OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 94 Camp street. Terms: $16 a year, $8 for six months, [illegible] payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

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Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning, and contains [illegible] reading, editorials, [illegible] of general public interest, [illegible] and monetary reports, and everything [illegible] in the Daily, except such items as are [illegible] no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable [illegible] instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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One year, $5; six months, $3 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—Samuel Smith & Co. vs. the State Fiscal Agent.

In the matter of Samuel Smith & Co. vs. the State Board of Liquidators, in which an injunction was applied for to restrain the president of the Citizens' Bank, as Fiscal Agent, from disposing of the bonds to be used in exchange for warrants and other floating debt, Judge Dibble yesterday morning dismissed the rule for the same reasons as given in his decision refusing the writ of mandamus which was published *in extenso* in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday morning.

Suit Against the City in the Matter of Street Shelling and Grading.

James Ready and a number of other property holders owning real estate on Locust street, between Felicity road and Washington avenue, have brought suit to enjoin the city and James O'Hara from proceeding to collect an assessment made for the shelling and grading of said street under an alleged contract entered into between the city and John O'Hara. The petitioners set up several grounds in support of their proceeding. Among them we note:

1. That the contract specified that the work should be commenced in ten days after the agreement and be finished in ninety days, and that in this the contractor utterly failed.

2. That the Council acted without due authority in law, as the necessary petition signed by one-fourth of the front property holders was not filed in advance of the passage of the resolution upon which the adjudication is based.

3. That they are actually injured rather than benefited by the said alleged improvement.

4. That the provisions of section 110 of the charter under which the Council pretended to act is in itself unconstitutional, as it provides for a tax which is not equal and uniform, and that there is no power in the charter by which the city can improve a portion only of a street at the expense of the front proprietors, either solely or in greater proportion than the other inhabitants of the city, etc.

The Execution of Writs Against the City—An Appeal Taken by the City Attorney.

John Kirwin vs. City of New Orleans.—In this case Mr. Lacey has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, the appeal made returnable on the third Monday in April next.

The question at issue in this case is, whether the Sheriff can proceed to execute a writ of fieri facias against the city, the recent act of the Legislature touching said writs against the city to the contrary notwithstanding.

The appeal is from the decision of Judge Dibble, rendered on Saturday last, and published in extenso in the REPUBLICAN of Sunday last.

Sixth District Court—Suit Against the Jefferson City Gaslight Company.

A suit for $25,000 in damages has been entered in the Sixth District Court against the above named company by William McCrory.

Petitioner alleges that he was engaged to perform certain work on the building of the company on Valence street, and that while in the pursuit of his calling upon the roof of said building, the wooden stancheons supporting the same were wantonly and maliciously cut away, notwithstanding his continued protests; that, in consequence of the same, the roof was precipitated to the ground, and petitioner buried beneath the ruins, causing injuries of a severe character, including the breakage of three of his ribs.

He sets up that the cutting away of the supports in question was the result of orders from the agent of the company.

Fifth District Court—Judgment in Favor of a Clerk—Suit for Damages Against the Steamboat Natchez.

In the suit of Nicaud vs. Shropshire Brothers, for amount due for services as clerk for the entire year, he having been discharged in the meantime, without cause, as alleged, Judge Leaumont has rendered a decision decreeing that the plaintiff is entitled to the whole year's salary.

Peter Reilly, mate of the steamer Natchez, has been sued in the Fifth District Court for $10,000 damages for having, as alleged, struck and put out the eye of Peter Dyer, an employe of the boat, and for putting the plaintiff ashore at Natchez without means to reach his Louse. He alleges that while acting under the orders of Captain T. P. Leathers, of the Natchez, who is also made a defendant in this suit, he was struck by the mate a powerful blow, which resulted in the loss of his eye, as above related.

Fourth District Court.

The trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal church in our city, having filed a suit before the Fourth District Court to restrain one W. B. Sorley et als from proceeding to execute an order of seizure and sale issued from this court in the matter of foreclosing a mortgage executed by Berry, Zeman and Noraga on the property of the church known as the old Turner's Hall, the court, yesterday morning, decided that the defendants could not be enjoined. The petitioners in this instance claim that Zeman, Noraga et als had no authority to execute said mortgage, or to transact any business in the name of the church.

United States Circuit Court, Hon. W. B. Woods, presiding.

In the case of E. T. Allen, assignee of Isaac Hockaday, vs. Leon Levy and Hoffman, Marks & Co., the rule taken by the plaintiff for a new trial was ordered to be discharged, and the new trial refused, with costs.

