New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE SILLY YOUNG RABBIT.

There was a young rabbit
Who had a bad habit;
Sometimes he would do what his mother forbid.
And one frosty day
His mother did say,
"My child you must stay in the burrow close hid;"
For I hear the dread sounds
Of huntsmen and hounds,
Who are searching around for rabbits like you,
Should they see but your head
They would soon shoot you dead,
And the dogs would be off with you quicker than boo.

But poor, foolish being,
When no one was seeing,
Looking out from his burrow to take a short play,
He hopped o'er the ground
With many a bound,
And looked around proudly as he would say,
Do I fear a man?
Now catch me who can!
So this young rabbit ran to a fine apple tree,
Where gnawing the bark,
He thought not to hark
The coming of hunters, so careless was he.
Now, as rabbits are good,
When roasted or stewed,
A man came along hunting rabbits for dinner;
He saw little Bun
Then raised his big gun—
And there he lay, dead, the foolish young sinner.

BISMARCK.

The New York *Standard* says of Bismarck:

Notwithstanding the over-shadowing eminence on which stands Napoleon the Third, it is evident that thinking minds are, at this moment, occupied in studying Bismarck rather than in contemplating the Bonaparte representative. Count Bismarck is the only European statesman who has dared to oppose his schemes of national unity, his King, his country, and his personal reputation, to that dog-in-the-manger spirit of aggrandizement which has characterized, for the last fifteen years, the policy of the second empire. As a nominally responsible minister, he has again and again flung down the gauntlet, and has offered the Emperor of the French so direct a provocation to war that all Europe has stood aghast at his temerity, and marveled while they sneered at the supineness of his Imperial antagonist. He has transformed the Prussia of his youth, a poor imitation of a second-rate power, into the controlling State of the most powerful European confederation of modern days.

The principal charge brought against him is that, though advocating German unity, he persistenly opposes German liberty. That this is true, the political occurrences in Germany during the last five years fully demonstrate. Bismarck has fought, and will fight again, for a United Germany, but it must be Germany the trunk, and Prussia the head of the Confederacy. He will not tolerate in reality, though he can make an appearance of tolerating, any assumption of equivalent power on the part of any other of the Confederate States. Any proposition from them is almost certain to meet with opposition from him when independently offered, but may possibly meet with his approval if placed under the shadow of the Prussian wing. Count Bismarck is the representative of an idea, but he is not truly a man of ideas; and so far, he is no true German.

Unlike the late Lord Derby, but like the present Mr. Disraeli, he is a sensualist as regards patriotism. He would like it did it suit his whim—his fancy. He is willing to prostitute patriotism to his own ends. He has done so, in so far as he has striven to prostrate the one idea of his fellow-countrymen—German unity—at the foot of that God *Bismarck*, which, with the recklessness of a Nebuchadnezzar, he has allowed his selfish vanity to raise on high. He worships not at the shrine of ancestral tyranny, but ancestral tyranny is the sweet smelling incense which he offers at the shrine of patriotism. He represents territorial seigniority—not in broad acres, for his personal estate is not imposing in its vastness—but he is the political stronghold, the avowed mouthpiece of territorial influence. His views on the land question are almost identical with those of Mr. Disraeli, and he so far coincides with that pliant gentleman's ideas on popular representation as to think that it is not a great popular institution, but a gracious permission on the part of a beneficent government. In Bismarck's character there is much that is attractive; much that, to the American mind, is repelling. He is one of those curious mixtures of whom we are likely to know more from history than from the present. In his public life he is hard, obstinate and implacable. In his private life, if we are to judge from George Von Hesekiel, he is an amiable, affectionate country gentleman. But there are millions of Germans ready to assert that his political life is a direct contradiction of his private life. In their eyes his only good quality is the bull-dog courage with which he has so far frustrated French imperial intrigue.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a very discreet Republican journal, says:

