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WAR SCENES.

The Slaughter at Woerth—How the Prussians Treat their Wounded—Bravery of the Bavarians.

Mr. Edward King, in a letter to the Boston *Journal*, describes the manner in which the wounded from the battle-field of Woerth were received at Frankfort-on-the-Main:

There were fifty odd cars, mostly freight wagons, on the floors of which bountiful quantities of straw had been scattered. Here lay, in bloody, and sometimes hardly distinguishable masses, the French and Prussians together. The first cars were filled with dangerously wounded Frenchmen, and we were deputed there, whether by accident or design, I know not. In the group was one Turco and several Zouaves; a captain who had lost his epaulettes, and was stretched despairingly on the floor, and a lieutenant who was shot three times, and whose right arm was already swollen to twice its natural size.

The native courtesy of these unfortunate fellows was admirably exemplified by their feeble efforts to rise as we entered the car. I sat down by the captain, and after the physician who was with us had attended to his wounds, I wrote his letters, and then we talked of the battle. Deliriously from time to time he would grumble concerning the conduct of the French cavalry. "*Ils n'ont fait que du mal*," he said. "They did us nothing but harm." Supposing us to be German, they were silent as to the nature and extent of their defeat; but when we disclosed our nationality, they at once unbosomed themselves. One officer said that in all his campaigns he had never seen such honorable treatment of prisoners. The German bravery of spirit was amply exemplified in his own case, for he was taken out of his bloody bed and given new garments, plenty of breakfast, and even clean linen, by the very men who two days before would gladly have heard of the extermination of his race.

HOW THE BAVARIANS FOUGHT.

We were divided into two corps as the train came, and each corps had a certain number of cars to visit. As physicians were so few, all being at the front, we were compelled to trust to ourselves for the binding of wounds. Most of the prisoners were wounded twice, generally in the arm or leg. Most of the Prussians once only, either in the head, breast or lower limbs. The Bavarians, the very boys whom we had seen leaving Speyer a week before, were many of them savagely wounded, as they indulged in so much hand-to-hand fighting. The Bavarians are to the German race what the Yankees are to the Americans, and have the same whimsical, picturesque way of talking. One little fellow, scarcely tall enough to be a soldier, and with a child's face, had part of his right hand shot away. He hailed me for cigars, and when I asked him where he was hurt, "Ach! nothing but a little scratch in the hand and another in the leg. But I made him cold, the red breeches! He won't do it again." Nearly all the Bavarians in the action—two brigades—were light-haired, blue-eyed boys fresh and pure from the world, but, say the Frenchmen, ferocious as tigers in battle. These boys had heard before leaving Bavaria that the Turcos carried knives and despatched the partially wounded with them. One whole regiment, therefore, provided itself with the short, flat knives made in the mountains of Upper Bavaria, and announced this fact to their comrades. Their Colonel heard of it and commanded them to leave the cutlery behind, whereupon they refused to march. Knowing their temper, he was obliged to submit, and many an Arab met his fate at the point of those short blades.

In another place Mr. King writes:

"*Voyez vous*," said one of the French officers to me, "these Prussians fire at very short range. They keep advancing when it seems certain death, and they always aim deliberately. They lost double the killed we did; but there are not so many Germans as French wounded. The Bavarians club their muskets, the rascally infantry, and they are as bad as Turcos to call off. They won't hear the bugles. Down in the valley, between those two murderous hills, *comme ça* (and he drew a little map of the scene in the straw), down there the dead of both sides were piled up so high that they served the Prussians for barricades. This long, ugly forest on the hill is full of dead and wounded now. There are no chances to bring them away, and some are so shot that they fight rather than suffer themselves to be moved."

TREATMENT OF THE FRENCH.

Further on Mr. King writes:

Frenchmen generally received, all along the line, better care than the Prussians. Some of them were affected to tears, others to sarcasm, but all admitted that their enemies were highly noble. Even the excited crowds were kept back, and when a wounded man was stripped and held down in his agony to have the festering or suppurated wounds probed, he was cared for as though he was a son of Germany. The "field post cards" were distributed through the train, also, and gave more comfort than anything else. They are pasteboard cards, with space for an ordinary letter, and printed directions how to send them. All the wounded on the field, or in far-away hospitals in hostile country, can send these field post cards free to any part of their own country. The Prussian post takes them to the army lines, and they are passed through. The French confessed great contempt for the needle-gun, but the highest admiration for the Prussian and Bavarian cavalry. The infantry they did not think so well of, although they confessed surprise at the *elan* and daring of which they were capable.

