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THE KING OF THE PINS.

It is I am the King of the Pins,
If ever my throne I find;
I've been punish'd because of my sins,
And I have been left behind.

Yes, I have a kingdom down below,
And may I be there ere long!
'Tis thither all mortal pins must go—
They muster millions strong!

Some of them white, and some of them black,
And a rusty crew are some;
Of heads and points there's rather a lack,
For they take in all who come.

Yes, I am heir to the Pindom throne,
Though my reign seems very remote;
For here I'm languishing alone,
Stuck into a miser's coat.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Goes to New York to Call and Engineer a Meeting of Laboring Men in Opposition to the Employment of Chinese.

HARP UV ERIN S'LOON,
Sixth Ward, Noo York,
July 6, 1870.

I run up to Noo York last week on special biznis. I saw in a noosepaper that seventy-five Chinese hed located theirselves in North Adams, Massychoosits, and therein I saw a gleem uv life for the Dimocrisy. Here, sed I to myself, is richnis! Here is wat wunst more will fire the Dimocratic heart and rouse Dimocratic indignation. The Dimocrisy must alluz hev an inferior race, and now that we've lost the nigger, Providence steps in at the nick uv time and furnishes us the Chinaman.

Immmejitly on my arrival I sought out the Dimocratic Central Committee uv our ward, and called a meetin uv "all labrin Amerikans uv the 6th Ward opposed to the introduckshen uv forin pauper labor into Ameriky." Teddy O'Ryan, which runs the Shamrock S'loon next door to mine, and Dennis O'Shaughnessy, and Pat O'Flynn, and Jemmy O'Fallon, and Terence McCoole, and Jemmy O'Brien, all uv em runnin s'loons in the block the Harp of Erin is located in, entered into the matter with spirit: We're rivals in biznis, but, thank Heaven, in polities we kin act together ez a a unit. Our interests are identikle.

We tried to git some shoemakers and brick masons and sich to attend the meetin, but they all insistid they wus too bizzy.

In the evenin the meetin was convened in the back room uv the Harp uv Erin, Teddy O'Ryan in the chair, and Dennis O'Shaughnessy (bar tender for Pat O'Keefe), Sekretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consistin uv Jemmy O'Fallon, Patsey McShane and Jimmy Sheahan.

The Chairman remarkt that comin uv the barbarious Chinese to the Eastern States had filled him with profound alarm. Ez a labrin man he sollumly protested agin bringin forin pauper labor to these happy shores to compete with us. With all hiz sole he protested agin this importashun uv poverty-driven furriners to Ameriky. He hoped the meetin wood do its dooty in this matter. He wood interdooce to the meetin Mr. Jean Jacques Pierre La Tourette, a gentleman uv North Adams, Massychooseta, where this outrage agin Amerikin labor wuz bein perpetrated.

Mr. La Tourette riz and addrest the meetin in French, ez he coodent speak English, he hevin bin in this country only ten months. We procoored a Frenchman wich cood speek English, who translated him for our benefit. Mr. La Tourette remarkt that the principal thing labrin men hed to contend with wuz imported pauper labor. The Chinese wich hed bin adventid in North Adams wuz a inferior race wich cood live on nothin and cood consekently work for nothin. They hed none uv the habits and tasts of civilizashen. They did not drink likker; in fact one of them, Ching Choy, didn't know what likker wuz. (Expreshun uv disgust from the entire assembly.) One hundred uv his people hed bin indoost ten months ago to come to the Yoonited States from Lower Canady by the promise uv ekal rites. Them wich emigratid with him from Lower Canady hedn't anythin pertickeler to eat in that country and still less to wear; in fact the half uv em wuz being supportid by the parish authorities. We come to the Yoonited States, the manufakterers payin our fare on the railroads, expecting to find a land uv good wages and plenty. What hez bin the result? Why jest es we hed all jined the Crispins and established who should and who should not labor in North Adams, and likewise wat wages shood be paid, and how they shood be paid, but before we got control uv the books of the concern, we are confronted with forrin pawper labor brot from a forrin shore, and we are out in the cold. Mr. La Tourette remarked that when he had sed "we," he spoke of his associates. He didn't labor hisself—he was a friend of humanity, whose business it wuz to organize laborin men agin the encroachments of capital.

Dennis O'Shaughnessy, our Sekretary, wanted to know what wages was paid them ignerent Chinese.