In the case of Thomas H. Murphy vs. P. M. Tourne et al, the complainant, on motion of counsel, obtained leave to withdraw from file the original letters patent filed herein.

In the case of Charles Case, receiver, vs. New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company et al, a commission was issued to certain parties residing in Washington City to take the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury, Controller of the Treasury, and [illegible]

In the case of [illegible] & Smith vs. J. W. Hopkins and [illegible], the rule taken by complainants was continued until Monday next.

A suit of some importance was instituted by Mary Rosella Montgomery, a minor, by her guardian, Mrs. E. Montgomery, to recover possession of certain property situated on the northwest corner of Camp and Common streets. The petition alleges that Henry Samory, a resident of this city, purchased the property at Sheriff's sale for the sum of $18,000, the execution under which the sale took place being issued in a suit entitled H. Samory vs. M. C. Montgomery, the defendant, who was father to the present plaintiff, being represented by a curator ad hoc, appointed by the court. The defendant, being at the time of the suit within the confederate lines, could not be communicated with by the curator, whose appointment, it is averred, was therefore null and void, and the sale under which the property was adjudged to Samory conveyed no legal title to the purchaser.

United States vs. Mrs. Gaussen, executrix of J. K. Elgee. This is a suit brought to recover a deficit in the official accounts of Thomas Barrett, Collector of Customs at the port of New Orleans in 1845, the deficit amounting to something over thirty thousand dollars. J. K. Elgee was one of the signers of Barrett's official bond. Although the deficit of Barrett occurred in 1845, no suit was brought until 1868, when Barrett, the principal, Elgee and the other sureties and the main witnesses to the signing of the bond were all dead. The government is now proceeding against the estate of Elgee alone.

Commissioner Weller's Court.

William Patterson, mate of the steamer Great Republic, was arrested on a charge of assaulting and beating Charles Thomas, one of the crew. The mate was required to give bonds for his appearance at the United States Circuit Court.

The case of the United States vs. Christian Pieper came up for examination. The accused had been charged with taking a letter not intended for him, abstracting a draft for money, and endeavoring to negotiate it. The latter part of the charge was dismissed, but the accused was required to give bond to answer before the United States Commissioner the charge of taking the letter. In default of bail he was committed.

Charles Boyle charged Owen Dodd, chief officer of the ship Juno, with beating and wounding him on the high seas. The evidence showed that the charge was unfounded, and the mate was discharged.

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 haye 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.

In addition to our newspaper department, we have one of the largest job offices in the South, from which we turn out, in the course of a year, more work than any other four establishments of the kind in New Orleans. For dispatch and good taste our job establishment has no superior. We print books of every description in the highest style of the art. Also, blanks, circulars, cards, account sales, briefs, judicial forms, and every description of printing on orders from every parish in the State.

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

Advertisements of ten lines Agate solid one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Second page advertisements charged as new each day. Advertisements inserted at intervals charged as new.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day except Monday, and the Weekly is issued every Saturday.

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Daily, six months.. 8 00 Weekly, six months, 3 00

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
No. 94 Camp street,
New Orleans, La.

[LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES]

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

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts in Idaho Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the probate courts of the Territory of Idaho, in their respective counties, in addition to their probate jurisdiction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to hear and determine all civil causes wherein the damage or debt claimed does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and such criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory as do not require the intervention of a grand jury: Provided, That they shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy, when the title, boundary or right to the peaceable possession of land may be in dispute, or in chancery or divorce cases: And provided further, That in all cases an appeal may be taken from any order, judgment or decree of said probate courts to the district court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; provided, this act shall not affect any suit pending in the district courts of said Territory at the time of its passage.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved December 13, 1870.
U. S. GRANT.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the publication of the abstracts of specifications of engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents be discontinued after the publication of that portion of the report for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for which the plates have already been prepared; and that, in lieu thereof, the Commissioner be authorized to have printed, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent subsequently issued, together with suitable indexes to be issued from time to time, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located in State or territorial capitals, and one in the library of Congress, which copies shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence of all matters therein contained, and shall be certified to under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence, said copies not to be taken from said depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as hereinbefore provided, at a price not to exceed the contract price for such drawings, for sale, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same; and the Commissioner is also hereby authorized to furnish a complete set of the specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the Patent Office, and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide proper custody for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner shall deem reasonable; and provided also, that all contracts for making copies of drawings shall be made under the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifty-five, section nine, of act of Congress, approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which reads as follows: "SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable total cost of the maps or plates illustrating or accompanying any one work exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work, after due advertisement by the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing; provided, that the Joint Committee on Public Printing be authorized to empower the Superintendent of Public Printing to make immediate contracts for engraving, whenever, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service will not justify waiting for advertisement and award."