In spite of the hostility of the *Tribune* and *Times*, in spite of the opposition of Senator Fenton, who made the longest and least effective speech of his life time, Mr. Thomas Murphy is confirmed collector of the port of New York by a vote of 48 to 3. The result is a damaging blow to Fenton's influence in this State or anywhere else, and is a triumph for Senator Conkling and the many ardent friends who rallied so cordially to the support of Mr. Murphy. The war on the new collector was particularly malicious and vindictive; but the assaults were met at every point, and he was completely vindicated from the mendacious charges brought against him. Mr. Conkling's speech in the Senate completely overwhelmed his colleague. It is pronounced a model of invective. As for the *Tribune*, Mr. Conkling spoke the mind of a large majority of the Republicans, when he said that its cowardly course toward Mr. Murphy was only in keeping with the character of its editor. He remarked that the *Tribune* was an influence never used effectually unless in preaching sedition, disloyalty to the party, disorganization, and persecuting every man who did not bow down to its editor, or who had in some way crossed his ambition. He regarded the influence of Mr. Greeley upon New York politics as disorganization and disheartening, his wars were the wars of a coward; for while he claimed and exercised the right to bolt the party when it pleased his own purpose, he pursued, with the merciless fury of a Spanish inquisitor, any man who differed with him. As the *Standard* truly remarks "this is not the first time the *Tribune* has been overthrown by the Republican party, and it will not prove to be the last." We may now look for the recovery of the Republican party from the gloom and wreck which its late would-be leaders have brought upon it. Let us have peace.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, who died last week in Washington, was a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, born in 1829; saw service in the Mexican war, came to the bar in 1852; and in 1855 removed to Minnesota, where he located at Winona, in the practice of law, in partnership with William Windom. Mr. Norton served successively and prominently in the Legislatures of Minnesota between 1857 and 1865, and in the latter year was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate. He "Johnsonized" in 1866, and has since been classed with the Democrats. His term would expire in 1871, and since Mr. Windom is strong with both the Governor and people as a candidate for the succession, Governor Austin will most likely commission him to take a seat in the Senate next December. Mr. Windom, it will be remembered, served ten years in Congress—1859 to 1869.

A correspondent writing from Ireland recounts a visit to an Irish school in the Black Valley. An address was made to the children, and at its conclusion they were asked what they expected to do when they became men and women, when, with one inspiration, the forty pupils responded: "Go to America."

A celebrated writer says that no one can describe the almost inconceivable *melange* of a true female gossip, where dress and music, dancing and preaching, pelisses and beaux, flowers and scandal, all meet together like the oil and vinegar of a salad.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to amend an act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of "An act to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be so amended that the said corporation be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to survey, locate, lay out, construct, collect tolls upon, maintain, and enjoy a railroad line, with appurtenances and machinery necessary for one or more tracks, within the District of Columbia; either upon the route specified in said section, or in the following manner, to wit: Commencing at the northern terminus of the Aqueduct bridge, in the city of Georgetown; thence in an easterly or northeasterly direction, by the most feasible route, to Rock Creek; thence along said creek, or parallel thereto, to its junction with the Potomac river; thence along said river bank, or parallel thereto, to the foot of Twenty-sixth street of Washington city; thence on the south side of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its terminus; thence by the most direct and eligible route, southerly of and avoiding the public grounds, to the intersection of Virginia avenue and South Capitol street, conforming to the grade of such streets and avenues as the road may pass over; thence to the eastern branch of the Potomac river, at or near the navy yard, at a point to be indicated by the Secretary of the Navy. Together with a branch road from the main line, commencing at the intersection of Virginia and Delaware avenues, thence to a point on First street east, on city grade, thence under said street, by an underground excavation or tunnel, to a junction of the Metropolitan and Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Also, the privilege of location and construction of an union depot on the main line of said road; the power to condemn ground for the location of the same; granted in the seventh section of said act, being hereby restricted to two acres in area. Also, a depot at some convenient point in Georgetown near the aqueduct.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the said railroad shall cross the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, or the Washington canal, or branches or connections of either of them, such bridges shall be constructed by said railroad company so as not to impede or obstruct the navigation of said canals or either of their branches.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right of way hereby granted shall be so located as to coincide with the grade of any railroad to which the right of way has heretofore been granted.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 103.]

AN ACT declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge authorized to be constructed by "An act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river, between Philadelphia and Camden," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, when erected, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a post route.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 104.]