CAPTOR AND CAPTURED.

As to the good feeling among the captors and the captured, Mr. King says:

In the cars where Prussians and French were crowded, the best of feeling seemed to prevail. Prisoners and captors drank beer from the same glass and helped to bandage each other's wounds. One stout Frenchman was supporting a poor Bavarian lad, who was shot through the face, and was evidently fast sinking. I could never have believed the Prussians so excitable and emotional a people had I not seen them weeping and sobbing at sight of the pain and misery of strong men. We had one Frenchman who was shot three times, and was bound to die standing, for he would walk, although he could not live many hours. He was surrounded by twelve Prussians, who ran hither and yon to procure whatever he needed, and cried like children when he was put on the stretcher and probed. They had lain on the wet earth together all one dreadful night, with the voices of the wind and rain, and the shrieks of dying men, proclaiming to them the necessity of peace and good will, and were bound by strong chords of friendship then and there.

Sometimes there was a dash of enmity still visible. A Prussian once stood up in front of a car full of zouaves and showed them the bullet holes in his overcoat, they looking on sternly. Again, a blundering Prussian sergeant cried out against treating the French so well. But these were exceptions.

THE SLAUGHTER AT WOERTH.

On this point the correspondent says:

Just outside the little burg the slaughter had been so terrific that dead and wounded were piled together, and had to be picked out of the ghastly heaps, while shells were making fresh victims close at hand. Several surgeons were killed on the field. One prisoner told of being found at the bottom of a heap of dead men; and a Prussian officer, whom we saw in Frankfort, relates with much gusto, the manner in which the wounded rolled into a ditch in the valley, to escape the bullets. He, himself, rolled in, heavily wounded. Presently joined him another, who died in a few minutes. And by the time the battle was over, he was in the midst of seven other ghastly fellows, who had rolled into the mud, just as he did from instinct.

The American Publishing Company of Hartford will soon publish a collection of papers left by Albert D. Richardson, which will be edited by his widow.

Domestic discipline is maintained in Dahomey by the dread every wife feels lest her husband may give her to the King for a soldier.

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. Selby, 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 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 other 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 as near the centre of the avenues and streets in the city of Washington 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, and 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 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 sodding and improving such streets and avenues and the sewerage thereof, the same be under their respective authority and control; and in such event 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 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 offices [offices.] stables, and depots at such points as the business of the railway 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, 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 general management 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, a majority of whom, the president being one, shall constitute a quorum, shall elect one of 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 touching 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 installments (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 thereof, for any other cause than that of being drunk, disorderly, unclean, 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. H. Lathrop, Nathaniel Wilson, R. D. Mussey, Zenas C. Robbins, William B. Todd, Edward Simms, 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, associates, and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National 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 to 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, four 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 of said corporation, 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 at [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 on mortgages on real estate, or in loans on bonds. The 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 be at any one time invested in mortgages on real estate. The income of 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, shall be interested with the funds or deposits thereof, shall embezzle or fraudulently 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 shall be 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 nine persons.

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; the total amount of deposits; amount invested in bank stock and deposited in bank on interest; 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 treasurer and 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 the 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; may sue and be sued; change at pleasure; that all deeds, grants, covenants, 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, be of 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 such demand as any depositor may have in such sum as the party may be entitled to, within thirty days after such deposit shall be demanded; and which bond may be sued 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 C. Kennedy, Henry D. Cooke and James C. McGuire, of the city of Washington, and of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and William 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 hereinbefore named, which is dated the ninth 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 said charter of trust being to the effect 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 that 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. Kauffman, 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, or resignation, 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 powers 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 income 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 streets crossed by the process 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 corporate authorities of the city of Washington, and 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, entered, 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 like powers, to take the same 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 the question involved in any cause argued on a writ of error, the 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 or reheating shall 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 powers and duties 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 orphan'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 inserting, in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words "and by sea to foreign ports."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the 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 pleasure in any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized yacht club of any foreign country, shall 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 29, 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, is hereby extended until the expiration of six months after the passage of this act; and that the 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. 103.]

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, and that the purchaser 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 consist 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 ton of coal weighed, and nine 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. 136.]

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. 137.]

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. 138.]

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 be 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, and for rent, and the office shall be at such place as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 139.]

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. 141.]

AN ACT to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. compound interest Treasury notes, 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 millions 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 thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred