navy of the United States as a midshipman at the foot of the class of eighteen hundred and seventy, of which he was a member at the time of his resignation.

Approved May 28, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 73.]

An act regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian or Indians, not a citizen of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in perspective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him or her, or any other person or persons in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to annuities, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing, and executed and approved in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements between such parties and for such purposes as named in the first section of this act shall be in writing, a duplicate or copy of which shall be delivered to each party thereto, as hereinafter provided. All such contracts shall be executed before a judge of a court of record and approved in writing thereon by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such contract or agreement shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation; but those made with a tribe by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically. Such contracts or agreements shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and, if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the source from which it is to be collected, the disposition to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases: and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement it shall be specifically set forth: provided, that all such contracts shall have a fixed limited time to run, and shall be invalid unless so limited: and provided, that such contracts shall not be assignable, in whole or in part, unless the names of the assignees and their residences and occupation be entered in writing upon the contract, and the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to such assignment be also indorsed thereon; and be it further provided, that the judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time, the parties present making the same; the source and extent of authority claimed at the time by the contracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

SEC. 3. That no money shall be paid to any agent or attorney by an officer of the United States under any such contract or agreement, other than the fees due him for services rendered thereunder; but the moneys due the tribe, Indian or Indians, as the case may be, shall be paid by the United States, through its own officers or agents, to the party or parties entitled thereto; provided, that no money or thing shall be paid to any person for services under such contract or agreement, until such person shall have first filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a sworn statement, showing each particular act of service under the contract, giving date and fact in detail, and the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall determine therefrom whether, in their judgment, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled; if so, the same may be paid, and if not, it shall be paid in proportion to the services rendered under the contract: provided, that all such contracts or agreements hereafter made in violation of the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by said Commissioner and Secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one-half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the United States for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abettors, shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months; and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the United States to prosecute such cases when applied to to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office; and any Indian agent or other person in the employment of the United States who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making said contract or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Approved May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 75.]

An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established in the Territory of Dakota, an additional land district, to be bounded and described as follows, and known as the Dakota land district, viz: Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-two and fifty-three; thence north, along said range line, to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the line between ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight; thence south, along said range line, to the Missouri river; thence easterly, along the north bank of said stream, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the land office for said district shall be located at Yankton, the capital of said Territory; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a register and receiver for said land office, who shall receive the same salary and be governed by the same regulations as are provided by law for the registers and the receivers of the other land offices in said Territory.

Approved May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 77.]

An act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States.

Approved May 22, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 76.]

An act to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present New Ulm land district lying north of the north line of township number one hundred and ten, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

Approved May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 78.]

An act making appropriation for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, 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 following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

To Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars; provided, that on and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there shall be but one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, and that the President be authorized to select the place of residence for the minister in any one of those States.

For minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister resident and consul general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris and Berlin, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, each, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legations to Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Russia, and Spain, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of the legations to France, Great Britain and Germany, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation (acting also as interpreter) to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpeter of the United States legation and consulate general in Turkey, three thousand dollars; and on and after the passage of this act the duties of secretary of legation shall be performed by the interpreter at Constantinople.

For salary of interpreter and secretary of legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars; and the office of secretary of legation to Japan is hereby authorized and established.

For compensation of charge d'affaires ad interim, and for compensation of diplomatic officers of the United States abroad, forty thousand dollars; provided, that no compensation or allowance shall be made to any such officer after the termination of his official functions other than for such time as shall necessarily be occupied in his direct return to the United States, and the proviso to the clause in the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," "For salaries of United States ministers abroad," and so forth, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

For compensation of agents appointed by the President to examine consular accounts, as authorized by the second section of the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars; and from and after the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, said appropriation shall cease, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange, four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, as follows:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

Schedule B.—Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris.

II. CONSULATES.

Schedule B.—Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Calao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu; Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston (Jamaica), Kingston (Canada) La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau (West Indies), New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico), Saint John's (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz (West Indies), Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Tien-Tsin, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor (Canada West), Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnipeg (Selkirk settlement, British North America).

III. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.—Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Satiago (Cape Verde), Stetfin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Windsor (Nova Scotia), Zanzibar. And there may be appointed a consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.—Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lauthala, Sabinilla.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.—Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

For interpreter to the consulates in China, Japan and Siam, including loss by exchange, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that of Nagasaki, and in China, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, sixty thousand dollars; provided, that none of the books published by the government, and usually known by the name of "public documents," shall hereafter be supplied to the legations and consulates of the United States, except such as shall have been first designated by the Secretary of State by an order, to be recorded in the State Department, as suitable for and required by the legation and consulate to which it shall be supplied.

For expenses for interpreters, guards and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, four thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in China, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, five thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, in conformity with the third section of the act of May first, eighteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," twenty thousand dollars.

To meet the payment of the ninth annual installment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars.

The compensation of the chief clerk of the Department of State shall be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved May 22, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]

An act to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the army may deposit his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: provided, that the government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

SEC. 2. That for any sums not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months, or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the money value of all clothing overdrawn by the soldier beyond his allowance shall be charged against him every six months, on the muster-roll of his company, or on his final statements if sooner discharged. The amount due him for clothing, he having drawn less than his allowance, shall not be paid to him until his final discharge from the service.

SEC. 4. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the amounts of deposits and clothing balances accumulated to the soldier's credit under the provisions of sections one and three of this act shall, when payable to the soldier upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriation for "pay of the army" for the then current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 67.]

An act to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representattives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians; provided, That such minor shall have such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control.

SEC. 2. That in case any officer knowingly violates the provisions of this act by the enlistment or muster of a minor, he shall be liable to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, and, upon conviction, shall be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as such court may direct.

Approved May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

An act transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a seal therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon the Secretary of the Interior relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States, or to the reform school and jail in the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 2. That the seal heretofore provided for the office of the Attorney General, shall be the seal of the Department of Justice, with such change in the device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all books, papers, documents, and records in said Department of Justice may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department, and with the same force and effect.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents, who shall be charged with the management of the seal fisheries in Alaska, and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said agent shall receive the sum of ten dollars each day, one assistant agent the sum of eight dollars each day and two assistant agents the sum of six dollars each day while so employed; and they shall also be allowed their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, for which expenses vouchers shall be presented to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and such expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate six hundred dollars each in any one year; provided, that such agents shall never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any lease of the right to take seals, nor in any proceeds nor profits thereof, neither as owner, agent, partner or otherwise.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect a dwelling-house upon each of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the use of said agents, the cost of both not to exceed six thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the said agents be, and they are hereby, empowered to administer oaths in all cases relating to the service of the United States, and to take testimony in Alaska for the use of the government in any matter concerning the public revenues.

Approved March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

An act making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for salaries, and contingent expenses of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the present fiscal year, viz:

For salaries, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

Approved February 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 27.]

An act to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present Alexandria land district which lies north of township number one hundred and thirty-six north, and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian, and to fix from time to time the boundaries of thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

Approved March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.]

An act to create an additional land district in the State of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Nevada, embraced in the following described limits, to wit: commencing at the corner common to townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, range forty-four and forty-five east, Mount Diable base and meridian; thence running due east to the eastern boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence north on said eastern boundary of said State to the north boundary of said State; thence west on said north boundary of said State to the eastern boundary of the Carson land district; thence south along said eastern boundary of the Carson land district to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Elko land district, the office of which shall be located at Elko, in Elko county, State of Nevada; which location may be changed by the President of the United States from time to time as the public interest may require.

SEC. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district, and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the other land districts in said State.

Approved March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 29.]

An act to restore the records of the United States courts in the northern district of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate of House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in proceedings to restore the records of the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois, destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act relating to records of the courts of the United States," the notice required by said act may be served upon any non-resident of said district anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any foreign cohntry, the proof of the service of such notice, if made in a foreign country, to be certified by a minister or consul of the United States in such country, under his official seal.

