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BERLIN AFTER SEDAN.

Getting the News—The Joy-Crazed Masses of the Prussian Capital—Everybody Drinks—The Queen Before Her People—Crowning "Old Fritz"—Boundless Enthusiasm.

[Berlin Correspondence New York Evening Post.]

Who of the present generation will live to see such moments of mighty interest as those of the present hour? Who of us will ever again see a nation of educated, refined and humane citizens in its hour of physical triumph? When it rises not only to the first place among the nations in point of orderly and effective self-government, but also the greatest of military power? To what extent the good order of Germany is dependent upon the quiet contentment of the German character let us now consider. Philosophy has abandoned her parchments to-day, theology her future, justice removed the bandage from her eyes, the mourner forgotten his sorrow, the usurer his interest, private cares and public ambitions are forgotten in this universal hymning of praises to the "gods and that mighty Prussian artillery!" Oh, blessed telegraph! Oh, sympathetic nerve system of the body politic! In two hours after Napoleon surrendered himself to King William, of Prussia, placid Germany shouted in unison, "God be thanked!"

Imagine the operator at Sedan, in France, the extremest nerve of this great net-work of which Berlin is the centre and heart. His finger rests upon the little, white, insignificant looking button before him; he reads the first words of the dispatch which the courier has brought from the King two miles away, viz: "The capitulation, through which the entire army in Sedan is surrendered"—now this operator is an old soldier in these exciting moments; for many years has he dealt in lightning; he was the nearest companion of Bismarck in Schleswig; his fingers dealt the gentle strokes that announced "Koniggratz" to the world; by Werth and by Metz he has calmly and without a change of countenance wielded the fires of Heaven to proclaim the victories of earth; the State secrets which he could reveal without emotion would make other men tremble with the bare knowledge; and once, when the instrument at his feet was shattered by an untamed bolt, he lost no word of his unfinished message, but continued it without delay on the neighboring instrument! Let us, notwithstanding all this, excuse him if he reads these words again: "To Queen Augusta, in Berlin: The capitulation through which the entire army in Sedan is surrendered is just completed with General Wimpffen, who takes the place of the wounded General McMahon." Now he is himself again; the trembling hand moves to its work. Click, click, click, the "old heads" in the offices at Dresden, at Weimar, at Brunswick, at Munich, at Leipsic and Berlin wait until the sentence is complete, and then slowly read it to the attendant newsgatherers. For a moment the national pulse ceases to beat, then begins at 80. The sentence is complete—pulse 90. Again, click, click, click: "The Emperor has only surrendered himself"—pulse 100—have care! the public heart can also burst with too great joy; but these telegraph fellows have no mercy; click, click, click—"since he does not hold the command, and has given up all to the government in Paris"—pulse 110—fever! fever! down with the brakes! The public schools are pouring into the streets; the business man leaves his counting house; the "bear" at the Exchange tries to sell out and don't do it! Still it comes, click, click, click: "I will designate the Emperor's place of confinement as soon as I have held the appointed interview with him, which takes place immediately"—pulse 120.

REJOICING.

Through the streets of Berlin pour immense masses of men and women, hither and thither. What shall they do—laugh or cry? Come, come, let us have the end; and, with fitting calmness, as of ice upon the throbbing brows, it comes—click, click: "What a glorious result by the help of God!—Wilhelm!" There, you have it complete; the crowds thicken, the streets become impassable, the men don't seem to know what to do. The father yonder, whose eldest son lies dead at Metz, and whose youngest is at home with only one arm, gazes vacantly into space, and wonders what on earth all these conflicting emotions will make of him. The blue-eyed maiden close by thinks, under her tears, "Oh, if Johnny were only here instead of dead at Sedan!" But here comes the one-armed son, blazing, radiant, swinging his cap with the untouched limb, and shouting the glorious "Watch on the Rhine," with untouched lungs. The father can stand it no longer, his loss is forgotten in his new pride; he joins in the whirl of song; the maiden thinks also "there are lots of Johnnies" who will need comfort in their wounds," and victory floods her heart with blessed forgetfulness. Bands of school children pour through the streets, with flags and mottoes. The machine shops are closed, and the workmen mustered with drums and flags.

Now the summit is reached; the police only devote their attention to keeping the streets open to carriages; license reigns, song is the order of the day; Melpomene yields her sway to Euterpe, and Bacchus asserts his greatest power. The mild wines of the Rhine and Moselle mingle with the beers of old Teutonia. All is orderly, though utterly without order; drunkenness (except that of joy) is not visible, though everybody drinks. The fiery compounds of America find but little favor here. Keep moving! You can not stand for a single moment quiet in either "Unter den Linden" or any of the streets within a radius of half a mile therefrom. Stop your philosophizing there, old professor on the corner; forget your dry old lovable, hateful Platonisms, in the intoxicating bliss of public triumph. Perhaps you'll have a new idea of life thereafter.

