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VISIT TO THE PRUSSIAN FLEET.

The Expected Naval Engagement.

[Bremen Correspondent London Globe.]

Armed with letters to superior officers, I left Bremen on the second instant by rail. My only companions on the coupe are a young artillery officer, who cares for nothing; an engineer, belonging to one of the iron-clads; and a landwehr captain, who has something to do with the administrative departments at Wilhelmshafen. It was dark when we reached the last station on the route, called Reppens, which I was informed was a mile distant from Wilhemslafen. The rain now poured in torrents; not a vehicle of any kind was at the station except an immense concern fully twenty-five long, a sort of Noah's ark, which I supposed was a traveling hospital, or some such affair. We united our efforts, and after much negotiation succeeded in launching the Noah's ark, which was the only thing it seems to be had, and started for the town, drawn by three horses, we three alone occupying a vehicle that I should think was capable of carrying fifty at least.

Just as I was finishing my supper an officer in naval uniform came in, and I heard him making inquiries regarding "der Englander." Shortly after he addressed me, and wished to see my "papers." I gave them to him, as also the letters which I had brought. He said, "We have orders not to admit stranger to our lines in this place; however, you can call in the morning at the 'post commander's,' and you will there get further information." I asked what hour I should present myself, and he said, "ten o'clock." He then bowed very stiffy, declined a glass of wine which I offered, and took his departure.

At the appointed time I was at the "post commandant." Greatly to my surprise and disappointment, I learned that the host had gone down to the fleet, and the substitute left in charge declined to take the responsibility of giving me a pass to go in the same direction. I must wait till night, and "he would see what could be done," etc. There was nothing left for me but to wait. In the afternoon it cleared up a little, and my traveling companion, the young artillerist, took me round to see the works.

The Jahde-Busen is a large bay or basin about sixty square miles in area, formed by an inundation of the sea during a great storm in 1528. The dock yard lies on the west side of the bay, just inside of its entrance proper, although the bar lies nearly twenty miles to the north. It is approached by a channel only a half mile broad, and is accessible at all times for vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water. The entrance to the floating harbor for ships of war is protected by piers one hundred and twenty-six yards long, and shut off from the outer harbor by a huge dock gate; a second gate and canal then leads into the inner harbor, which is 1200 feet long and 700 feet broad. Adjoining the inner harbor are three dry docks and two building slips for the construction of iron-clad vessels. Heavy earthworks extend along the shore facing the channel, completely encircling the town and docks on all sides, except toward the west and south.

The sea-face is mounted with some of Krupp's ten-inch guns, which it is said can pierce any iron plating in the French navy. I did not see many troops, but my companion told me that they had plenty to man the batteries, but he did not think there was the slightest fear of the French ever getting up as far as this. The day was well nigh spent when the officer who had taken my papers very kindly brought them to my hotel, with a "pass," and the information that a dispatch boat would leave in half an hour for the fleet, by which I might take passage. Seizing my satchel I started for the basin, accompanied by an officer who had been deputed to show me the way and to pass me by the guard. We reached the stone steps leading down into the outer basin just in time for me to embark on board one of the steam tugs belonging to the North German Lloyds, which I learned had all been pressed into the government service as dispatch boats and tenders on the fleet.

Wilhelmshafen lies due south by compass from Heligoland, forty miles distant. Our course was in a northerly direction; but it would not be proper for me to state the channels through which we passed. It will be sufficient to state that we ran about twenty miles before we reached the Prussian fleet. We then found them lying quietly at anchor in a sort of "bight" inside of the outer shoals, in such a position that they protected both the Weser and the Jahde. The iron-clads had all been "stripped to a gantline," and although they presented a most uncouth appearance, I could not but acknowledge the good sense which it exhibited.

The ships were moored in double line with springs upon their cables, steam up, and everything ready for action. The northern or outer line were all iron-clads. First to the west was the Prince Adalbert, then the Frederich Carl, next the Kron Prinz, and last the King William flagship. The second, or inner line, in the same order, consisted of the iron-clad Arminius, the Hansa, the Nymphe, and the Arcona; besides these there were a large number of tenders, dispatch boats, supply ships, etc. Altogether it made quite a formidable looking fleet, and I began to feel certain on seeing them that I was just in time to witness the long expected naval engagement.