Mr. La Tourete ansered about twenty-two cents a day, wich anser, ez it wuz considered essential to put on record, I rote down, ez Mr. O'Shaughnessy's early education had been neglected. "Good Lord!" ejackilated Teddy Ryan, "that's only two drinks and a fifth! We want no sich labor ez that."

Father McGrath, after givin notice that next Sunday a beautiful gift image of St. Boniface, wich hed bin prosentid his church, wood be displayed for the adoration uv the devout, demanded that the stringentest laws should be passed preventing the immigrashun to this country of heathen and idolaters. He beleeved in religious toleraashen, but the ijee of a joss-house being erected in Noo York filled him with alarm, and he would prevent it by all the power uv the law.

WHEREAS, Certin blotid aristocrats in Massychoosits hev imported ignerant and degraded Chinese to take the place uv the laborers in that State; and

Whereas, The leeders uv the Dimocrisy uv Noo York is the especial champions uv laber, thereby the leaders uv the Dimocrisy uv Noo York be it

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy hez alluz held that free labor is the safeguard uv Amerikin liberty, 'ceptin south uv Mason & Dixon's line, wher it hez alluz seemed to us that labor shood be owned by the most dominantest class.

Resolved, That the importashen of forrin pawper labor into Massachusetts is an invasion uv the rites uv the American labrin class wich shood be resisted to the death. ("Cries of "Good for yez, Jimmy!" "Be dad, we'll all vote for that!" "Let Jemmy O'Fallon alone for puttin a thing nately!" And under the excitement uv the moment the assemblage all jined in singin' "The Wearin' uv the Green," ceptin La Tourette, who burst out into the Marseillaise hymn.)

Resolved, That to the end that labor in this country may be free and unrestricted, we counsel our friends in North Adams to immejily kill all the Chinese and all others who consents to work with em.

Resolved, That Ameriky hez bin the refuge uv the opprest uv all nashens, and ez we are determined it shall alluz be sich, we protest agin any Chinese comin in on any terms whatever.

Letters endorsin wot we shood do for the coz uv labor wuz reseeved from Hon. John Morrissey, Hon. Benjamin Wood, Hon. Fernandy Wood, and other distinguished friends uv labor.

Patsy McShane commenced a speech on the heenousnis uv importin pawper labor, wich wood hev hed a good effeck, but Johnny McQuade wich don't like him, interruptid by askin him how long ago it wuz that he and all his brothers and cousins wuz taken out uv a work-house in Ireland, and hed their fare paid to this country by a raleroad company, and whether when he landid he hed a decent rag to his back or a cint in his pocket. Mr. McShane retorted by wantin to know if the McQuades, ivery mother's son uv em, hedn't bin in the same fix.

The argyment wuz concłooded by the two clinchin, and in a minit the whole assemblage wuz indulgin in ez butiful a fite ez I hev ever seen in Noo York. Nevertheless good wuz accomplisht, ez we hev this labor movement fairly on its feet.

I shel go back to Delaware immejitly, for there is movements uv importance there wich is about to be commenst. I hev to draft an address to the Democrasy uv that State.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 120.]

AN ACT to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful to kill any fur-seal upon the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September and October in each year, and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms, or use other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands: Provided, That the natives of said islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use, which killing shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either the provisions of this or the first section of this act shall be punished, on conviction thereof, for each offense by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction and taking cognizance of the offense; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the period of twenty years from and after the passage of this act, the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint Paul is hereby limited and restricted to seventy-five thousand per annum; and the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint George, is hereby limited and restricted to twenty-five thousand per annum: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may restrict and limit the right of killing if it shall become necessary for the preservation of such seals, with such proportionate reduction of the rents reserved to the government as shall be right and proper; and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease, for rental mentioned in section six of this act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty years from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, the right to engage the in business of taking fur-seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease, duly executed, in duplicate, not transferable, and taking from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the subject-matter of taking fur-seals, and disposing of the same, and for the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the United States connected therewith. And in making said lease, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal-fur trade of said islands, and the comfort, maintenance and education of the natives thereof. The said lessees shall furnish to the several masters of vessels employed by them certified copies of the lease held by them, respectively, which shall be presented to the government revenue officer for the time being who may be in charge at the said islands as the authority of the party for landing and taking skins.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That at the expiration of said term of twenty years, or on surrender or forfeiture of any lease, other leases may be made in manner as aforesaid, for other terms of twenty years; but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted, by lease, or otherwise, to occupy said islands, or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins or fur-seals therefrom, nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall vacate and declare any lease forfeited if the same be held or operated for the use, benefit or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person or persons other than American citizens. Every lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he will not keep, sell, furnish, give, or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine; and any person who shall kill any fur-seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, without authority of the lessees thereof, and any person who shall molest, disturb, or interfere with said lessees, or either of them or their agents or employees, in the lawful prosecution of their business, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense, on conviction thereof, be punished in the same way and by like penalties as prescribed in the second section of this act; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, appurtenances and cargo, whose crews shall be found engaged in any violation of either the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States; and if any person or company, under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number for each island in this act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of, then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same. And it shall be the duty of any revenue officer, officially acting as such on either of said islands, to seize and destroy any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors found thereon: Provided, That such officer shall make detailed report of his doings to the collector of the port.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars per annum, to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount, and in addition thereto a revenue tax or duty of two dollars is hereby laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, for the comfort, maintenance, education and protection of the natives of said islands, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this act: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate any lease given to any person, company or corporation on full and satisfactory proof of the violation of any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations established by him: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver to the owners the fur-seal skins now stored on the islands, on the payment of one dollar for each of said skins taken and shipped away by said owners.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be deemed to apply to this act; and all prosecutions for offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this act, and which are authorized by said act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend or repeal this act.