Approved January 11, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

AN ACT for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two townships of land, situated in the county of Shawanaw, and State of Wisconsin, set apart for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, shall, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be examined and appraised, by two or more disinterested appraisers to be selected by him, in eighty-acre lots, according to public survey: such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quantity, quality and value of the timber growing on each lot, estimating the pine timber at not less than one dollar per thousand, and the value of all improvements, if any, made thereon, with the name of the owner of such improvements, as certified by the sachem and councillors of said tribe, and, when returned to the land office of the district in which said lands are situated, be subject to public inspection for at least thirty days before the day appointed for the sale of such lands, as hereinafter provided. One copy of said appraisal shall be made and returned to the land office of the district, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, within six months from the passage of this act, and the person appointed to make such appraisal shall be allowed such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said two townships of land shall be advertised for sale, by notice of not less than three months, to be published in at least three newspapers of the district having general circulation, and shall be offered at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within the Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots of not exceeding eighty acres each, but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to entry until they shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered at public auction at the nearest government land office within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only: Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from sale a quantity of said lands not exceeding eighteen contiguous sections, embracing such as are now actually occupied and improved, and are best adapted to agricultural purposes, subject to allotment to members of the Indian party of said tribe as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from the first proceeds of the sale of lands, as provided in the second section of this act, shall be paid the expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of the debts contracted by the sachem and councillors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of eleven thousand dollars, according to a schedule to be certified by them, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, immediately after the returns shall be received at the General Land Office of the last public sale according to the provisions of this act, a statement shall be made up, [illegible] the amount [illegible] thereafter the same [illegible] preceding sections of this act, to which said amount shall be added the value of the lands remaining unsold of said two townships, estimating the same as sixty cents per acre; also the sum of six thousand dollars held in trust by the government of the United States for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and the total amount thereof shall constitute the entire sum of money due from the government of the United States to the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, to be paid and appropriated for their benefit as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes shall be divided between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes, in proportion to the number of each respectively, according to rolls thereof, made and returned in conformity with the provisions of this act to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: That portion of said sum belonging to the citizen party shall be equally divided among them per capita, and paid to the heads of families and adult members of said party; that portion of said sum belonging to the Indian party shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and said interest shall be applied to the support of schools, the purchase of agricultural implements, or paid in such other manner as the President may direct: Provided, however, That a part of said sum due the Indian party, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, may, on the request of the sachem and councillors of said tribe, be expended in securing a new location for said tribe, and in removing and aiding them to establish themselves in their new home; and in case of their procuring and removal to such new location, at any time, the said eighteen sections of land reserved for their use by the second section of this act shall be sold in the manner therein provided, and the proceeds thereof be placed to their credit as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of determining the persons who are members of said tribes and the future relation of each to the government of the United States, there shall be prepared, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or such person as may be selected by him to superintend the same, two rolls, one to be denominated the citizen roll, to embrace the names of all such persons of full age, and their families, as signify their desire to separate their relations with said tribe, and to become citizens of the United States; the other to be denominated in the Indian roll, and to embrace the names of all such as desire to retain their tribal character and continue under the care and guardianship of the United States; which said rolls shall be signed by the sachem and councillors of said tribe, certified by the person attending the same, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but no person of full age shall be entered upon said citizen roll without his or her full and free consent, personally given to the person superintending such enrollment; nor shall any person, or his or her descendants, be entered upon either of said rolls who may have heretofore separated from said tribe and received allotment of lands under the act of Congress for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and amendment of August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the treaty of February five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, or who shall not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent. After the said rolls shall be made and returned as herein provided, the same shall be held as a full surrender and relinquishment on the part of the citizen party, each and every one of them, of all claims to be thereafter known or considered as members of said tribe, or in any manner interested in any provision heretofore or hereafter to be made by any treaty or law of the United States for the benefit of said tribes, and they and their descendants shall thenceforth be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That after the said rolls shall have been made and returned, the said Indian party shall thenceforth be known as the "Stockbridge tribe of Indians," and may be located upon lands reserved by the second section of this act, or such other reservation as may be procured for them, with the assent of the council of said tribe, and their adoption among them of any individual not of Indian descent shall be null and void.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That as soon as practicable, after a suitable and permanent reservation shall be obtained and accepted by said tribe, either at their present home or elsewhere, the same shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be surveyed and subdivided to correspond with the public survey, and the council of said tribe, under the superintendence of the agent of the United States, shall make a just and fair allotment of so much thereof (in compact form) as may be required, among the individuals and families composing said tribe, as follows: Each head of a family consisting of four persons shall receive eighty acres of land, and if consisting ot more than four persons, at the discretion of the council, eighty acres more may be assigned to him or her; each male person above the age of eighteen years, not included in any family, shall receive eighty acres; each female person above the age of eighteen years, not a member of any family, and each orphan child, shall receive forty acres; the lands assigned and allotted as aforesaid shall be held inalienable, and in case of the death of any person, his or her right thereto shall descend to his or her heirs, if members of said tribe, and if he or she dies without heirs capable of inheriting, the land shall revert to and become the common property of said tribe; there shall also be set apart and appropriated a lot, not exceeding forty acres, to be held as common property on which to erect a church, parsonage, school-house, and other improvements necessary for the accommodation of said tribe; provided, that if any female shall marry out of said tribe, she shall thereby forfeit all right to hold any of said lands, as if deceased.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the allotments contemplated in the previous sections of this act shall be made, and a certified copy thereof returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, within one year after the reservation shall have been made and accepted by said tribe; and thereafter the title of the lands described therein shall be held by the United States in trust for individuals and their heirs to whom the same were allotted. The surplus lands embraced in such reservation remaining after making such allotments shall be held in like manner by the United States, subject to be allotted to individuals of said tribe who may not have received any portion of said reservation, or to be disposed of for the common benefit of said tribe: Provided that no change or addition shall be made in the allotment returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, unless the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 25, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby granted to the Utah Central Railroad Company, a corporation created under the laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from a point at or near Ogden City, in the Territory of Utah, to Salt Lake City, in said Territory; and [illegible] so forth, for the [illegible] way is granted [illegible] of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary grounds for station buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables and water-stations; provided, that within three months from the passage of this act, the said Utah Central Railroad Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map to be approved by him, exhibiting the line of the railroad of said company, as the same has been located and constructed; provided, further, that said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Utah Central Railroad Company to permit any other railroad, which has been or shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the United States make the grants herein, and that the said Utah Central Railroad Company accepts the same, upon the express condition that the said company shall not exercise the power given by section ten of chapter sixteen of the laws of the Territory of Utah, approved nineteenth of February eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and upon the further express condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, then in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States, by its Congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary for the enforcement of such conditions.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said Utah Central Railroad shall be a post route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting the charges for such government transportation.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions and impositions of this act, by the said Utah Central Railroad Company, shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within three months after the passage of this act, and shall be served on the President of the United States; and if such acceptance and service shall not be so made, this grant shall be void.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Utah Central Railroad Company, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, December 15, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section twenty-one of the act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as relates to sugar, be amended so [that] it will read—

