560

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL NEW ORLEANS

"OUR FRITZ."

A Tribute to the Crown Prince.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Everybody takes some sort of interest in the portrait of a prince. Be he gallant or faint-hearted, clever or stupid, handsome or homely featured, heir to a diadem or to nothing except the title—that title has always its fascination. "A prince I was," so Mr. Tennyson begins his most elaborate poem; and we give a certain degree of attention directly to the blue-eyed lover of the Lady Ida. But when the prince under discussion is in all qualities and accomplishments most princely; when he has anticipated the lustre of his hereditary destiny by a career of patriotic and historical glory; when a mighty struggle has its central point of action in his particular person, and when, by national and courtly ties, his family is linked to us, the portrait of such a prince has a special and unparalleled interest. During the stirring days of the past month many people have been asking, what is the "Crown Prince" of Prussia like? In the proud telegram that flew to the Queen of Prussia after Woerth and Forbach, his royal father called him "Fritz." "Under Fritz's eyes," that action was fought which will be known in history as the "Battle of Disillusions"—the fatal engagement at Woerth, where the theory of the military supremacy of France melted away before hard German fact.

What, then, is Fritz like? since not only does his figure show in the focus of war, but the power and domination which must be its fruits cannot but devolve upon his brow at the date when the doughty old king of the Germans is gathered to his fathers. "Fritz" must then become, in his turn, King of Germany—perchance even "emperor"—another Charles the Fifth, and, holding such a sceptre, it is tolerably safe to foresee that he will be one of the greatest and strongest among modern crowned heads. The confederation, whose arms seem to have victory herself at their head, leading them from field to field, may be the United States of Europe, a monarchical Colossus, which must at least have a vast share of influence in continental politics. Hence Europe is vastly interested just now in Fritz, for by the outlook of things he will some day present himself as the representative of the idea of kingly rule, and his character cannot fail to stamp itself upon the history of the remainder of the nineteenth century. The photographers—those masters of the ceremonies who make us know everybody—have rendered his outward and visible men and features familiar enough, and all the world has now heard of him as a "warrior keen, who hath in many battles been;" for although he arrived a little late at Sadowa, he was, nevertheless, just in time. In this wonderful present campaign it is Fritz, whose sword, like the wand of a conqueror, has made the prestige of Napoleon vanish. At Weissenburg he leaped upon his enemy like a Black Forest bear; at Woerth he came, he saw, he smote the flower of the French army; backed by his big and countless Germans, he has certainly won the garlands of the war thus far. Hence it is a question of much import to ask, "What of Prince Fritz, as regards disposition, mind and manners?" Now, a man is best studied when he is not posed for his picture; and it happens that an enemy of his has just delineated the heir of the Prussian throne, catching him not from the battle, and, therefore, very much *au naturel*. M. Chabrillat, of the *Figaro*, was taken prisoner at Woerth, and came near to being shot; but he was saved by the Duke of Coburg, and he had an interview afterward with this same Prince Fritz, of which he brought away a remarkable sketch; and on the outlines of that sketch we would here dwell for a moment.

A FRENCHMAN'S INTERVIEW WITH FRITZ.

It obviously astonished the native Frenchman to find the terrible conqueror eminently presentable, "human," and of amiable bearing. It is a tall, thin prince—he tells Paris—having a calm visage, bearded and garnished with fair hair, and cold Sarmatian eyes, whose quick glance, however, betokens mental activity, while his dilating nostrils imply pride and energy. A simple, civic man is Fritz in deportment, in phrase, and turn of thought, very plain in language and in his dress, which, albeit that of the commander-in-chief of the southern German army, was merely a black tunic with red pipings and facings. Not an inch of gold or silver lace upon Fritz—no orders or ribbons, or frippery of any kind. He looked, says "the enemy," like a country gentleman arrayed in some rural uniform, and grave with the charge, say of an *arrondissement*. Yet his first words were those of a chivalrous knight, uttered, by the way, in excellent French.

