New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE VICTORY AT SEDAN.

King William's Personal Dispatch to Queen Augusta in Relation to the Struggle and the Triumph.

We are indebted to the Manchester *Guardian* for the following full telegram of the dispatch sent by the King of Prussia to Queen Augusta:

VENDRESSE, SOUTH OF SEDAN, September 3, 1870.

To Queen Augusta, in Berlin:

You will have learned through my three telegrams the whole extent of the great historical event which has just taken place. It is like a dream, even when one has seen it unroll itself hour by hour; but when I consider that after one great, successful war, I could not expect anything more glorious during my reign, and that I now see this act follow, destined to be famous in the history of the world, I bow before God, who alone has chosen my army and allies to carry it into execution, and has chosen us as the instruments of His will. It is only in this sense that I can conceive this work, and in all humility praise God's guidance and grace. I will now give you a picture of the battle and its results in a compressed form. On the evening of the thirty-first and the morning of the first the army reached its appointed positions around Sedan.

The Bavarians held the left wing, near Bazeilles, on the Meuse; next them the Saxons, toward Moncelle and Daigny; the Guards still marching toward Givonne, the fifth and eleventh corps toward St. Menges to Douchery, but at the latter place there were Wurtemburgers, who covered the rear against sallies from Mezieres. Count Stolberg's cavalry division was in the plain of Douchery as right wing, the rest of the Bavarians were in the front toward Sedan. Notwithstanding a thick fog, the battle began at Bazeilles early in the morning, and a sharp action developed itself by degrees, in which it was necessary to take house by house. It lasted nearly all day, and Scholer's Erfurt division (reserved fourth corps) was obliged to assist. It was at eight o'clock, when I roached the front before Sedan, that the great battle commenced. A hot artillery action now began at all points. It lasted four hours, and during it we gradually gained ground. As the above named villages were taken, very deep and wooded ravines made the advance of the infantry more difficult and favored the defense. The villages of Selg and Floing were taken, and the fiery circle drew gradually closer round Sedan. It was a grand sight from our position, on a commanding height behind the above mentioned battery, when we looked to the front beyond St. Torey. The violent resistance of the enemy began to slacken by degrees, which we could see by the broken battalions that were hurriedly retreating from the woods and villages. The cavalry endeavored to attack several battalions of our fifth corps, and the latter behaved admirably. The cavalry galloped through the interval between the battalions, and then returned the same way. This was repeated three times, so that the ground was covered with corpses and horses, all of which we could see very well from our position. I have not been able to learn the number of this brave regiment, as the retreat of the enemy was in many places a flight. The infantry, cavalry and artillery rushed in a crowd into the town and its immediate environs, but no sign was given that the enemy contemplated extricating himself from his desperate situation by capitulation.

No other course was left than to bombard the town with the heavy battery. In twenty minutes the town was burning in several places, which, with the numerous burning villages over the whole field, produced a terrible impression. I accordingly ordered the firing to cease, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel Von Broussart, of the general staff, with a flag of truce, to demand the capitulation of the army and the fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who reported to me that a French *parlementaire* had announced himself at the gate. Colonel Von Broussart was admitted, and on his asking for the commander-in-chief, he was unexpectedly introduced into the presence of the Emperor, who wished to give him a letter for myself. When the Emperor asked what his message was, and received the answer "to demand the surrender of the army and fortress," he replied that on this subject he must apply to General de Wimpffen, who had undertaken the command in the place of the wounded General McMahon, and that he would now send his Adjutant General Reille, with the letter to myself.

It was seven o'clock when Reille and Broussart came to me, the latter a little in advance; and it was first through him that I learned with certainty the presence of the emperor. You may imagine the impression which this made upon all of us, but particularly on myself. Reille sprang from his horse and gave me the letter of the emperor, adding that he had no other orders. Before I opened the letter I said to him: "But I demand, as the first condition, that the army lay down its arms." The letter begins thus: "N'ayant pas pu mourir a la tete de mes troupes, je depose mon epee a votre Majeste," leaving all the rest to me. My answer was that I deplored the manner of our meeting and begged that a plenipotentiary might be sent with whom we might conclude the capitulation.