AN ACT making the first day of January, the twenty-fifth day of December, the fourth day of July, and thanksgiving day, holidays, within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following days, to wit: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's day, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, shall be holidays within the District of Columbia, and shall, for all purposes of presenting for payment or acceptance for the maturity and protest, add giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes or other negotiable or commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all notes, drafts, checks, or other commercial or negotiable paper falling due or maturing on either of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 105.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George E. Church, William H. Reynolds, Jerome B. Chaffee, S. L. M. Barloy, James S. Mackie, Charles A. Lambard, and George F. Wilson, and such other persons as may be associated with them and their successors, are created a body politic and corporate by the name, style, and title of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal. And the said corporation shall have power to own, sell, build, purchase, mortgage, and charter steam and other vessels, and employ the same in navigation between the United States and the ports of South America, or upon the rivers and navigable waters of Bolivia and Brazil, and may hold such real and personal property of every kind as may be necessary or useful in connection with the said business, and may, under authority of the Peruvian and Bolivian governments, engage in public works connected with such transportation, or which may become necessary in order to develop the same in, upon, or near the said rivers, and for that purpose may issue its bonds or other obligations secured by a pledge of its property and franchises: Provided, that the United States shall not be responsible for loss or damage resulting from the transportation of property to, or investment made in, any foreign country.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and said shares of stock shall be personal property transferrable on the books of the company only; and said capital stock may be increased from time to time, as may be necessary, for the general purposes of said company.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have power to make such by-laws as it deems proper for the disposition of the property and estate of the company, the management of its business and affairs, the term of office and duties of its officers and servants, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and to amend or to repeal the same at pleasure; provided, That such by-laws shall not conflict with any law of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the stock, property, and affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by a board consisting of not more than nine nor less than five directors, and they may appoint a president and such other officers, and employ such agents, as they deem proper.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the corporators named in this act shall be the directors for the first year from the organization of the company, and thereafter annual elections of directors by the stockholders shall be held, at meetings to be called for that purpose, at which each share of stock present, in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote, and a majority of the stock thus represented shall elect.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the principal office of the company shall be located in the city of New York, and that Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repal this act at any time.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 106.]

AN ACT to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be assessed and collected by the collectors of customs at the ports of the United States, from the masters or owners of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or of registered vessels employed in the coasting trade, the sum of forty cents per month for each and every seaman who shall have been employed on said vessel since she was last entered at any port of the United States, which sum said master or owner is hereby authorized to collect and retain from the wages of said employes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August no collector shall grant to any vessel whose enrollment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrollment or license, unless the master of such vessel shall have first rendered a true account to the collector of the number of seamen and the time they have been employed on such vessel during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and shall have paid to such collector forty cents per month for every such seaman who shall have been employed as aforesaid, which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman; and if the master of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States shall render a false account of the number of seamen so employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the general fund created by this act, and all needful regulations for the mode of collecting the sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by such person as may by him be designated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to deposit the sums collected by them respectively under the provisions of this act, in the nearest United States depository, to the credit of "the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" making returns of the same with proper vouchers monthly, on forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys received or collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the Treasury like other public moneys, without abatement or reduction; and all moneys so received are hereby appropriated for the expenses of the marine hospital service, and shall be credited to the marine hospital fund, of which separate accounts shall be kept.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fund thus obtained shall be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled and licensed vessels of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a surgeon to act as supervising surgeon of marine hospital service, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary, to supervise all matters connected with the marine hospital service, and with the disbursement of the fund provided by this act, at a salary not exceeding the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, and his necessary traveling expenses, who shall be required to make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That, for the purposes of this act, the term "vessel," herein used, shall be held to include every description of water craft, raft, vehicle and contrivance used or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 107.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby amended by inserting, in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words "and by sea to foreign ports."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the customhouse thereof, or paying tonnage tax.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provisions of this act shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the Customhouse of the port at which, on such return, it shall arrive.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 108.]

AN ACT to provide for changing the boundaries of land districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public interests will be subserved thereby, without authority to increase the number of land offices or land districts.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 55.]

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Southern Pacific railroad of California.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California may construct its road and telegraph line, as near as may be, on the route indicated by the map filed by said company in the Department of the Interior on the third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and upon the construction of each section of said road, in the manner and within the time provided by law, and notice thereof being given by the company to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall direct an examination of each such section by commissioners to be appointed by the President, as provided in the act making a grant of land to said company, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and upon the report of the commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior that such section of said railroad and telegraph line has been constructed as required by law, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued to said company for the sections of land coterminous to each constructed section reported on as aforesaid, to the extent and amount granted to said company by the said act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, expressly saving and reserving all the rights of actual settlers, together with the other conditions and restrictions provided for in the third section of said act.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 56.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, made in the act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that said appropriation, or any part thereof, may be expended under the direction of either the War Department, or the Navy Department, in the discretion of the President.