On all sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number seven, and not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all sugar above number ten, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number thirteen, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, two and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number sixteen, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugars above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, four cents per pound: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers, in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the customhouse weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package: And provided further, That all syrup of sugar, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Approved, December 22, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT for the relief of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and required to hear and decide the application of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, in the State of New York, for an extension of the letters-patent granted to him by the United States on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for an improvement in seed planters, or grain drills, and shall have power to extend said patent for the term of seven years, with the same effect that such extension might have been granted had the said Pierpont Seymour made application for such extension, and paid the fee required by law, within the time prescribed by law, upon the notice and under the regulations prescribed by law and the rules of the Patent Office; provided, that no damages shall be collected of any person for an infringement of said patent between the time of the expiration of said patent and the time of the renewal of the same.

Approved, January 25, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two:

For army invalid pensions, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixteen; May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six; July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For revolutionary pensions, and pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers, as provided by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March three, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February two, July twenty-one, and July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-eight: February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteen and seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and for compensation to the pension agents and expenses of the agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, nineteen million dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, including the compensation to pension agents, expenses of the several agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, or commutation therefor, as provided by acts of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred; February twenty, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; [illegible] thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-[illegible]; June six, [illegible] July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeen, July [illegible], July eight and July eleven, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of sailors and marines, as provided by acts of August eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the appropriations for navy pensions be paid out of the navy pension fund.