"I am sorry you do not understand German," said the prince; "you would otherwise have heard our soldiers admire and esteem your gallant countrymen." Then, with perfect delicacy, he detailed the extent of his opponent's losses, and deplored the wounds of General Raculot and other distinguished foemen. He had been to see them, and was making arrangements that all his prisoners who wished should have means of writing home to their friends. This considerate act is quite in keeping with all we know of Prince Fritz's nature—with his soldierly conduct in the field, and his tenderness alike to friend and enemy after fighting, so that it can not astonish any one to hear the victor of Weissenburg and Woerth uttering these sentences: "I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign that I have been compelled to fight. I went over the battle field yesterday. It was frightful. If it only depended on myself, this war would end here. It is your ministers and the Emperor who would have it; it was not we who wanted it." With the same equity of mind which had made him praise the French troops, he complimented his captives on their artillery; avowing with the most complete frankness that he outnumbered McMahon, and that it was the settled plan of the campaign to outnumber the French everywhere; "otherwise," he said, "I would prefer to retire." After this, with courteous salutations, the prince allowed the captured journalists to depart to their own advanced posts; and it is plain to be seen that while Fritz never can have coveted the mission to kill Frenchmen by the thousand, Frenchmen, in their turn, when they once know him, are puzzled how to style him an "enemy."

It is impossible not to recognize here the lineaments of a right noble and valiant gentleman—impossible not to feel that such a prince is worthy of such a princess as the eldest daughter of the Queen of England. We should not, perhaps, be wrong in believing that the transmitted *gentillesse* of the royalty which reigns here has had its influence upon the martial temperament of the Prussian Fritz, and helped to unite in him the qualities of a peace-loving and amiable man to those of a thorough soldier. A hundred anecdotes might be cited by those who know the homely English manners and customs at Potsdam, to prove that the future German king is in truth what this conversation proves him—one who, thoroughly desiring quiet, intellectual, domestic joys, would, as Shakespeare writes, "beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in, bear it that the opposer should beware of him."

This is from the New York *Express*:

After the war we trust Europeans will reform their manner of sleeping. You find no double beds in all Europe, where two people can sleep together; they are all single beds. In Germany the beds are peculiar. As a part of the covering, you sleep under an eider down bed. This is about five feet long, three feet wide and ten inches thick, and we doubt if it weighs more than ten ounces. This is the top covering. Under this you have a coverlid and linen sheet, the sheet having the edges turned over and buttoned to the top of the coverlid. Then you are wedged up by two pillows nearly three feet wide, the under one being firm like the lower mattress and wedge-shaped, so that you sleep with your head and shoulders raised to an angle of nearly forty-five degrees.