Approved June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

JOINT RESOLUTION donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the municipal authorities of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, three condemned iron cannon, two condemned brass cannon, and two hundred round shot, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 51.]

JOINT RESOLUTION granting an American register to the British built schooner "Venilia."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an American register to the British built schooner "Venilia," wrecked and abandoned in waters of the United States, and now owned by citizens of Maine.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 53.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the judges of the county court of Greene county, State of Missouri, certain captured ordnance.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the judges of the county court of the county of Greene, in the State of Missouri, eight captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete pattern, now condemned and in store at the Rock Island arsenal, to be placed in Franklin Square, North Springfield, Missouri, around a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon and the federal soldiers who fell with him at the battle of Wilson Creek.

Approved, June 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 52.

JOINT RESOLUTION granting condemned guns to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Adrian, Michigan, four pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns, on hand unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of their soldiers' monument grounds.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 49.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims, and dues belonging to the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such contracts and provisions as he may deem most advantageous for the interests of the government, for the preservation, sale, or collection of any property, or the proceeds thereof, which may have been wrecked, abandoned, or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, and which ought to come to the United States, or any moneys, dues, and other interests lately in the possession of or due to the so-called Confederate States, or their agents, and now belonging to the United States, which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation, or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by, the United States; and in such contracts to allow such compensation to any person giving information thereof, or who shall actually preserve, collect, surrender, or pay over the same, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable: Provided, That no cost or claim, of whatever name or nature, shall become chargeable to the United States in so obtaining, preserving, collecting, receiving, or making available property, debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected, under each specific agreement.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 50.]

RESOLUTION authorizing a distribution of the copies remaining in the Department of State of the "Tributes of the Nation to Abraham Lincoln."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Tributes of the Nation to Abraham Lincoln," now remaining undisposed of in the possession of the Secretary of State, be distributed as follows, to wit: three copies to each senator and member of the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress, and the remainder to be distributed by the Secretary of State to such persons as he shall indicate, the Secretary of State having the authority to have refinished at the Government Printing Office such copies as may need the same.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

AN ACT to regulate the salaries of chief justices and associate justices in the Territories.

Be it enated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the salaries of the chief justices and associate justices of the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Dakota and Utah, shall be three thousand dollars each per annum.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN ACT exempting from taxes certain property in the District of Columbia, and to amend the "Act to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all churches and school-houses, and all buildings, grounds and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessments, national, municipal or county.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That savings banks may be organized within the District of Columbia under the provisions of section four of an act "to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," and the limitation of twenty years provided for in said section for the existence of corporations created under and by virtue of the provisions of said section shall not apply to corporations formed only for the purpose of life insurance.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 86.]

AN ACT to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection, shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can *practically* [practicably] furnished, and at the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the army: Provided, That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of said limb or apparatus, the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz: For artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions, a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commutation instead of limbs or apparatus, with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as hereinbefore provided.