Approved July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 125.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls and other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, as far as the same is in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty with Madagascar, is hereby extended to that country, and it shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and the usages of Christian nations in such cases; and the act shall, in the same manner, extend to any country of like character with which the United States may hereafter enter into treaty relations.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That that the superior judicial authority conferred on the consul general or consul residing at the capital of any country mentioned in such act, or herein provided for, including the power to make decrees and regulations, is hereby vested in the Secretary of State for the time being.

SEC. 3. And be it furrher enacted, That when any final judgment of the minister to China or to Japan is given in the exercise of original or of appellate criminal jurisdiction, the person charged with the crime or offense, if he considers the judgment erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to the circuit court for the district of California; but such appeal shall not operate as a stay of proceedings, unless the minister shall certify that there is probable cause to grant the same, when the stay shall be such as the interests of justice may require.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That on any final judgment in a consular court of China or Japan where the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, and does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollart, exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the minister in such country, as the case may be; provided, That the appellant complies with the conditions established by general regulations; and the ministers are hereby authorized and required to receive, hear, add determine such appeals.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, an appeal shall be allowed to the circuit court for the district of California; and upon such appeal a transcript of the libel, bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings in the cause shall be transmitted to the circuit court, and no new evidence shall be received on the hearing of the appeal, and the appeals shall be subject to the rules, regulations and restriction prescribed in law for writs of error from district courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That on any final judgment of the minister to China, or to Japan, given in the exercise of original jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars, an appeal shall be allowed to the circuit court as provided in the last section.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of California is hereby authorized and required to receive, hear and determine the appeals provided for in this act, and the decisions of such court shall be final.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the appeals allowed by this act shall be only in cases arising after its passage.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of the consul general at Shanghai, the actual expense of the rent of a suitable building, to be used as a prison for American convicts in China, not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed five thousand dollars a year; and to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of the consuls at other ports in China the actual expense of the hire of constables and the care of offenders, not to exceed in all five thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of the consul at Kanagawa, the actual expense of the rent of a suitable building, to be used as a prison for American convicts in Japan, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year; and to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of the consuls at other ports in Japan the actual expense of the hire of constables and the care of offenders, not to exceed in all two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 126.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Cicizens' Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Arkansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Arkansas river at or near the city of Little Rock, in Arkrnsas, and that, when constructed, all trains of all roads terminating at the Arkansas river, at or near the location of said bridge, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners thereof; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of a draw, or with unbroken and continuous spans: Provided, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge. Nor shall the spans be of less than two hundred and fifty feet in length in the clear; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river; and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river at low water: And provided also, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw. And the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than twenty feet above high water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and provided also, that said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or the public highways leading to the same bridge; and provided also, that said corporation may execute a mortgage and issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the bridge company aforesaid shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his approval, a plan with the necessary drawings of their bridge, conforming to the above requirements; and until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the company of the same in writing, the bridge shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 127.]