Many people who have traveled on the Continent say that the Danube is the only river that can favorably compare with the Hudson.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Gunton, John C. McKelden, Samuel Fowler, William B. Todd, William H. Clagett, John F. Callan, S. P. Brown, George H. Plant, W. C. Bestor, E. M. Gallaudet, R. C. Fox, Matthew G. Emery, William Stickney, Martin M. Rohrer, Richard Sutton, David D. Cone, Robert Williams, William P. Copeland, William H. Riley, G. H. B. White, James T. Pritchard, J. C. Wall, John H. McCutchen, Poulus Thyson, Bernard Hayes, Jacob D. Kitch, and their associates and assigns, be and they are hereby created a body corporate under the name of the Columbia Railway Company, with authority to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues, streets and highways: commencing at a point on the eastern side of West Fifteenth street, on New York avenue, thence eastwardly along said avenue to its intersection with north K street; thence along north K street to its intersection with Massachusetts avenue; thence along Massachusetts avenue to its intersection with north H street; and thence along north H street to its eastern termination with the Columbia turnpike gate; with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse-power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding six cents a passenger for any distance on said road.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That should a majority of the stockholders so elect, at any time within two years after the completion of said road (provided for in section one above), the said company shall have the right to extend said road, either with a single or double track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, along the line of the Columbia Turnpike Road Company, with the consent of said Turnpike Road Company, or on any other road, street or roads leading northwardly or eastwardly from such intersection at the Columbia turnpike gate, now opened, or which may hereafter be opened, by the proper authorities; and thence along said road or roads, by the most practicable route or routes, to the termini near, at, or in the District of Columbia, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding seven cents a passenger for any distance on said road or roads. The carriages on the extension of said road or roads to be propelled either by horse-power or dummy engines, at the option of the said railway company.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said road or roads shall be deemed real estate, and, together with the entire real and personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation as other real estate and personal property, and to license for their vehicles or cars in the city and county aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said railway shall be laid in such manner as to interfere as little as practicable (without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes), in the most approved manner adapted to street railways, with the rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets or avenues, and the space between the two tracks (where two are laid) shall not be less than four feet nor more than six feet, and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width; the gauge to correspond with that of the Metropolitan railroad. That the railways in the county should, if it be determined to construct such roads, shall be laid in such manner as will least interfere with the ordinary travel of the road or roads on which the tracks shall be laid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation hereby created shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for a space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, so far as the same are laid within the limits of the city of Washington, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States or the said city. And in case the road shall be extended beyond the limits of said city, as is hereinbefore provided, the said corporation shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for the space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, well gravelled or paved and in good order, so as not to impede the general travel on said roads by vehicles or otherwise, without expense to the county of Washington.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent the government at any time, at its option, from altering the grade, or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington from so altering and improving such streets and avenues and the sewerage thereof, as may be under their respective authority; and in such event and in such it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railway so as to conform to such grade and pavement.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token or device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than four hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railway, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day, and as late as ten o'clock at night, and as often as every fifteen minutes, between west Fifteenth street and the eastern terminus of north H street; and in case the said road shall be extended beyond the city limits, on the entire road, or such portions as may be completed, through the day and night, as often as the public convenience and the interests of the railway company may require: Provided, however, That the carriages or cars thereon shall make not less than eight trips each way per day during six days in each week.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall provide such passenger rooms, ticket officers [offices,] stables, and depots at such points on the business of the company and the convenience of the public may require. And said company is hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets or roads as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depots with the main tracks; and the said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of said company shall be taken to its principal depot, and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened, and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place or places in the city of Washington for a period to be fixed by said corporators, not less than two days; and said corporators shall give public notice by advertisement in not less than two daily papers published in the city of Washington, of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the company shall be held to be stockholders: Provided, That no one individual shall be allowed to subscribe for more than two hundred shares of said stock: Provided further, That every subscriber shall pay, at the time of subscribing, twenty-five per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the corporators or his subscription shall be null and void. If, at the end of two days, a larger amount than the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the books shall be closed, and the said corporators named in the first section shall forthwith proceed to apportion said capital stock among the subscribers pro rata, and make public proclamation of the number of shares allotted to each, which shall be done and completed on the same day the books are closed: Provided further, That nothing shall be received in payment of the twenty-five per centum, at the time of subscribing, except money. And when the books of subscription of the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and, in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within ten days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company, to meet within ten days thereafter, for the choice of seven directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in not less than two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written or printed personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and who shall hold their office for one year and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors. And the said directors, or majority of them, the president being one, shall constitute a quorum) shall elect once their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company; and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds, with security, to said company in such sum as the said directors may require for the faithful discharge of his trust. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper respecting the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city and county of Washington: Provided, That the directors of said corporation shall have power to require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them respectively subscribed at such time (after the first instalment), in such manner, and in such amounts as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any instalments as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of his said stock as shall pay said instalments (and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due), under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said corporation; or said body corporate may sue and collect the same from any delinquent subscriber in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions, and upon such notice as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings to Congress, or to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the stockholders in general meeting.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the mayor and council of said city, and the levy court of said county, and the several officers of these corporations, and the said corporations, are hereby prohibited from doing any act or thing to hinder, delay, or obstruct the construction or operations of said railway, as herein authorized.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have, at all times, the free and uninterrupted use of the roadway. And if any person or persons shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage of, or destroy or injure the cars, depot, stations, or any other property belonging to said railway company, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for each such offense the sum of ten dollars to said company, to be recovered and disposed of as other fines and penalties in said city and county, and shall remain liable, in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act, as aforesaid: but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railway between west Fifteenth street and the eastern terminus of north H street within eight months after the company shall have been fully organized, then this act shall be null and void, and no rights whatsoever shall be acquired under it; and that the remainder of said road shall be completed (if commenced) to its proposed terminus in the county of Washington within five years.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be prohibited the right to travel on any part of said road or roads, or ejected from the cars thereon, for any other cause than that of being drunk, disorderly, nuclean, contagiously diseased, refusing to pay the legal fare exacted, or to comply with the general regulations of the company.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the Columbia Railway Company shall be liable individually for all the debts and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholder.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, requiring reports of expenditures, earnings, and otherwise, shall be applicable to the company herein incorporated, which shall make reports as in said act required.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