THE YOUNG GERMAN ELEMENT.

The youth seem to take the lead in this affair. Thousands of school children pour in one unbroken stream through the streets. Childish faces are lifted to the sky; childish voices give vent to the unspeakable joy which fills childish hearts. Go to, mercenary! and forget your ambitions in one simple hour of unselfish emotion. Come, doubter, and refresh your unbelieving hearts. Hejgho! there, yonder is the circle of years complete. The oldest general of the army (retired) has donned his holiday uniform and appeared in the streets! The grandfather of all Berlin children is he, and hundreds of his darlings greet him—the two ends of this troublous life-journey have met in common sympathy!

SCENES AT THE PALACE.

"To the palace!" "to the palace!" is the cry. Before this imposing structure is already massed a seemingly countless throng of human beings, who never for a moment cease their yelling or their singing. The upper windows of the palace are filled with the glad faces of the court ladies and attendants upon the Queen. Directly before the palace stands the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, with its reliefs of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, Strength, the scenes commemorative of his life and character, and life-like statutes of his generals. The statue of the Great Elector, which is a half mile away, ought to be to-day in front of the palace, to join hands with the bronze representative of the hero who so nobly carried forward the work which he so long before began. Across the street are the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and University, and further to the right the arsenal with its grim and iron guardians of the public weal. To the right of the palace stands the opera house, which has been used for an assembly place for the sanitary commissions, and whose flag with the red cross is the one token to-day of the fearful cost of this great rejoicing. Far away to the east stretches the palace bridge, with its eight statues (in marble) of heroic life from "Victory teaching the boy the history of the heroes," to "Iris conducting the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus." Above the heads of the populace, before the palace on every side, and as far as the eye can reach, wave the flags of victory.

I miss the enlivening bright red of our flag, the faithful blue and the glorious stars. But we must content ourselves with the "black and white" of Prussia, the "black, white and red" of North Germany, and the "black, white and gold" of Germany.

THE QUEEN BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The noisy people now begin to shout for the Queen. The boys begin to climb the statue of Frederick the Great; the boy who reaches the base of the second part is greeted with shouts of encouragement, and presently the immense monument of heroic deeds is swarming with eager youths, who crowd the heads of the generals, and wave their flags to the yelling crowd below. High above all, and not yet reached, rises the great horse and noble form of the central figure. Now a "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" reaches the feet of the horse, and it seems as though the multitude will go crazy with joy, and shouts of "higher! higher!" leave the venturous lad no peace. He ventures and surveys; hesitates a moment, and then, seizing the leg of the dignified Frederick, swings himself high into the air. Cries of "Forward!" "Victory!" "Upward!" Songs of praise and waving of flags encourage him in his toilsome struggle. At length it is over.

The wreath of laurel is placed upon the head of "Old Fritz;" flags and flowers are passed up to the triumphant youth who sits proudly upon that iron horse, and a good old hymn rises to heaven from ten thousand throats. To complete the scene the Queen appeared at this moment on the balcony and waved her handkerchief to the excited people—the true royalty of the nineteenth century. So these two sovereignties looked each other in the eye and joined in one common jubilee over the great triumph. Five times the Queen appeared upon the balcony and bowed to the shouts of welcome, and then the vast crowd thinned away and devoted itself to watching the processions which, with and without music, passed at every moment the corner of Frederick street and "Unter den Linden." Borsig's iron foundry, five hundred strong, with banners and mottoes; Behren street bronze foundry, and all the workmen from the factories of the city, an endless throng of endless enthusiasm, free from all fighting, and filled with unbroken good humor.

THE EVENING.

One might have supposed that the rejoicings of an entire day would have cooled the ardor of the most fiery public, but the approaching shades of evening only added fuel to this wild excitement. As the darkness drew on, window after window was filled with burning candles; mottoes and shields and eagles in gas, which had builded themselves as by magic during the day, graced the fronts of hundreds of houses.

Before ten o'clock the main streets of the city were ablaze with light—fireworks filled the air in all quarters with artificial stars, which seemed to greet the rear ones above with a confidential nod, as though they, too, had an important part in the history of the world. The marching of bodies of men, with drums and flags, the firing of pistols and guns—the police regulations are not very stringent to-night. Here comes a squad of boys at full run, through the streets, shouting "Lulu is coming, Lulu is coming!" and close behind them, preceded by a drum and fife, comes the "Lulu," that is, so far as this "young Kaiser" can be represented by clothing and general appearance.

The Berlin youth are proverbially witty, and they spare no pains in making the position of the little "Lulu" ridiculous. His mother wanted him to see war at his tender age; and rejoiced that he could "so easily see how the French win great victories." So through the entire night the manifestations of national joy repeat themselves. Tired and sleepy the men and women and boys wander toward morning to their homes—some to weep for the dead, who have been nigh forgotten in the excitement of the day, and some to rejoice at the prospective speedy return of loved relatives.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

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The REPUBLICAN is at all times open to discussion from the people, ready to answer inquiries and to discuss topics of interest. Nothing of sufficient importance to find its way into a first-class newspaper escapes our notice. Honest officials, who discharge their duties with fidelity, can rely upon finding a staunch defender in the REPUBLICAN; while no amount of personal or business influence will shield the dishonest official from exposure.

