New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22	38	50	89	135
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	90	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	230	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	250	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	300	450	750	1200

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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

THE COURTS.

The district courts adjourned early yesterday morning out of respect to the memory of General D. W. Adams.

Second District Court.

The following successions have been opened in this court:

Successions of A. B. Stewart, Mrs. Marguerite M. Birot, Louis Mailher.

The minor Ernest Antoine Boutin has filed a petition praying to be fully emancipated.

Fifth District Court.

The case of Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, against Frank J. Herron and Governor Warmoth, claiming $50,000 damages for having violently and illegally been removed from office, has been continued until Monday.

Fourth District Court.

Owing to the late adjournments occasioned by the death of members of the bar, and the consequent postponement of cases, this court will be opened from from half past nine to eleven each day for the purpose of taking up cases by consent.

Eighth District Court.

Very soon after the removal of the fiscal agency by the city from the New Orleans National Banking Association to the Louisiana Savings Bank, the former institution filed a suit against the city in the Sixth District Court, claiming not only a balance due, but a large sum as damages for alleged violation of contract.

On Monday, tenth instant, the city filed in the Eighth District Court a petition for mandamus to compel the New Orleans National Banking Association to pay over an alleged balance of about $326,000 due the city. The rule *nisi* was issued and continued for trial till yesterday, when counsel for the bank argued for a further continuance of some days, on the ground that the notice being so short, he had been unable to prepare himself as fully as the very important nature of the case demanded. City Attorney Lacey and Judge Dibble, signifying their intention to leave the city on Monday, favored an immediate trial, while the bank attorney declared it physically impossible to take it up, consequent upon pressing business engagements in the United States courts. After considerable argument the matter was fixed for to-day at 3 P. M.

The bank avers that she owes the city no money, but rather that the boot is on the other leg, inasmuch as she has paid out a sum of money for the city's account in excess of receipts. To meet this, the city says that the bank disbursed some $350,000 out of a special fund on deposit, which she had no business to touch, except for the purposes to which it was appropriated, and says the bank must make this amount good, and then, if it have a counter claim, to bring suit against the city. Whichever way the matter may be decided, it will, doubtless, be appealed to the Supreme Court, in which event, if at all, the public exchequer must yawn for the $325,000 until next November, at least.

Shreveport to St. Louis.

The Shreveport *Times* of the ninth says:

The following is the list of passengers who left yesterday on the Carter line steamer Lady Lee, most of them bound for the health-giving clime of Minnesota: Mrs. W. E. Doty, Mrs. Dr. Schumpert and son, two of Mr. John Elstner's daughters, Mrs. O. T. Collins, Miss Rogers, R. C. Boney, wife and two sons, Sam Wells and wife, Dr. W. E. Swanson and wife, Mrs. W. H. Dashiel and son, Mrs. M. A. Hackett, Miss Kate Battle, Captain W. W. Barrett and wife, Miss Tracy Mullins, Miss Allen Mier, Mrs. W. E. Hamilton, J. G. Human and wife, Miss Fanny Danforth, B. Collins, J. Ogilvie, Dr. J. S. Cutliff, D. J. Wells, S. E. Waskom, Colonel J. B. Waskom, Mr. C. B. Simpson, H. F. Spilker, George A. Pike, Mr. Wiggens, Mr. Olcott, Mr. William Holmes and daughter. Besides the above, there were quite a number whose names we did not get, all strangers to our readers, and seventy-five in all.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Grant is evidently chagrined with the rebuke he received during the last hours of Congress by its refusal to vote him extraordinary powers. He bundled up his clothes early next morning and put out for Long Branch, too mad at the members to receive them at the Presidential mansion. There were many callers that day, but none found him, and all were furious. His running off has the look of a pouting child about it, and is at best an outrage and an insult to the Senators and Representatives. Some of the reverend seignors, it is said, swore roundly.

This is from the Madison *Journal*:

Last Friday we received a letter from William M. Mosely, of Omega, in this parish, containing a cotton bloom, which he says is no doubt the first opened in the parish. It is a large, healthy-looking blossom. Mr. Mosely informs us cotton is looking remarkably well in his part of the parish, and that, under favorable circumstances, there will be a splendid crop.

Under Contract to Red River.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* of the first instant says it has information that the contract for grading the Central road from that city to Tawlett's creek has been given to Hyatt & Son, late contractors on the Houston and Great Northern, and from thence to Red river to B. O'Connor & Sons. The work is to be done by the twelfth of November next. The connection of the Central and Kansas roads, we are told, will be made about ten miles below Preston, and by the first of January next.

The Summit, Mississippi, *Times* says:

We learn from a gentleman from Franklin county that the crops in that county are remarkably fine. On many places the cotton is reported as being waist high, which leads us to the inquiry, can Old Pike beat that for high? Can't some of our farming friends enlighten us on the subject?