After I had given the letter to General Reille I spoke a few words with him as an old acquaintance, and so this act is ended. I gave Moltke powers to negotiate, and directed Bismarck to remain behind in case political questions should arise. I then rode to my carriage and drove here, greeted everywhere along the road with the loud hurrahs of the trains that were marching up and singing the national hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were lighted everywhere, so that we were driven through an improvised illumination. I arrived here at eleven o'clock, and drank with those about me to the prosperity of an army which had accomplished such feats. As on the morning of the second I had received no news from Moltke respecting negotiations for capitulation which were to take place in Donchery, I drove to the battlefield, according to agreement, at eight o'clock, and met Moltke, who was coming to obtain my consent to the proposed capitulation. He told me at the same time that the Emperor had left Sedan at five o'clock in the morning, and had come to Douchery, as he wished to speak with me.

There was a chateau and park in the neighborhood, and I chose that place for meeting. At ten o'clock I reached the height before Sedan. Moltke and Bismarck appeared at twelve o'clock, with the capitulation duly signed. At one o'clock I started again with Fritz (the Crown Prince), and escorted by the cavalry and the staff, I alighted before the chateau where the Emperor came to meet me. The visit lasted a quarter of an hour. We were both much moved at seeing each other again under such circumstances. What my feelings were—I had seen Napoleon only three years before at the summit of his power—is more than I can describe. After this meeting from half-past two to half-past seven o'clock, I rode past the whole army before Sedan. The reception given me by the troops, the meeting with the guards, now decimated—all these are things which I can not describe to-day. I was much touched by so many proofs of love and devotion. Now, farewell. A heart deeply move at the conclusion of such a letter.

WILHELM.

A DISPATCH FROM AN AMERICAN BISHOP.

The Pope Coming to America.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Roman Catholics of this city have been profoundly moved by the recent events in Italy. At a meeting to-day of wealthy laymen and prominent ecclesiastics, the following private dispatch from an American bishop was read:

ROME, September 22.—Continue in the good work. The future is dark. In an interview with Antonelli to-day, he said that it was impossible to remain here. The council has been dissolved, but a large number of the members will remain until a programme has been decided upon. The faction in favor of abandoning the temporal power is daily gaining ground; and its formal renunciation may be rendered absolutely necessary by events. Should this be so, it is highly probable that his holiness will take refuge in the United States. He expresses fears, however, in spite of our assurances, that his presence would lead to excitement and trouble. His resignation is touching.

After the reading of the dispatch, a few remarks were made, in which it was admitted that to avoid trouble it would be necessary, should the Holy Father take up his residence here, to act with extreme caution to prevent needless alarm among the Catholics. Highly encouraging reports from different parts of the country were read. Already four millions of dollars were pledged, and there would be no difficulty in raising the fifteen millions proposed, should his holiness decide to come. [This is the good work alluded to in the dispatch.]

A STEAMER IN A GALE.

The Late Storm at Sea—A Shaky Time on Board an Ocean Steamer.

The City of Brussels had a pretty rough time of it during her late voyage from Liverpool to New York. She encountered very boisterous weather while in the channel, and fell in with a gale that tested her strength severely shortly after she had left Queenstown. From the thirteenth to the fifteenth instant there were heavy head seas, and on the eighteenth, about midnight the barometer began to fall rapidly and soon afterward a terrific gale came up, during which all sail had to be taken in. It grew to a perfect hurricane the following Sunday, when the sea broke over the vessel as though she had been the merest clip; at one time it ran so high that the passengers began to show signs of a panic, but the officers quieted their fears by pretending that there was no danger whatever. During the gale the steamer shipped a great deal of water, the waves dashing into the cabins and breaking several articles of furniture to pieces. Several barrels containing empty bottles, which had been stored upon deck, were also driven into the cabin, creating the utmost consternation among the passengers and "raising Cain" generally with the furniture. The wind, meanwhile, blew so fiercely that fears were entertained that the shrouds would be blown away. The steamer, however, sustained no serious damage and arrived safely at New York last Monday.