AN ACT amendatory of "An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States, approved July 27, 1868, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended, by adding thereto the following proviso, viz: Provided, That all such agricultural college scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims in the same manner and to the same extent as is now authorized by law in case of military bounty land warrants: And provided further, That all locations of such scrip made within thirty days after the date of approval of said act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, if otherwise in conformity with law, are hereby legalized and made valid.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 128.]

AN ACT to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and title of the United States to the military reservation in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, known as the Point San Jose military reservation, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the said city and county, and its successors, for the uses and purposes as follows:

First, To maintain all streets and alleys as now laid out in the official map of the city of San Francisco. Second. And then in trust to grant and convey the remainder of said lands to the parties severally who are at the date of the passage of this act in the actual bona fide possession thereof by themselves or their tenants, and in such parcels as the same are so held and possessed by them; or who, if they have not such possession, were deprived thereof by the United States military authorities when they went into the occupancy of said military reservation; or were deprived thereof by intruders or trespassers against whom possession may be recovered by legal process.

Third. To have and to hold all the residue, if any, of said lands, for the use and benefit of said city, there being excepted from this relinquishment and grant all that certain piece or parcel of land, portion of said reservation, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing at a point in the mean low-water shore-line of the bay or entrance to the bay of San Francisco, east of the promontory of Point San Jose, where the same is intersected by the westerly line of Van Ness avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly line of Van Ness avenue to its intersection with the northern line of Bay street; thence westerly along the north side of Bay street to its intersection with the eastern line of Laguna street; thence northerly along the said eastern line of Laguna street to the westerly shore; thence in a northeasterly, easterly, southeasterly, and southerly direction, following the said shore-line, and including the entire water front between Laguna street and Van Ness avenue, to the point or place of beginning.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with or prejudice any valid adverse right or claim, if such exist, to said land or any part thereof, whether derived from Spain, Mexico or the United States, or preclude an examination and, adjustment thereof by the courts.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby declared inapplicable to the lands herein above relinquished and granted.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 129.]

An act for the disposal of the lands within the Fort Ridgely Military Reservation, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the War department having abandoned the Fort Ridgely reservation, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, immediately upon the passage of this act, to cause to be appraised the government improvements upon said reservation, and shall report the value thereof to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, designating the particular legal subdivision of land upon which the same exist, and the lands within said reservation not heretofore entered and patented shall be subject to disposal under the pre-emption laws of the United States, or at private entry after public offering and for cash only, and persons entering upon or purchasing said lands shall pay the appraised value of the government improvements that may appear to exist on their respective claims at the date of proving up, or of purchase at private entry.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all entries which have been made on lands within the limits of the said reserve, and for which the General Land Office may have issued patents in regular form, not having at the time knowledge of said reserve, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: Provided, That the value of the government improvements thereon have been, or shall be, paid for by the persons making said entries, or by their assigns: And provided further, That the same shall be paid for within one year from the passage of this act; and if the same are not paid for within the time designated, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to, and shall immediately thereafter, institute judicial proceedings against any and all of the said parties, or their assigns, failing to make said payment, with the view to vacate the patents which may have issued.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all entries heretofore made on said lands and not yet patented are hereby declared, at the discretion of the Commissioner, null and void, and directed to be cancelled by the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the lands embraced therein shall be disposed of under the provisions of this act.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 130.]

AN ACT in relation to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana.

Whereas, there is lying along the Little Calumet river, in the counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana, a body of lands supposed to contain about four thousand acres, which has never been sold or surveyed, and which was described in the original government surveys as impassable morass; and, whereas, the Calumet Draining Company has been organised under the laws of said State, for the purpose of draining the valley of said river, including said morass: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said unsold lands shall be subject to a lien under the laws of the State of Indiana for its proper proportion of the cost of such drainage, and such lien may be enforced against said lands in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said lands were owned by private persons; provided, that no claim shall be held to exist against the United States for such drainage.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said lands may be surveyed and sold to the highest bidder, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to said lien.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 131.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and to protect nationall cemeteries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the time any State Legislature shall have given, or shall hereafter give, the consent of such State to the purchase by the United States of any national cemetery mentioned in the act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the jurisdiction and power of legislation of the United States over such cemetery shall in all courts and places be held to be the same as is granted by section eight, article one, of the constitution of the United States; and all the provisions of said act of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be applicable to the same.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause copies of this present act to be sent to the governors of all such States, wherein any of such national cemeteries may be situated, to the end that the Legislatures of such States may give the consent herein mentioned.

Approved July 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 132.]