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta, Ga	90	S. W.	Fair.
Baltimore	75	N.	Cloudy.
Boston	73	N. W.	Light rain.
Buffalo	66	S. W.	Fair.
Cairo	75	W.	Cloudy.
Charleston	85	S. W.	Fair.
Chicago	66	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	79	W.	Fair.
Davenport	68	N. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	76	N. W.	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla	89	S. W.	Fair
Key West	83	N. W.	Threatening.
Leavenworth	77	N.	Fair.
Louisville	76	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis	71	N. E.	Cloudy.
Mobile	81	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	72	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	85	S. W.	Cloudy.
New York	64	N.	Light rain.
Norfolk	90	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	71	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	68	S.	Cloudy.
Portland, Maine	67	.....	Cloudy.
Punta Rassa, Fla	94	W.	Fair.
Savannah	86	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	84	W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	73	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	64	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	86	S. W.	Threatening.
Wilmington, N. C.	87	S. W.	Fair.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	7	..	25	7
Cincinnati	14	6	10	10
Davenport	..	.	6	10
Leavenworth	..	5	10	2
Louisville	..	1	5	8
Memphis	19	..	17	6
Nashville	32	..	7	2
New Orleans	..	1	..	..
Omaha	5	..	12	..
Pittsburg	..	12	5	3
Shreveport	..	3	20	4
St. Louis	..	.	23	..
St. Paul	..	2	5	4
Vicksburg	..	1	39	3

The river here is five feet below high water mark of 1871.

The Flight from Washington.

A Washington special of Tuesday to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

To-day was the regular time for a Cabinet meeting, when it was expected the diplomatic irregularities in the treaty situation would be made regular, and when the commercial and financial interests of the country would be given some assurance that our foreign complications would be peacefully solved and settled. But early in the day, and in less than twelve hours after Congress had adjourned, the President and all his family, both military and domestic, had fled to Long Branch, leaving the public business to take care of itself as it might; and this Presidential abdication found numerous imitators in the Cabinet. Messrs. Boutwell, Belknap, Fish and Williams will have shaken the dust of Washington from their feet and fled from the cares of State, either to loiter at the sea side or else to look after matters political which are purely personal. When it was first announced here Grant was going to make his accustomed visit to Long Branch immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, but few were inclined to believe it. Congressmen and Senators both said that the President could not afford to trifle with the public interests, especially in view of the pending campaign, and that if he had no more judgment than to act this way, somebody should be commissioned to expostulate with him. Whether this latter course was ever pursued or not can not be stated; but certain it is, that Grant has abandoned the seat of government, and gone to participate in the gayeties of a fashionable watering place.

The scenes at the White House to-day, in consequence of Grant's abrupt departure, have been as amusing as the occasion for them was disgraceful. Many Congressmen and Senators stayed over, expecting to have a chance to consult with the President about matters personal to themselves and interesting to their constituents. They found that the nominee for a second term did not even leave a responsible representative behind him to tell where communications by mail might reach him. The most indignant of all these visitors was Senator John A. Logan. He expected a reception which would somewhat atone for the late defection from Liberalism, and which would reward him for the masterly manner in which he has gone back on his own convictions as to Grant. He found, instead of a gracious President, simply two or three menials at the White House, who could not intelligently tell where their master had gone. At the departments, also, the Congressmen who have stayed over found that, with but one or two exceptions, there was no responsible party left with whom they could have satisfactory dealings.

These departures have been the theme of conversation in all circles to-day, and the absent government officials came in for more rebukes than compliments from friends as well as foes.

New Postal Regulations.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The new postal bill, which became a law just before the session closed, makes some changes in existing postal regulations which are of general interest.

The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence, or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced into Great Britain nearly two years ago, and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with a paper flap to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In the conference committee the style of the card was left to the discretion of the Postmaster General, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared.

The postage on circulars, newspapers, and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for two ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent—an important reduction to business men, who use the mails largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effects.

These paragraphs are from the Washington *Republican* of Tuesday:

The Postoffice Department has fixed one cent per word for each circuit of 250 miles, or any fraction thereof, as the rate to be paid by the United States government on telegrams sent from one portion of this country to the other.

The first competitive examination by applicants for first class clerkships took place yesterday at the rooms of the civil service commission. There were thirty-six gentlemen and three ladies contesting for these vacancies in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday says:

Forney, in his paper to-day, again makes war on Cameron and the Republican State ticket of Pennsylvania. He says: "The press at least can not stand silent under wrongs like these. Having repeatedly and vainly warned our politicians, we now boldly demand that these wrongs be abandoned. A great peril hangs over the party. It can not be avoided. By silence it must be aggravated. If it is not arrested, and if disaster crown the refusal to respect public opinion, our duty has been done."