Approved, May 24, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Plant, William S. Huntington, Lewis Clephane, H. A. Willard, George W. Adams, S. P. Brown, William Stickney, B. P. Snyder, A. L. Sturtavant, J. R. Lathrop, Nathaniel Wilson, R. B. Musser, Zenas Robbins, William S. Todd, Edward Evans, Joseph Casey, James M. Latta, Henry Willard, William H. Philip, Alexander R. Shepherd, William P. Dole, Hugh McCulloch and Mathew G. Emery are hereby created, and their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia, and by that name shall have succession, and be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and elsewhere; to make and to use a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure; and generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of this institution, which is now or shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a president and vice-president, who, together with seven trustees, shall constitute a board of managers, any three of whom, if the president or vice-president be present, shall constitute a legal meeting of such board for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall meet annually in the month of April, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient, and any seven members shall form a quorum; the president, secretary or treasurer being one, shall be a quorum, and the said corporation at their annual meeting shall have power to elect a president and a treasurer, who shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and all such other officers as may be deemed necessary; which officers shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, and all officers so chosen shall be under oath to the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, respectively.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may receive on deposit, for the use and benefit of the depositors, all sums of money offered for that purpose. All such sums may be invested in the stock of any bank incorporated by Congress, or may be loaned on interest to any such bank or may be loaned on bonds or notes, with collateral security of the stock of such banks at not more than ninety per centum of its par value, or they may be invested in the public funds of the United States of the several states, or loaned on a pledge of any of said funds, or invested in loans upon mortgages of real estate: Provided, That the whole amount of stock held by the institution at one time in any one bank, both by way of an investment and as a surety for loans, shall not exceed one-half of the capital stock of such bank, and that not more than three-quarters of the whole sum deposited in the institution shall at any one time be invested in mortgages of real estate. The income or interest of all deposits shall be divided among the depositors, or their legal representatives, according to the terms of interest stipulated; and the principal may be withdrawn at such times or in such manner as the corporation shall in its by-laws direct.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no officer, director, or committee, charged with the duty of investing the deposits shall borrow any portion thereof, or use the same, except in payment of the expenses of the corporation; and if any officer, director, agent, or other person connected with said bank, and interested with the funds or deposits of said institution, shall borrow or convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and shall, on conviction thereof by any court competent to try the offense, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the subordinate officers and agents of said corporation shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of managers may from time to time require, and said board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the persons named as corporators in the first section of this act be, and they are authorized to meet and organize said bank by the election of one of their number as president, and one as vice-president, and thereupon shall proceed to elect such persons as they shall select, to be added to their board of managers, so that the whole number of trustees, or managers, including the president and vice-president, shall not exceed twenty-one.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall make an annual report to Congress of their funds and investments. Said returns shall specify the following particulars, namely: The number of depositors; total amount of deposits; amount invested in bank stock; amount invested in loans; amount secured by bank stock; amount invested in public funds; loans on security of public funds; loans on mortgage of real estate; loans on personal securities; amount of cash on hand; total dividends of the year; annual expenses of the institution; all of which shall be certified and sworn to by the president, five or more of the managers shall also certify and make oath that the said return is correct according to their best knowledge and belief.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the books of said corporation shall, at all times during their hours of business, be open for inspection and examination to the Comptroller of the Currency or depositors.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may make by-laws for the more orderly management of their business, not repugnant to law; may have a common seal, which they may change at pleasure; that all deeds, grants, conveyances, and agreements made by their treasurer, or any other person by their authority, shall be good and valid; and said corporation shall have power to sue and may be sued, defend and be held to answer, by the name aforesaid.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall file a bond, with security, with the clerk of the supreme court of the District, to be approved by one of the judges of the said court, to the United States, in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with a condition to pay and to satisfy to every depositor or person entitled, such sum as the party may be entitled to, within thirty days after such deposit shall be demanded; and which bond may be sued for by any depositor or person entitled after such demand and refusal to pay; and that the said supreme court shall have power to require a new bond, and new security, at any time they may deem it necessary for the interest of parties interested.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That Congress shall, at all times, possess the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 24, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 70.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James M. Carlisle, James C. Hall, George W. Riggs, Anthony Hyde, James G. Berret, James T. Kennedy, Henry D. Cooke, and James C. McGuire, of the city of Washington, and of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and William T. Walters, of the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, created and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, manage, and dispose of, at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the trusts created and conferred on them in and by a certain deed from William W. Corcoran, to them, the said parties herein before named, which is dated the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and was recorded on the eighteenth of the same month in liber D, number eight, folio two hundred and ninety-four, et sequitur, one of the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, to which reference is hereby made for greater certainty; the intent of this charter of incorporation being that the same shall be in execution of the trusts in the said deed declared and set forth, and not to any other intent or purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain and settle upon principles of justice, a fair and just compensation for the use of the ground and buildings described in the before-mentioned deed, while the same were occupied by the United States for the public service, and the sum so ascertained and settled by them, or a majority of them, shall upon their certificate and award thereof, be paid to the corporation hereinbefore created, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any tax which may be claimed or due to the United States, by reason of the transfer of the property above mentioned, or the execution and delivery of the said deed from the said William W. Corcoran to the above named trustees, be, and the same is hereby, remitted and released.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid buildings and grounds connected therewith, together with all the works of art that may be contained therein, shall be free from all taxes and assessments by the municipal authorities, or by the United States, so long as the same shall be held and used for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