"Well, David," said a poor but worthy citizen to one of the State street magnates, "the world has prospered with you, and they say you are immensely rich." "Well," replied David, "perhaps it is true, but we cannot take our gold with us when we go." "It would melt if you did," was the quick retort.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

Has the largest circulation of any Republican paper in the South. It is devoted to News, Literature Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and the Dissemination of Republican principles, and gives particular attention to all matters affecting the interests of the South and Southwest. It is the earnest advocate of the poor man's rights, as well as a guide to the young politician. Its character as an earnest Republican Journal, should commend it to the support of every Union man and industrious citizen in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of governmental and material reconstruction.

It is the medium by which the State and National Governments make known their laws to the people of Louisiana. It has been selected by law for the publication of all judicial and other Government advertisements, State, Federal and municipal, and non are valid or of any legal force unless published in this paper. We publish, also, officially, the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly, and of the Common Council, Sheriff's sales and monitions, all advertisements relating to successions of deceased persons; all cases in admiralty arising in the United States District Court; Bankruptcy notices and sales; all ordinances of the Common Council, and all advertisements of the Government calling for proposals to furnish supplies or perform work.

No other paper in New Orleans embraces within its columns so wide a range of interests. Our regular telegraphic dispatches are the same as those furnished the New Orleans Associated Press. Special dispatches from Washington and elsewhere are obtained from the best sources and are always full of interest. Our views upon questions of State, national and municipal polity are freely and concisely stated, always with an object to promote the public welfare. In making selections from our exchanges and various correspondents, care is taken to use such as relate to matters in which our people have a vital interest. Literary and miscellaneous selections are taken from the best writers in the Northern and European publications, while we are not unmindful of native talent.

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.

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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 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 power now conferred upon the corporation of the city of Washington, to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street, 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, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said general terms, special terms, circuit courts, district courts and criminal courts, heretofore or hereafter rendered, made, or had, shall be deemed judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings and acts of said supreme court: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of appeal as provided by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall, hereafter consist of a chief justice and four associate justices; and for this purpose there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional justice of said court, with the 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 ten 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 heretofore 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 to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provisions of this act, shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the 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 the form shall be disallowed. 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, which 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 shall 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 apportioned 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 on assessments made under the decennial 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 shall 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 redeem and 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 part 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 depositing banking the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par 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 thus be chargeable 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 or 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 "lawful 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 thus 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 the 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 last mentioned act; and said company may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages and for foot passengers, clinging and depending from movable rolls thereon; 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 drawbridge, the space 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 interfere with any rights which may have operated previous to the withdrawal of said lands for the purposes of such reservation: And provided also, That any improvements on said reservation made by the military authorities prior to its relinquishment by the Secretary of War, shall be appraised by the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which said reservation is situated, and paid for by the purchaser of the lands on which the same are located: And provided further, That no patent shall issue for any portion of said lands until the improvements thereon shall have been paid for at their appraised value.

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 proviso to 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 manager, 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 corporation 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 a price 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 city of Washington, along such routes as he shall determine, an iron main of thirty-six inches in diameter, connected with the present mains at such points as he shall direct, and that the entire cost thereof shall be borne proportionately by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and in order to provide for such cost, the said corporations are hereby empowered and authorized to increase the present water rates and water taxes to such an amount as may by them be deemed necessary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem necessary, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the city of Washington, and forty thousand dollars for the city of Georgetown, redeemable within a period of ten years, out of any revenue to be derived from water rents.