Such is the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and such it is likely to remain. It is a power in the State second to no other But its power and influence are always exerted for the highest good of the human race.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[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 this 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, 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 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 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, 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 prescribed 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 or 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 or rehearing 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 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 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 shall be issued for a period for any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

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

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 162.]

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, 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. 155.]

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 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 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. 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 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 and sixty-four; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin, but a new apportionment of the increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of eighteen hundred and seventy: Provided, that if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act, by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other States or Territories having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency: And provided further, that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeemand cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, (which shall be designated by number, date, and amount,) shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates and they shall not thereafter be counted as a paid of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin: Provided, That no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one million of dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section twenty-two, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par: Provided, That in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for the terms "lawful money" and "legal money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing this to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein prescribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Controller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association, as they come into the treasury, as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association: Provided, That no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the fifty-four millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require: Provided, That the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

Approved, July 12, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 166.]

AN ACT to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bank that has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of section forty-two of the national currency act, shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within sixty days from the date of the passage of this act, and every bank that may hereafter go into liquidation shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation; whereupon the bonds pledged as security for such circulation shall be surrendered to the association making such deposit. And if any bank shall fail to make such deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Controller of the Currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York city, and after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining from the proceeds to the bank, or its legal representative: Provided, That banks which are winding up in good faith for the purpose of consolidating with other banks shall be exempt from the provisions of this act: And provided further, That the assets and liabilities of banks so in liquidation shall be reported by the banks with which they are in process of consolidation.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 167.]

AN ACT for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to refund to the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, all sums heretofore collected at the custom-house at New York city by way of tonnage taxes upon the vessels of said company employed in mail service between the United States and Brazil, under the provisions of the act of twenty-eight May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," notwithstanding that such sums were paid without due legal protest and appeal: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the said Secretary that at the time the said taxes were imposed the said vessels were in Brazil specially exempted from similar exactions to which other vessels were in the ports of that country liable.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 168.]

AN ACT to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, in addition to the articles now exempt by law, the articles and products hereinafter enumerated shall be exempt from internal tax, namely: Canned and preserved fish, shell fish, meats, fruits and vegetables.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 169.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, a corporation chartered and created by the laws of the State of Kansas, or their assigns, to build a bridge, and maintain the same, across the Missouri river, at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, on the terms, and subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in the first, second and third sections of the act of Congress passed July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads," and that said corporation may have, hold and enjoy all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by and contained in said sections of said act: Provided, said company may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages and for foot passengers, charging and receiving reasonable tolls therefor; and when said bridge is constructed under said limitations it shall be a lawful structure and be recognized and known as a post route: Provided, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a draw bridge, the spans of the draw shall not be less than two hundred feet in the clear on each side of the central point.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 170.]

AN ACT to vacate the Fort Dakota military reservation in the Territory of Dakota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military reservation at Fort Dakota, in the county of Minnehaha, and Territory of Dakota, be, and the same is hereby, vacated, and the lands embraced in said reservation shall be subject to private entry under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in sections heretofore reserved for school purposes: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair the rights of any claims, as in other cases, and all claimants of pre-emption rights shall hereafter, when no shorter period of time is now prescribed by law, make the proper proof and payment for the lands claimed, within eighteen months after the date prescribed for filing their declaratory notices shall have expired, and if any such claimant shall have elapsed before the passage of this act, said pre-emptors shall have one year after the passage hereof in which to make such proof and payment.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 171.]

AN ACT in amendment of the act entitled "An act establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act, as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clause in the thirty-ninth section of said act which now reads "or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days," shall be amended so as to read as follows: "or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days."

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 172.]

AN ACT authorizing the establishment of water meters for the Potomac water, the laying of an additional water main from the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to prevent unnecessary waste of Potomac water, and in order to more fully enforce the laws of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, in relation to the distribution of the same, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct is hereby authorized and empowered, after giving notice, to shut off the water when such notice shall be disregarded from any places where a waste of water is occurring.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the use of Potomac water for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, or for private fountains, street and pavement washers, shall be allowed only when, in the opinion of said engineer, it will not be detrimental to the general distribution of water in the two cities.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the supply of water to all manufacturing establishments, hotels, livery stables, and other places requiring a large quantity, shall be determined by meters erected and maintained at the expense of the consumer; and the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown shall charge and collect for the quantity so determined at the rate not exceeding three cents per hundred gallons.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said engineer officer shall cause to be furnished, and laid from the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct to Capitol Hill, in the