Approved, January 30, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

JOINT RESOLUTION declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: Provided, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein," in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," wherever the said words occur together in the said section, and this amendment shall take effect from and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved January 30, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction over the place purchased for the location of the "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," under and by virtue of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," and the act of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amendatory thereto, and upon which said asylum is located, is hereby ceded to the State of Ohio, and relinquished by the United States. And the United States shall claim or exercise no jurisdiction over said place after the passage of this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the powers and rights heretofore conferred upon the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated under said act, in and over said territory.

Approved, January 21, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT to pay two companies of Oregon volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "an act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue river Indian war," approved the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby extended to the two companies of Oregon volunteers, commanded by Captains Jesse Walker and Nathan Olney, called into service to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon in eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 21. 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT for the relief of Arnton Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Arnton Smith have leave to make a new application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of the letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in plows, on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years from said date, in the same manner as he could have done at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent, and that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of the patent; Provided, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the rights to continue to use such improvement in plows of any person who, since the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said improvement in plows.

Approved, January 31, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, situate in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and known as the Bergen Heights arsenal. The sale shall be made on the ground after thirty days' notice in the Newark Daily Advertiser and Newark Evening Courier, papers published in the city of Newark; in the Daily Times and Evening Journal, papers published in Jersey City, New Jersey; and in the New York Times and New York Tribune, papers published in the city of New York; and the proceeds arising from said sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized upon the said sale to make a good and sufficient conveyance of the said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Approved, February 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

AN ACT to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomatox, A[u]gusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetou[r]t, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Floyd, Franklin, Frederick, Fluvanna, Giles, Grayson, Green, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Patrick, Page, Pulaski, Pittsylvania, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and Warren, of the State of Virginia, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district of the United States, and be called the western district of Virginia; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of Virginia shall be held at Lynchburg, Danville, [illegible] March and September, at Lynchburg, [on] the second Monday of March and [illegible] [illegible] March and September, and at Harrisonburg, on the Wednesday after the [illegible] Monday of March and September, in [each] year.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district of Virginia shall hereafter consist of the counties of said State not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of Virginia; and circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held [in] said eastern district as follows: At the city of Richmond on the first Monday of [illegible] and [illegible]; and [illegible] on the first Monday of January and on the first Monday of July, and at Norfolk on the first Monday of May and first Monday of November, in each year.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit or district court for [either] of said districts may, in its discretion, [order] special terms, and order a grand or petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by [an] order to be entered of record [illegible] days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and [said] courts respectively at such special [terms] shall have all the powers that they have at a regular term appointed by law: Provided, however, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Virginia, shall be [tried] and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed, and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the [said] courts in the said eastern district; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Virginia shall retain the records and files of the said circuit and district courts, at the city of Richmond, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to the said offices, respectively, within [said] eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to [or] proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district courts of the United States for the present district of Virginia, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof, the proper court shall order that the cause be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers and of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court, to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree, rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of Virginia, prior to this act taking effect; and final process [on] any judgment or decree entered [in] the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Virginia, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order [of] said courts respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Virginia, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district in any part of the State of Virginia.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a district judge [for] said western district of Virginia, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall [also] be appointed a marshal and district attorney of the United States for said western district of Virginia, who shall respectively receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties as are fixed and enjoined by law.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the circuit and district judges shall appoint four clerks, each of whom shall be clerk of both of the circuit and district courts [for] said western district, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Lynchburg, another shall reside and keep his office at Abingdon, another shall reside and keep his office at Danville, and the fourth shall reside and keep his office at Harrisonburg, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, now fixed by law.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said western district [is] hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district, [to] make a transcript from any of the [records,] files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in [the] office of the clerks in said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district; and for that purpose shall have access to [the] records in the office of the said clerks [of] said eastern district; and such transcript, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same [when] so made and certified shall be evidence [in] all courts and places equally with the originals.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not affect the completion of the census of the State of Virginia for the year eighteen hundred and seventy; [and] nothing herein shall affect existing laws [or] existing officers except as herein modified and provided.

Approved, February 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT to enable Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, [to] make application for the extension of letters-patent for an improvement in [bed]stead fastenings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, have leave to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for extension of letters-patent granted to Joseph Rodefer for an improvement in bedstead fastenings on the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years, in the same manner as if petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of said patent, and with the same effect as if it had been regularly filed and acted upon under existing laws: Provided, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the right to continue to use said machine of any person who, since the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said machine.

Approved, January 30, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to pay of grand and petit jurors.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby repealed; the said section having been enrolled by mistake.

Approved December 22, 1870.