AN ACT for the relief of pre-emption settlers in the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That settlers upon the public domain within the limits of the State of Nebraska, who, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, had filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws for tracts once offered at public sale and afterward included in the lateral limits of any withdrawal for railroad grants, where such lands were at date of filing, as aforesaid, subject to disposal, under said pre-emption laws, and who, through erroneous belief that by such withdrawal the lands so settled upon and claimed became subject to the designation of "unoffered" lands, have failed to make the proof and payment required by law within one year from the date of alleged settlement, shall be, and are hereby, allowed and authorized to make such proof and payment within one year from the passage of this act, upon showing a full compliance with all other provisions of the pre-emption laws; provided, that such settlements were upon the even-numbered sections, and do not include cases declared to be invalid by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved, July 7, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 133.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a police court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to establish a police court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the said police court may be organized and the first term thereof held any day after the judge of said court shall have been commissioned and qualified.

Approved July 7, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 134.]

An act to establish an additional land district in the State of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the "western district" land district, created by the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "an act to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Kansas," which is situated north of the township line dividing townships ten and eleven, south, in said State, shall constitute a new land district to be called the Republican land district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, whenever the public interests shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congrss after such appointment, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States in said State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the public lands in said district shall be subject to sale and disposal upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: Provided, That all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new district, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Approved, July 7, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Mutual Life Assurance Association of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Almon M. Clapp, Ezra B. French, Stephen J. W. Tabor, R. B. Donaldson, William A. Richardson, Jedediah H. Baxter, James M. Austin, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Aaron F. Randall, John R. Tohmpson, Dolson B. Searle, Joseph F. Evans, Thomas L. Tullock, Amos L. Merriman, Edward Downey, L. M. Sanders, J. W. Griffin, John W. Boteler, George S. Montrouse, William Wilkinson, James O'Connor and B. B. French, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, by name of "The National Life Assurance and Trust Association," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a common seal, and have all the rights, privileges and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby created; provided, that the said company shall be limited to the District of Columbia in the transaction of its business, and shall not establish any agency in any State except in pursuance of the laws of said State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corporation above named shall, within one year after the passage of this act, meet and elect such officers as may be necessary to perfect the organization, and thereupon, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, shall open books for the enrolment of members.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the objects of this association shall be the mutual insurance of the lives of the members, and the investment of premiums in trust for the benefit of the person paying the same, or some other person designated by him, upon the endowment plan. At any meeting of the corporators, or a majority of them, they may prescribe such rules and by-laws for the government of their association, and the transaction of its business, fix such rates of insurance and premiums, and provide for the payment of losses, in such manner as may be necessary to carry into into effect the objecte of the incorporation: Provided, That such rules and by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor with any laws in force within the District of Columbia; which rules and by-laws may be changed at any regular meeting of the board of trustees of the association by a majority vote of the members of such board present.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said association to purchase, hold and convey real estate, as follows: First, such as shall be requisite for the immediate accommodation of its business; or, second, such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, for money due; or, third, such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or, fourth, such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the number of trustees to manage the business of said corporation shall be twenty, a majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia; and the first board shall be elected from among the corporators herein named, and any vacancy existing or occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, in said office of trustees, shall be filled by ballot at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; and that said trustees shall elect one of their number to be the president of the said board, who shall also be the president of said association, and shall elect two of their number as vice-presidents, one of their number as secretary, and one of their number as treasurer of the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and the subordinate officers and agents of the association shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may from time to time require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

Approved, June 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 101.]

AN ACT to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of loyal citizens in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, for services rendered as United States marshals and their assistants in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, may be paid out of any unexpended balance of any moneys hitherto appropriated for the payment of United States marshals and their assistants for services rendered in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; provided, that no money shall be paid on account of any such claim until proof, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, of the loyalty to the United States throughout the late rebellion of the person by whom said service is alleged to have been performed, shall have been furnished, among which proofs shall be the oath of the person alleged to have performed the said service, if such person be living; provided, that satisfactory evidence shall be submitted to the proper accounting officers that the claimants under this act have never received compensation for their services from any source whatever.

Approved, June 24, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 109.]