Approved, May 24, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to repeal the preamble of an act in relation to the National Theological Institute, approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the preamble to an act entitled "An act declaring the construction of 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute,' approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute and to define and extend the powers of the same,' approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

An act to authorize the reduction of the width of an alley in square number three hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council of the city of Washington be, and they hereby are, authorized to reduce the width of the public alley entering square number three hundred and seventy-six, from Ninth street west from its present width of twelve feet, to the width of seven feet, and that the portion which will be restored to individual property by such reduction be added to the lot number twenty-two, from which the entire alley was originally taken.

Approved, June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

AN ACT to authorize the paving and sewerage of M street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mayor of Washington, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and William Stickney, Wilson E. Brown and S. H. Kaufman, of the city of Washington, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of paving and sewering M street north, between New York and Vermont avenues, who shall serve without compensation; and all vacancies occasioned by death, non-residence, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the said commissioners to carry out the purpose of this act, they shall have the same power now conferred upon the corporation of the city of Washington, to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street sufficient to pay for said paving and sewerage, which shall be collected in the manner now prescribed by law, and when so collected, the amount thereof shall be paid over to the commissioners aforesaid. The said commissioners shall have the power of directing the manner of putting in the gas and water pipes on said street, within the points before mentioned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the corporation of Washington shall pay for paving and sewerage of the space occasioned by the cross streets and alleys; and such alleys and streets as may abut against the said M street without crossing it shall pay the same rate as if the same was private property.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act be in force from and after its passage, and all laws conflicting with its provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