The Madison *Journal* says:

We have encouraging reports of the cotton crop from all parts of the parish. The heavy rains of the past three weeks was a great drawback to the planters, they not being able to cultivate; but we are glad to see the colored people taking advantage of the present fine weather. The locusts have done but little damage to young cotton. We are informed by several planters that the cotton and corn crops will far exceed that of last year. We hope their labor will be crowned by success.

Where is money first mentioned in the Bible? When the dove brought the *green back* to Noah.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

An act relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," etc., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

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

Approved, December 20, 1871.

U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

An act to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

ALABAMA.

From Gordon, via Sellers, to Campbellton, in Florida.
From Cross Plains, via Collinsville, Gidleys, Thompsonville and Huff's Gap, to Brock's.
From Jasper to Elyton.
From Fulton to Bexar.
From Chepultepec to Springville.
From Columbia to Fort Gaines, in Georgia.

ARKANSAS.

From Binkley to Jacksonport.

DAKOTAH.

From Bon Homme to Springfield.

FLORIDA.

From Deadman's Bay, via Spring Warrior, Hampton Springs, Perry Courthouse, Lovett's Mills, St. Augustine Crossroads, McCall's Academy, to Quitman, in Georgia.
From Mellonville, via Appopka and Oakland, to Orlando.

GEORGIA.

From Washington to Lincolnton.

INDIANA.

From Huntingburg, via Bretzville and St. Anthony to Schnelleville.
From Bennett's Switch to Waupecong.
From Hillsborough to Jacksonville.
From Liberty to Fairhaven.

IOWA.

From Fontanelle to Custom.
From Spencer, via Sibley and Rock Rapids to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah.
From Eldora to Waterloo.
From Lemars to Orange.
From Lemars to Beloit.
From Carroll to Winterset.
From Yatton to Columbus City.
From Stuart, via Arbor Hill, to Creston.

ILLINOIS.

From Colchester to Fandon.

IDAHO.

From Rock Creek to Six Islands.

KENTUCKY.

From Frankfort, via Peak's Mills, to Owenton.

LOUISIANA.

From New Orleans to St. Bernard.

MICHIGAN.

From Lapeer to North Branch.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mills.
From North Branch, via Clifford, in Michigan, to Newberry.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From Milford to Holly.

MAINE.

From Waldoboro, via North Waldoboro, to Washington.
From Washington to Liberty Village.

MISSOURI.

From Wheeling to Lindley.
From Schell City to Stockton.
From Appleton City to Rosco.
From Osceola to Stockton.
From Tuscumbia to Rocky Mount.
From O'Fallon, via Cottleville and Balhoff, to O'Fallon.
From St. Charles to Alton, in Illinois.
From Altona to Lucas.
From State Line, via Jonesville and Brosley, to Burdett.
From Hermitage to Nevada City.
From Barnumtown to Roney.
From Newark to Locust Hill.

MINNESOTA.

From Carver to Henderson.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Brookville to Pickensville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From New Bedford to Rochester.

NEW YORK.

From Cuyler, via New Boston, to Tayler.
From Haskinville to Cohocton.
From Carthage to Copenhagen.
From Romulusville to Fayette.
From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore and Danville, in Pennsylvania, to Gulf Summit.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Burnsville to Pensacola.
From Ridgeway to Hilliard's Store.
From Boone to Bowling Rock.

OHIO.

From Liberty, via Goodwin, to Fair Haven.
From Van Wert, via Wolfcate's Mills and Blakie's Store, to Decatur.
From Massillon to Wilmot.
From Canton to Hartville.

OREGON.

From Pendleton to Dalles.

NEBRASKA.

From Grand Island, in Hall county, via St. Paul and the north fork of the Loup river, to Helena, Montana.
From Norfolk, in Madison county, to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.
From Red Cloud to Denver, in Colorado.
From Niobrara to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.

TENNESSEE.

From Dover to Erin.
From Dover to Murray, in Kentucky.
From Johnson City to Marion, in North Carolina.
From Dyersburg, via Roaller's, Pearce's and Fisher's, to Trenton.
From Treuton, via Eaton and Friendship, to Dyersburg.
From Kenton, via Mason's Hall, to Deavenport.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Buckannon to Bealington.
From Valley Head, via Webster C. H., to Summerville.

VIRGINIA.

From Gladeville to Grundy.
From Elk Creek to Carsonville.
From Pattonsville, via Cedar Point, to Sueydsville.
From King George, via Shiloh, Payne's Store, and Leedstown, to Foneswood.
From Heathsville to Burgess' Store.

WISCONSIN.

From New London to Weyauwega.
From Pensaukee, via Brookside, to West Pensaukee.

Approved, January 16, 872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

An act to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Lebanon, via Fontana, Colebrook, Mastersonville, Old Line and Sporting Hill, to Manheim.
From Annville, via Bellview and Water Works, to Jonestown.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

An act to change the times for holding circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia shall hereafter be held as follows: At Danville, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of February and August; at Lynchburg, on the Tuesday after the third Monday of March and September; at Harrisonburg, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of April and October; and at Abingdon, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of May and October. And all recognisances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said court as herein provided.