AN ACT to establish the western judicial district of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of Wisconsin comprising the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, Greene, Grant, Columbia, Iowa, Lafayette, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Adams, Juneau, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Clark, Jackson, Eau Claire, Pepin, Marathon, Wood, Pierce, Polk Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Douglass, Barron, Burnett, Ashland, and Bayfield, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of Wisconsin, and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of Wisconsin shall be held at the city of Madison and at the city of La Crosse, within said district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for said western district shall be held at the city of Madison on the first Monday of June, and at the city of La Crosse on the first Monday of December, in each year.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district of Wisconsin shall hereafter consist of the counties of said State not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of Wisconsin; and circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held in said eastern district, as follows: At the city of Oshkosh on the first Monday of July, and at the city of Milwaukee on the first Monday of January and on the first Monday of October, in each year.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit or district court for either of said districts may, in its discretion, order special terms, and order a grand or petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record twenty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts respectively at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at a regular term appointed by law: Provided, however, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatsoever name or nature, now pending in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively, for said eastern district as the same would have been had if this act had not been passed, and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the eastern district; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Wisconsin shall retain the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the city of Milwaukee, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to or proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said court, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district courts of the United States for the present district of Wisconsin, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof; the proper court shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers and of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of Wisconsin, prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, or which shall *ben* [be] entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided; shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district in any part of the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a district judge for said western district of Wisconsin, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a marshal and district attorney of the United States for said western district of Wisconsin, who shall respectively receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties as are fixed and enjoined by law.

SEC. 9. And by it further enacted, That the circuit and district judges shall appoint two clerks, each of whom shall be clerk both of the circuit and district courts for said western district, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at the city of Madison, and the other shall reside and keep his office at the city of La Crosse, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, now fixed by law.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said western district is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge for said western district to make a transcript from any of the records, files or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in the office of the clerk in said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district; and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of said clerks in said eastern district; and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same when so made and certified shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not affect the taking of the census in the State of Wisconsin in anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy; but the same shall be had, made and taken as though this act had not been passed.

Approved June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 110.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction and Maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge and its appurtenances which shall be constructed across the Niagara river, from the city of Buffalo, New York, to Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to incorporate the International Bridge Company," passed April the seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or any act or acts of said legislature now in force, amending the same, shall be lawful structures, and shall be so held and taken, and are hereby authorized to be constructed and maintained as provided by said act and such amendments thereto, anything in any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And such bridge shall be, and is hereby, declared to be an established post road for the mails of the United States: but this act shall not be construed to authorize the construction of any bridge which shall not permit the free navigation of said river to substantially the same extent as would be enjoyed under the provisions of said act and the amendments thereto, heretofore enacted and now in force; Provided, nevertheless, That the location of any bridge, the construction of which is hereby authorized, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, but not to be located south of Squaw Island: And provided further, That such bridge shall have at least two draws of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in width, in the clear between the piers, which shall be located at the points best calculated to accommodate the commerce of said river; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to the current of said river.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the bridge herein named shall be subject, in its construction, to the supervision of the Secretary of War of the United States, to whom the plans and specifications, relating to its construction, shall be submitted for approval. And all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of the said river, by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 111.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction conferred upon the supreme courts of the Territories by the act to which this is in amendment may be exercised, upon petitions regularly filed in that court, by either of the justices thereof while holding the district court in the district in which the petitioner or the alleged bankrupt resides; and said several supreme courts shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction over all acts and decisions of each justice thereof as is conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States over proceedings in the district courts of the United States by the second section of said act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of a vacancy in the office of district judge in any district, or in case any district judge shall, from sickness, absence, or other disability, be unabl to act, the circuit judge of the circuit in which such district is included may make, during such disability or vacancy, all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing of all causes in bankruptcy, and cause the same to be entered or issued, as the case may require, by the clerk of the district court.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 112.]

AN ACT concerning the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Iowa judicial district of the district court of the United States is hereby further subdivided, namely: The counties of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Monona, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Pottawatomie, Cass, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont and Page, now belonging to the western division of the said district court, shall constitute a new division to be called the western division; and the division heretofore denominated the western division, with the exception of the counties above named, shall be hereafter denominated the central division.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That two regular terms of said court shall be held annually in the new western district, at Council Bluffs, to commence on the third Tuesday of January and third Tuesday in July in each year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the several acts of Congress regulating the courts of the several divisions as heretofore organized shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to the courts of the said district under the present division.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the said district court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 114.]

AN ACT to require the holding of additional district and circuit courts of the United States in the district of Indiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Indiana, now required by law to be held at the city of Indianapolis, terms of the said courts shall hereafter be held at the city of New Albany, commencing on the first Mondays in January and July of each