Approved June 17, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN ACT to establish a police court for the District of Columbia and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a court to be called the Police Court of the District of Columbia, which shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States committed in the District of Columbia, not deemed capital or otherwise infamous crimes, that is to say, of all simple assaults and batteries, and all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; and of all offenses against any of the ordinances of the city of Washington, or of the city of Georgetown, or laws of the levy court of the county of Washington. It shall be composed of one judge, who shall be a man learned in the law, and who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold the office for the term of six years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take the oath prescribed for judges of the courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the salary of said judge shall be three thousand dollars per annum. The said court shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said court. He may appoint one deputy, with the consent of the court, if the business shall require it, to be paid such compensation as may be allowed by the court, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum. Said clerk shall give bond with surety, and take the oath of office as prescribed by law for clerks of district courts of the United States. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and in his absence his deputy may administer the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That prosecutions in said police court shall be by information under oath, without indictment by grand jury or trial by petit jury; but any party deeming himself aggrieved by the judgment of said court may appeal to the criminal court held by a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and in such case the appeal shall be tried on the information filed in the court below, certified to said criminal court by a jury in attendance thereat, as though the case had originated therein.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said police court shall hold a term on the first Monday of every month, and continue the same from day to day as long as may be necessary for the transaction of its business. Said judge shall have power to issue process for the arrest of persons against whom information may be filed, or complaint under oath be made, to compel the attendance of witnesses; and said court may enforce any of its judgments or sentences by fine or imprisonment, or by both. In cases arising out of violations of any of the ordinances of either of said cities, or of the laws of said levy court, such process shall be directed to the chief of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, who shall execute the same, and make return thereof, in like manner as in other cases; but in cases now cognizable in the said criminal court the process shall be directed to the marshal of said district, except in cases of emergency, when it may be directed to said chief of the Metropolitan police; and for his services the marshal shall receive the same fees prescribed for like service in said criminal court, to be paid as provided for in section fourteen of this act. Such process shall be under the seal of said police court, and shall bear a teste in the name of said judge, and be signed by the clerk. And in cases of sickness, absence or disability of said police judge, either of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate some justice of the peace of said District to discharge the duties of said police judge, until such disability be removed, who shall take the same oath as is prescribed for said judge of the police court, and shall receive the sum of ten dollars per day for the time he shall serve, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of said police judge is paid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said police court shall have power to punish contempts and to issue all process necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have a seal. But said court shall not have power to naturalize foreigners.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said police court may appoint bailiffs, not exceeding two, who shall receive for their services three dollars each for every day's attendance upon said court, to be paid as provided for in section fourteen of this act, upon certificate of said service by the judge of said court.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be no fee charged for any service by the clerk of said police court. The witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar service and attendance in the criminal court, and be paid by the local jurisdiction in which the offense shall be committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all appeals from said police court, the party applying for appeal shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety to be approved by the judge, for his appearance at the criminal court then in session, or at the next term thereof, if said criminal court be not in session *session*, there to prosecute said appeal and to abide by the judgment of said criminal court; said recognizance so approved and the information or complaint shall be immediately transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Upon such recognizance being given, all further proceedings in said police court shall be stayd, and the judgment in said criminal court shall be final in the case.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the bailiffs of said court may act as deputies for the marshal of said District of Columbia for the service of process issued by said court.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That said police court shall be provided with a suitable place for the holding of its sessions at the expense of the District of Columbia, to be apportioned as provided for in section fourteen of this act. Said court shall have power to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction hereby conferred.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That upon the failure of any party appealing from the judgment of said police court to the criminal court, to enter into recognizance, as provided for in section eight, he shall be committed to jail to await his trial upon his appeal, and said trial shall be had in said criminal court as though said recognizance had been entered into. In every case of appeal the court below shall send up the information or complaint filed in the cause, and a copy of the record of all proceedings duly certified in the criminal court.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That said police court shall have power to take the acknowledgment of deeds and to administer oaths and affirmations to public officers.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That said police court shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper for conducting business therein. Contempts may be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by either; but the fine shall in no case exceed twenty dollars, nor the imprisonment be for a longer time than forty-eight hours.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted That the salaries of said judge and clerk of the said police court, the compensation of said deputy clerk and bailiffs, and the fees of the marshal of said district, shall be paid quarterly by the proper authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of the county of Washington; eighty per centum thereof to be paid by the city of Washington, twelve per centum by the city of Georgetown, and eight per centum by the levy court aforesaid.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures imposed or taxed by said police court, shall be collected by the marshal aforesaid, or by the chief of the Metropolitan police, as the case may be, on process ordered by said police court, and by him paid over to the proper authorities of said cities and levy court, in the same proportion as aforesaid. But the fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures, arising from the violation of the ordinances of said cities and the acts of the levy court, shall be paid to the proper authorities of said jurisdictions, respectively, wherein the violation was committed.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the attorneys of said cities and of said levy court or their assistants, to attend to the prosecution in said police court of all offenses arising from violations of any of the ordinances of said cities, or of the acts of said levy court respectively; and for their services they shall be paid by their respective authorities; and it shall be the duty of said cities and of said levy court to levy and collect yearly such taxes as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred under this act.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, in person or by one or more of his assistants or deputies, to attend to the prosecution in said police court of such offenses as have heretofore been cognizable, in said criminal court, for which service he shall be paid the same fees as are now allowed for such service in said criminal court, under the first section of the act of Congress approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for the Attorney General of the United States to allow any compensation to the United States attorney for the said District of Columbia for any permanent assistant or deputy; nor shall said attorney of the United States for said District be allowed any sum by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney General for his office expenses, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, or other incidental expenses; but said attorney for said District shall hereafter pay to his deputies or assistants not exceeding in all four thousand dollars per annum, also his clerk hire not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, office rent, fuel, stationery, printing and other incidental expenses out of the fees of his office, taxed and allowed under the provisions of said first section of said act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, which said fees shall be paid to him quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, upon a return in writing made to the Secretary of the Treasury in such form as he shall prescribe, embracing all the fees and emoluments of his office under the oath of said attorney for said District and the certificate of a judge of or justice of the court wherein the services may have been rendered, that the services for which said fees are charged have been performed; and so much of the third section of said act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as relates to the compensation of the United States district attorneys, and the allowance of their office expenses, clerk hire or other incidental expenses, shall not hereafter apply to said attorney for said District of Columbia: Provided, That the compensation of said district attorney shall not exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the said attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and every assistant or deputy by him duly appointed, shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in criminal cases, and in all cases where a justice of the peace is authorized to do so; and if any person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered as aforesaid shall wilfully and falsely swear or affirm touching any or thing material to the point in question whereto he or she shall be examined, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to suffer impisonment and labor in the penitentiary, for the first offense for a period of not less than two [n]or more than ten years, and for the second offense for not less than five [n]or more than fifteen years.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That no justice of the peace in said District of Columbia shall hereafter exercise any jurisdiction over crimes and offenses committed in said District, either for examination to commit or hold to bail, or for final judgment, except that any justice of the peace may, on complaint under oath or actual view, issue warrants against persons accused of such offenses, which shall be returnable to the said police court, and he shall make a record of his proceedings in every case, in a book to be kept for that purpose. And all acts of Congress authorizing justices of the peace to sit at the respective station-houses, to hear charges against persons who may be arrested and carried thereto, and fixing compensation thereto, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the judge of said police court may examine and commit, or hold to bail, in all offences, whether cognizable in said police court or in the criminal court of said District.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the marshal of the District of Columbia, in all civil cases, may demand and receive payment of his fees before serving any process therein, except in cases in which the United States may be a party, or of fieri facias, or where the court or any justice thereof may order suit to be instituted without prepayment of costs.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation within ten days after the approval by the President; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. But the provisions of this act shall in no wise affect the proceedings in any case pending in the said criminal court of the District of Columbia at the time when this act shall take effect, but the same may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution the same as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 88.]