Approved, February 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

An act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act; that is to say: To the State of Maine, five; to the State of New Hampshire, two; to the State of Vermont, two; to the State of Massachusetts, eleven; to the State of Rhode Island, two; to the State of Connecticut, four; to the State of New York, thirty-two; to the State of New Jersey, seven; to the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-six; to the State of Delaware, one; to the State of Maryland, six; to the State of Virginia, nine; to the State of North Carolina, eight; to the State of South Carolina, five; to the State of Georgia, nine; to the State of Alabama, seven; to the State of Mississippi, six; to the State of Louisiana, five; to the State of Ohio, twenty; to the State of Kentucky, ten; to the State of Tennessee, nine; to the State of Indiana, twelve; to the State of Illinois, nineteen; to the State of Missouri, thirteen; to the State of Arkansas, four; to the State of Michigan, nine; to the State of Florida, one; to the State of Texas, six; to the State of Iowa, nine; to the State of Wisconsin, eight; to the State of California, four; to the State of Minnesota, three; to the State of Oregon, one; to the State of Kansas, three; to the State of West Virginia, three; to the State of Nevada, one; to the State of Nebraska, one; Provided, That if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty-three herein limited.

SEC. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the Forty-third, and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said States may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative; Provided, That in the election of Representatives to the Forty-third Congress in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

SEC. 3. That the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is hereby fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of representatives and delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth of March next thereafter.

SEC. 4. That if, upon trial, there shall be a failure to elect a Representative or Delegate in Congress in any State, District or Territory, upon the day hereby fixed and established for such election, or if, after any such election, a vacancy shall occur in any such State, District or Territory, from death, resignation or otherwise, an election shall be held to fill any vacancy caused by such failure, resignation, death or otherwise, at such time as is or may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the State or Territory in which the same may occur.

SEC. 5. That no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill.

SEC. 6. That should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

An act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks, when lost, stolen or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, and within three years from such date, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulation in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnity the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That in case the disbursing officer or agent by whom such lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued, be dead, or no longer in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to state an account in favor of the owner of such original check for the amount thereof, and to charge such amount to the account of such officer or agent.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

An act to admit certain machinery imported from foreign countries free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company of New Orleans be and is hereby permitted to import, free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, certain machinery and accompanying implements for the purpose of and to be used only in making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, in the State of Louisiana; provided, that the value of such importation shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that said machinery and implements be imported within one year from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

An act to establish certain post-routes in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and the same are hereby, established as post-routes in the State of Iowa:

From Franklin, in Winnesheik county, State of Iowa, to Washington Prairie, in the same county; also,

From Waukon, in Allamakee county, State of Iowa, via Rud's, Dorchester, Wilmington, to Caledonia, in the State of Minnesota.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

An act to exempt the iron steam ice-boats constructed by the city of Philadelphia from the inspection required by the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, 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 iron steam ice-boats, constructed by the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill during the winter months, be and they are hereby exempt from the inspection required by the act approved twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes;" provided, that this act will expire at the end of six months from and after its passage.

Approved, February 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

An act for the relief of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he is hereby, directed to grant a rehearing of the application of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner, for the extension of letters-patent granted to them on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for improvement in power looms; and he is hereby authorized to to revive and extend the said letters-patent for the further term of seven years from and after the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding the original term for which letters-patent was granted has expired, and the said patentees had patented the said invention in foreign countries, and such foreign patents had expired before the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, if in his judgment the said patentees were the original and first inventors of the invention described in the said letters-patent, and the invention is useful, and the patentees have failed, without neglect or fault on their part, to obtain from the use and sale of the said invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, labor, and expense bestowed upon the same and the introduction thereof into use. And the said letters-patent, when so revived and extended, shall have the same effect in law as if it had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years; provided, that all persons who at the time of the passage of this act had constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used looms on the plan of the said invention, shall be at liberty, during such extended term, to use and vend to others to use said looms so constructed or used.

Approved February 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

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-three.

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-three, viz:

For army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eigiteen hundred and seventy; and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or aparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth, and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all other pensions provided by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars; provided, that the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved February 20, 1972.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section thirty-one of said act be amended by striking out the word "Leavenworth" when it occurs in said section.

Approved March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the junction of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone river, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of the Yellowstone lake, thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set aoart as public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers, and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage or this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

Approved March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for "The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near Saint Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot passengers.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of person, or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans; provided, that if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length; and provided also, that if a bridge shall be built under this act as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and provided also, that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: And provided further, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorpation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain breakwaters or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

SEC. 4. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of the Missouri river, at or near the crossing of said said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commen