SEC. 2. That a certified copy of the official return of the district attorney, clerk of the circuit or district court, or the marshal of the northern district of Illinois, made in pursuance of law, and on file in the Department of Justice, relating to any cause in either of said courts to which the United States was a party, the record of which was destroyed in said fire, may be filed in the court to which it appertains, and shall have the same force and effect as if it were an original return made to said court, and in any case in which the names of the parties, and the date and amount of the judgment or decree shall appear from such returns, it shall be lawful for the court in which they are filed to issue the necessary process to enforce such decree or judgment in the same manner as if the original record was before said court.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records and files of the circuit and district courts of said district which were destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and in which the United States is interested, so far as the judges of said courts, respectively, shall deem it essential to the interests of the United States that said records and files be restored; and the judges of said courts, respectively, are authorized to direct such steps to be taken as, in their opinion, shall be deemed advisable to restore the judgment dockets and indices of said courts, and, for that purpose, may direct the performance, by the clerks of said courts, and by the United States attorney for said district, of any duty incident thereto, and said clerks and said district attorney shall be allowed such compensation and disbursements for services rendered under this section in cases where no compensation is now provided by law for such services) as may be allowed by the Attorney General, and certified to be just and reasonable by the judge of the court in which said services are rendered, and the amount so allowed shall be paid out of the judiciary fund; provided, however, that the sum allowed to clerks of said courts shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the entire compensation of the United States attorney for such services shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

Approved March 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 33.]

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads.

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 any person or persons, company or corporation, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at such point on said river, within fifteen miles of the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, as may accommodate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and its connections on the west side of said river, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; provided, that said bridge shall not be so located or constructed as to interfere in any manner with the approaches to the railroad bridge now erected at Clinton, or with the piers of the same, or so as to obstruct in any manner the passage of said bridge by boats, vessels, or rafts, or to render such passage more difficult or dangerous: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the crossing of the approaches to said bridge, if such crossing shall be found necessary.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans; provided, that if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and 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 two 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 any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, 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, where said bridge may be erected: And provided also, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized 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 public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 7. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the counties of Carroll and Whiteside, in the State of Illinois, and the counties of Jackson and Clinton, in the State of Iowa, either by the Western Union Railroad Company or the Sabula, Ackley, and Dakota Railroad Company, or both of them, or by either or both of their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Illinois and Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 8. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the county of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the county of Houston, in the State of Minnesota, by the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 9. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Approved April 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 38.]

An act authorizing the President of the United States to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment the public interests would be subserved thereby, to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana, with the same boundaries that existed before the consolidation of said land district with the land district at New Orleans.

Approved March 16, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 69.]

An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges across the Mississippi river, and to establish the same as post-roads.

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 Western Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of crossing persons and property, such as are usually crossed on wagon-bridges; and also to lay on and over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that, when constructed, all persons and property as aforesaid, and also all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; and in case of any litigation or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 2. That said bridge may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans; provided, that if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above 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 two 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 any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, 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, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, 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 the 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.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed 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 munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That said company may execute a mortgage upon said bridge, and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and the said bridge shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and said bridge shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels.

SEC. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction or any alteration of said bridge, that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC. 7. That the Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Company, their successors and assigns, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at and between the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, and State of Illinois, and the city of Alexandria, in Clark county, and State of Missouri; and the bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act: provided, that the construction of the bridge mentioned in this section shall be commenced within eighteen months from the passage of this act.

Approved May 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.]

An act amending the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," be amended by inserting after the word "commission," in said section, the words "or was at some naval station."

Approved March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 65.]

An act to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto, hereinafter provided:

Sergeant majors of cavalry, artillery and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

Principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

First sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infanty, seventeen dollars.

Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars.

Corporals of artillery and infantry, fifteen dollars.

Saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars.

Musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Hospital stewards, first class, thirty dollars.

Hospital stewards, second class, twenty-two dollars.

Hospital stewards, third class, twenty dollars.

Ordnance sergeants of posts, thirty-four dollars.

Sergeant majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars.

Corporals of engineers and ordinance, twenty dollars.

Musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars.

Privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars.

Privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

SEC. 2. That to the rates of pay above established one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. And all former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the army are hereby rescinded.

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