When we reached the Kron Prinz I ascended the gangway, and had the good fortune to immediately encounter one of the officers to whom I had brought letters. At two bells the men were mustered at quarters, and exercised at the big guns. There was evidently good discipline and careful training. The signal officers were very busy, and seemed to be practicing some new code different from anything I had ever seen. The communication from ship to ship appeared to be very rapid. It was observable, too, that in handling the broadside guns there were very few words of command—most everything being done by signs. The men "walked away" with the train tackles and handled the heavy guns with excellent ease. Although personally long of opinion that this whole system of handling heavy ship guns is obsolete, I could not but acknowledge that the Prussian seamen handled them well. I lost no time in making the inquiry when the fleet would probably "weigh," but of course no one knew that but the commodore. However, when the main object of my visit became known, I received an intimation that some information would probably be given me upon the subject later in the day.

New French Army of the Northwest.

[From the New York World.]

ROUEN, September 25.—A new army, being the fifth in the field outside of Paris, is now forming at this capital of Normandy. The material is splendid—the hardy and prosperous Normans and the fierce, determined Britons—and the armament, received by way of Havre, is excellent. It is estimated that there are now under arms here with the soldiers of the line more than 80,000 men, of whom about one-half occupy a fortified position on the slopes of the hill of St. Catherine. The armies now assembling and organizing are roughly computed as follows:

The Army of the Northeast, Lille	75,000
The Army of the Northwest, Rouen	80,000
The Army of the Loire, Tours	120,000
The Army of Lyons, Lyons	150,000
The Army of the South, Marseilles	200,000

A Western editor, from whose mind neither the war in Europe nor the fearful atrocities that daily occur here and elsewhere, have erased the idea of the coming Chinamen, predicts a dreadful fate for the single women of Massachusetts. He is sure that State will be overrun by the pigtailed gentry, and that the forty-five thousand spinsters there residing will "first endure, then pity, then embrace" the pagans. In other words, the Chinamen will marry with Puritan girls, and a race of beings of the most singular character will be propagated.

It was regarded as a strong case of circumstantial evidence in a Pittsburg court, the other day, when the plaintiff produced the skillet with which his wife struck him, and showed the jury how nicely the three legs fitted into the holes in his head.

"The Fireplace" is the name for a drinking saloon in Chicago. Any one can get warm by it for ten cents, or red hot for a quarter.

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. 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 provided 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 impeached 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 four days thereafter, either party in such cause may, at his election, 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 such 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 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 prior 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 Croghanaville), 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 Croghanaville, 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 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 circulation 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 more 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 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-eighth, 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 their numbers,) will be redeemed at a date not less than one month from 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 association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, nor 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 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 payment 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 cities 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 the act to the banking associations herein provided for the gold coin of the United States, "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; whenupon 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 representatives: 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 ports of Baltimore and New York, 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 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 fourteenth 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, 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 combined 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 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 the act of this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any rights which may have accrued 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 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 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 manufacturing, chemical and sanitary 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 route 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.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 173.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Houston, Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Houston, in the State of Texas, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Galveston, 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 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 174.]

AN ACT to amend section four of the act of March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall not be assessed or collected, under or by virtue of section four of an act approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes," any internal tax upon pork-packers, lard-renderers, or those engaged in smoking hams, curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, as manufacturers within the meaning of the said section; and if any such tax shall have been assessed, but not collected, the same is hereby remitted.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 175.]

AN ACT to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in constructing a railroad therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands which were granted by Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the said State under said grant, which has expired by limitation, or by act of Congress since the original grant, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and these lands shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 176.]

AN ACT to discontinue the Clarksville, Arkansas, land district and the establishment of an additional land district in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of lands now subject to disposal at Clarksville, Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby discontinued from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy; and that thereafter the said land district be divided as follows: Beginning at the corner common to townships twelve and thirteen north, ranges seventeen and eighteen west, and running thence west between said townships to the corner common to townships twelve and thirteen north, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven west; thence south with said range line to the corner common of townships nine and ten north; thence west on the line between said townships to the western boundary of the State, the lands lying north of said division line, and within the limits of the said Clarksville district, to be subject to disposal at Harrison, Arkansas, and those lands lying south of said division line within said district to be subject to disposal at Dardanelle, Arkansas, to be known and designated as the Harrison and Dardanelle land district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next ensuing session, a register and receiver for each of said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation and fees shall be respectively the same per annum as are now allowed by laws to other land offices in said State.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 177.]

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at Kansas City, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Kansas, 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 restrictions 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, Saint 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 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 178.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, 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 sixth section of the act of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," be, and the same are hereby, extended to Colorado; and the proviso of the first section of the act approved June second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to establish a land office in the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the act of Congress, approved March twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act for the relief of sett