AN ACT to incorporate a zoological society in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry D. Cook, George W. Riggs, James C. Kennedy, Spencer F. Baird, General O. O. Howard, T. W. Bartley, Joseph Casey, Horace Capron, James C. McGuire, and George Taylor, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and their associates and successors be, and are hereby, incorporated and made a body corporate by the name of the Washington Zoological Society, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporations for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a zoological garden in the city of Washington, and that they, the said corporators, may purchase or lease any real or personal estate required for the purpose aforesaid; and after the said zoological garden shall be established, the said company, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the same, may charge and receive a fee for entry thereunto, not exceeding twenty-five cents for each and every person over the age of twelve years, and ten cents for each and every person under said age; Provided, That said society shall, for at least one day in each and every week, open said garden to all classes for a charge not exceeding ten cents each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said society may from time to time import into this country from foreign countries, free of duty, all birds and animals necessary for the establishment of said garden; and in consideration thereof the said society shall do all in their power to introduce valuable animals, poultry, and birds, and furnish the same to persons or societies requiring the same at the least possible cost.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said society be, and is hereby, authorized to use, under the direction of the water *register* [registrar] of the city of Washington, without charge, the Potomac water for the purpose of hydrants, ponds, and fountains in said garden.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of said society shall be invested in said corporators; and that they shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations as may become proper and necessary for the management of the property and interests of said society not contrary to this charter or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That Congress shall have the right to amend, alter, or repeal this act at any time.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 89.]

AN ACT to incorpor