in violation of the law.

The inspectors are also empowered to require anyone who is in possession of goods or articles that are in violation of the law to give an account of the source of the goods or articles.

The law further provides for the establishment of a register of goods and articles that are in violation of the law.

The register is to be maintained by the inspectors and is to be available for inspection by the public.

The law also provides for the appointment of a special commission to investigate any violations of the law.

The commission is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The commission is to have the power to investigate any violations of the law and to issue such orders as it deems necessary to enforce the law.

The commission is also to have the power to impose such penalties as it deems necessary to enforce the law.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special officer to enforce the law.

The officer is to be appointed by the governor and is to be responsible for the enforcement of the law.

The officer is also to be responsible for the prosecution of any persons who are found to be in violation of the law.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of review to hear any appeals that may be made from the decisions of the officer.

The board of review is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The board of review is to have the power to hear and determine any appeals that may be made from the decisions of the officer.

The board of review is also to have the power to modify or reverse any decisions of the officer.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special committee to study the law and to make recommendations for its amendment.

The committee is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The committee is to have the power to study the law and to make recommendations for its amendment.

The committee is also to have the power to report to the governor on the effectiveness of the law and on any measures that may be necessary to improve its operation.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special commissioner to investigate the enforcement of the law.

The commissioner is to be appointed by the governor and is to be responsible for the investigation of the enforcement of the law.

The commissioner is also to be responsible for the preparation of a report on the enforcement of the law and on any measures that may be necessary to improve its operation.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special auditor to audit the expenditures of the law.

The auditor is to be appointed by the governor and is to be responsible for the audit of the expenditures of the law.

The auditor is also to be responsible for the preparation of a report on the expenditures of the law and on any measures that may be necessary to improve its operation.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of inquiry to investigate any complaints that may be made of the law.

The board of inquiry is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The board of inquiry is to have the power to investigate any complaints that may be made of the law and to issue such orders as it deems necessary to enforce the law.

The board of inquiry is also to have the power to impose such penalties as it deems necessary to enforce the law.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of inquiry to investigate any complaints that may be made of the enforcement of the law.

The board of inquiry is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The board of inquiry is to have the power to investigate any complaints that may be made of the enforcement of the law and to issue such orders as it deems necessary to improve its operation.

The board of inquiry is also to have the power to impose such penalties as it deems necessary to improve its operation.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of inquiry to investigate any complaints that may be made of the administration of the law.

The board of inquiry is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

The board of inquiry is to have the power to investigate any complaints that may be made of the administration of the law and to issue such orders as it deems necessary to improve its operation.

The board of inquiry is also to have the power to impose such penalties as it deems necessary to improve its operation.

The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of inquiry to investigate any complaints that may be made of the interpretation of the law.

The board of inquiry is to be composed of three members, who are to be appointed by the governor.

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The law further provides for the appointment of a special board of inquiry to investigate any complaints that may be made of the application of the law.

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THE CIRCUIT OF 1929

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the Treasury notes herein provided for
the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may pro-
scribe, redeem such notes in gold or
silver coin, at his discretion, if being
the established policy of the United
States to maintain the two metals on a
parity with each other upon the pres-
cent legal ratio, or such ratio as may be
provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the
Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,
000 ounces of the silver bullion pur-
cured under the provisions of this act
into standard silver dollars until the
fifteenth day of July, 1851, and after that
time he shall coin of the silver bullion
purchased under the provisions of this
act, as much as may be necessary to
provide for the redemption of the
Treasury notes herein provided for,
and any gain or profit arising from
such coinage shall be accounted for
and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That the silver bullion pur-
cured under the provisions of this
act shall be subject to the require-
ments of existing law and the regula-
tions of the mint service governing the
methods of determining the amount of
pure silver contained, and the amount of
charges and deductions, if any, so to be
made.

Sec. 4. That so much of the act
February 25, 1858, entitled, "An act to
authorize the coinage of the standard
silver dollar, and to receive its leg-
ner counterfeit," as requires the
monthly purchase and coinage of the
same amount of silver dollars of not less than
2,000,000, nor not more than 4,000,000,
worth of silver bullion, is hereby re-
pealed.

Sec. 5. That upon the passage of the
act, the balances remaining with the
Treasury of the United States to the
respective credits of national banks for
deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all depo-
ts thereafter received for like purpose,
shall be covered into the Treasury as a
miscellaneous revenue, and the Treas-
urer of the United States shall redeem
from the general cash in the Treasury
to circulating notes of said banks,
which may come into his possession
in exchange for redemption; and upon
the certificate of the Comptroller of the
Currency that such notes have been pur-
ceded by him, and that they have been
redeemed, and that no new notes will
be issued in their place, reimburse-
ment of their amount shall be made
to the Treasury, under such regula-
tions as the Secretary of the Treasury
may prescribe, from an appropriation
herein provided, to be known as "Na-
tional bank notes redemption ac-
count," but the provisions of this act
shall not apply to the deposits received
under section 9. of the act of June 21,
1854, requiring every national bank to
accept in lawful money with the Treas-
urer of the United States a sum equal to
6 per centum of its circulation, as be
held and used for the redemption of its
circulating notes, and the balance re-
mainder of the deposits so covered
shall at the close of each month be re-
paid on the monthly public debt
statement as debt of the United States
bearing no interest.

Sec. 6. That the act shall take effect
thirty days from and after its passage.
(Approved July 14, 1859.)

An act approved September 25, 1859,
discarded the coinage of the 60 and
81 gold pieces and 34-1/2 and 56
plain.

THE LAW OF 1860.

Repeal of the Purchase Slaves,
November 1, 1862. An act to repeal
part of an act, approved July 14, 1859.

Be it enacted, That so much of the
act, approved July 14, 1859, entitled
"An act directing the purchase of sil-
ver bullion and loans of Treasury notes
thereon, and for other purposes," as
directs the Secretary of the Treasury
to purchase from time to time silver
bullion to the aggregate amount of
4,000,000, or so much thereof as may
be offered in each month at the market
price therefor, not exceeding 48
the $1.80 grade of pure silver, and to
issue in payment for such purchase
Treasury notes of the United States, be
and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be a
law of the United States to continue
the use of both gold and silver as stan-
dard money, and to coin gold and silver
into money of equal value and ex-
changeable value, such quality, to be
secured through international agree-
ment, or by such safeguard or legis-
lation as will make the maintenance of
the parity of value of the coins of the
two metals, and the equal power of
every dollar as at all times the equal
power of every dollar coined or issued
by the United States in the markets
and in the payment of debts.