AN ACT to make legal a certain act of the Councils of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain act of the Councils of the city of Washington, approved the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act for the relief of the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church," be, and is hereby, declared to be a legal act and not inconsistent with the powers of the corporation of the city of Washington, and that they are hereby empowered and directed to pay to said trustees the sum of four hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, in accordance with the amount appropriated by said act.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT relating to the supreme court of 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 several general terms and special terms of the circuit courts, district courts and criminal courts authorized by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," which have been or may be held, shall be, and are declared to be, severally, terms of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and the judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said general terms, special terms, circuit courts, district courts and criminal courts heretofore or hereafter rendered, made, or had, shall be deemed judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings and acts of said supreme court: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of appeal as provided by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and four associate justices; and for this purpose there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional justice of said court, with the qualifications, to take the oaths, to perform the same duties, and to receive the same salary, as the other associate justices of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, at a session of the court in general term held by four of the justices, the court shall be equally divided in opinion upon any question involved in any cause pending and submitted to the court, such division of opinion shall be noted upon the minutes of the court; and thereupon, and within four days thereafter, either party in such cause may file with the clerk of the court a motion in writing to have such cause reargued before the five justices; and such reargument shall thereupon be had as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the powers and jurisdiction by law now held and exercised by the orphans' court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be held and exercised by the justice holding the special term of the said supreme court for that purpose, subject always to the same provisions as are contained in the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the orphans's court of Washington county, District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby abolished; and all laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court, so far as the same are applicable to said supreme court, are hereby continued in force in respect to said supreme court; and all other laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abolish the office of register of wills for said county.

Approved, June 21, 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 striking out 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 custom-house 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 the same shall be designated yacht by any 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 custom house of the port at which, on such return, it shall arrive.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be hereby extended until the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, after which time all claims for such bounties not presented in due form shall be void, and the fourth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 13, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 135.]

AN ACT to regulate the purchase of fuel for the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

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 it shall not be lawful for any officer or person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States in the District of Columbia to purchase anthracite or bituminous coal or wood for the public service except on condition that the same shall, before delivery, be inspected and weighed or measured by some competent person, to be appointed by the head of the department or chief of the branch of the service for which the purchase is made: Provided that the person so appointed shall, before entering upon the duty of inspector, weigher and measurer, and to the satisfaction of the appointing officer, bind himself with not less than two sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, that each and every ton of coal weighed by him shall contain of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and that each and every cord of wood to be so measured shall be of the standard measure of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet. And the inspector, weigher and measurer hereby to be appointed, shall be entitled to receive from the vendors of fuel weighed and measured by him, twenty cents for each cord of wood measured by him: Provided, That each load or parcel of wood or coal weighed and measured by him shall be accompanied by his certificate of the number of tons or pounds of coal and the number of cords or parts of cords of wood in each load or parcel.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury shall be furnished with a copy of the appointment of each inspector, weigher and measurer appointed under this act, and that it shall not be lawful for any accounting officer to pass or allow to the credit of any disbursing officer in the District of Columbia any money paid by him for purchase of anthracite or bituminous coal, or for wood, unless the voucher therefor is accompanied by a certificate of the proper inspector, weigher and measurer, that the quantity paid for has been determined by him as required by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time repeal, amend or alter this act.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restriction as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided, or which may hereafter be provided, by law for surveyors of the same grade.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT relinquishing whatever title may remain in the United States to a certain parcel of ground in Fremont, Ohio, to the corporation of Fremont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whatever title may remain in the United States to a parcel of ground in the city of Fremont (formerly Croghansville), Ohio, laid out under the act of Congress of April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixteen, which is not included in any of the lots, out-lots, streets and avenues of the city, but lying between the lots, streets and avenues, and the Sandusky river, as indicated on the official plat of the town of Croghansville, be and the same is hereby relinquished to the corporation of Fremont.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 158.]

AN ACT to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district, and to establish the office of surveyor general therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Arizona is hereby created a separate surveying district, and that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyors general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowance for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 159.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Du Luth, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Du Luth, in the State of Minnesota, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Superior, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 161.]

AN ACT to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That fifty-four million of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption th