belonging to the United States merchant marine service.

DISCIPLINE OF SEAMEN.

SEC. 51. That whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea srrvice, commits any of the following offenses, he shall be liable to be punished as follows, that is to say: first, for desertion, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; secondly, for neglecting and refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave, and without sufficient reason, from his ship, or from his duty, not amounting to desertion, or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and, in addition, for every twenty-four hours of absence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; thirdly, for quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery, and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay; fourthly, for willful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding four days' pay; fifthly, for continued willful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued willful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding twelve days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; sixthly, for assaulting any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years; seventhly, for combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty, or to impede navigation of the ship, or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; eighthly, for willfully damaging the ship or embezzling or willfully damaging any of the stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; ninthly, for any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage, and the whole or any part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 52. That upon the commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the last preceding section an entry thereof shall be made in the official log book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry, or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offense.

SEC. 53. That whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from or refuses to proceed to sea, in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master, or any mate, or the owner, or consignee, or shipping commissioner, may, in any place in the United States, with or without the assistance of the local public officers or constables, who are hereby directed to give their assistance if required, and also at any out of the United States, if and so far as the laws in force at such place will permit, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and may thereupon, in any case, and shall in case he so requires, and it is practicable, convey him before any court of justice or justices of any State, city, town, or county, within the United States capable of taking cognizance of offenses of like degree and kind of the matter, to be dealt with according to the provisions hereinbefore contained in reference to such cases; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such court of justice, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or shorter time, as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such court at or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if such apprehension appears to the court of justice before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, consignee or shipping commissioner who makes the same, or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.

SEC. 54. That any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any merchant ship who, by willful breach of duty, or who, by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction or serious damage to such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who, by willful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 55. That all clothes, effects and wages which, under the provisions of this act, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied, in the first instance, in payment of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and the balance (if any) shall be paid by the master or owner to any shipping commissioner resident at the port at which the voyage of such ship terminates; and the shipping commissioner shall account to and pay over such balance to the judge of the circuit court within one month after said commissioner receives the same, to be disposed of by him in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the disposal of the money, effects and wages of deceased seamen; in all other cases of forfeiture of wages, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable; and in case any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over to the shipping commissioner such balance aforesaid, he shall incur a penalty of double the amount of such balance, which shall be recoverable by the commissioner in the same manner that seamen's wages are recovered.

SEC. 56. That any question concerning the forfeiture of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offense in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

SEC. 57. That whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages, it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offense by any competent tribunal, and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding fifteen dollars, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

SEC. 58. That every ship making voyages as described in section twelve of this act shall have an "official log-book;" and every master of such ship shall make, or cause to be made therein, entries of the following matters, that is to say: First, every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted; secondly, every offense committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry, and concerning the reply, if any, made to the charge, as hereinbefore required; thirdly, every offense for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted; fourthly, a statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion of such particulars; fifthly, every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment (if any); sixthly, every case of death happening on board, with the cause thereof; seventhly, every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents; eighthly, every marriage taken place on board, with the names and ages of the parties; ninthly, the name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner and cause thereof; tenthly, the wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom; eleventhly, the sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold, and the sum received for it.

SEC. 59. That every entry hereby required to be made in the official log-book shall be signed by the master and by the mate, or some other one of the crew, and every entry in the official log-book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

SEC. 60. That if in any case the official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offense, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making, any entry in any official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each offense, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

SEC. 61. That no wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment or arrestment from any court; and every payment of wages to a seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages, or of any attachment, incumbrance, or arrestment thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same, except such advanced securities as are provided for in this act.

SEC. 62. That every person who, not being in the United States service, and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival, and before she has been completely moored, without permission of the master, shall for every such offense, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and the master or person in charge of said ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any constable or police officer, to be by him taken before any justice of the peace, and to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 63. That if, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in the United States, any person, then being on board such ship, solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offense, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 64. That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, and for the recovery whereof no specific mode is hereinbefore provided, shall and may be recovered with costs, either in any circuit court of the United States, at the suit of any district attorney of the United States, or at the suit of any person by information to any district attorney in any port of the United States, where or near to where the offense shall be committed or the offender shall be; and in case of a conviction under this act, and the sum imposed as a penalty by the court shall not be paid either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the court shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned for the term or terms hereinbefore provided in case of such offense, the commitment to be terminable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, for which no special application is hereinbefore provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following, that is to say, so much as the court shall determine, and the residue shall be paid to the court and be remitted from time to time, by order of the judge, to the treasury of the United States, and appropriated as provided for in section fifty of this act; provided always, that it shall be lawful for the court before which any proceeding shall be instituted for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty imposed by this act, to mitigate or reduce such penalty as to such court shall appear just and reasonable; but no such penalty shall be reduced to less than one-third of its original amount; provided, also, that all proceedings so to be instituted shall be commenced within two years next after the commission of the offense if the same shall have been committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or within one year if committed elsewhere, or within two months after the return of the offender and the complaining party to the United States; and there shall be no appeal from any decision of any of the circuit courts, unless the amount sued for exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 65. That to avoid doubt in the construction of this act, every person having the command of any ship belonging to any citizen of the United States shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken to be the "master" of such ship; and that every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemed and taken to be a "seaman" within the meaning and for the purposes of this act: and that the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend ever description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, lake or river, to which the provisions of this law may be applicable; and the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the ship shall belong.

SEC. 66. That in no case shall the salary, fees, and emoluments of any officer appointed under this act, be more than five thousand dollars per annum; and any additional fees shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 67. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 68. That this act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage, but its provisions in regard to appointments under it shall take effect immediately.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.—*(Section 5.)*

Scale of fees for matters transacted at shipping commissioners' offices:

First. Fee payable on engaging crew, for each member of the crew (except apprentices), two dollars.

Secondly. Fee payable on discharging crew, for each member of crew discharged, fifty cents.

TABLE B.—*(Section 6.)*

Sums to be deducted from wages of seamen in partial repayment of the fees payable in table A:

In respect of engagements, from the wages of each member of the crew, twenty-five cents.

In respect of discharges, from the wages of each member of the crew, twenty-five cents.

TABLE C.—*(Section 7.)*

Fees payable by the master or owner for apprenticing boys to the sea service:

For each boy so bound, including the indenture, five dollars.

TABLE D.—*(Section 12.)*

Form of Articles of Agreement.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

(Date and place of first signature of agreement, including name of shipping office.)

It is agreed between the master and seamen or mariners, of the —— ——, of which —— —— is at present master, or whoever shall go for master, now bound from the port of —— —— to —— ——, (here the voyage is to be described, and the places named at which the ship is to touch, or, if that cannot be done, the general nature and probable length of the voyage is to be stated.)

And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said master, or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him, and of their superior officers, in everything relating to the said ship, and the stores and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore; and in consideration of which service, to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew as wages the sums against their names respectively expressed, and to supply them with provisions according to the annexed scale. And it is hereby agreed that any embezzlement or willful or negligent destruction of any part of the ship's cargo or stores shall be made good to the owner out of the wages of the person guilty of the same. And if any person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves himself incompetent to perform, his wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency. And it is also agreed that if any member of the crew considers himself to be aggrieved by any breach of the agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the master or officer in charge of the ship, in a quiet and orderly manner, who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may require. And it is also agreed that (here any other stipulations may be inserted to which the parties agree, and which are not contrary to law).

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names hereto on the days against their respective signatures mentioned.

Signed by ——— ———, master, on the ——— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———.

TABLE D.*—*Continuation of agreement.*

Signature of crew.	Birth-place.	Age.	Description. Height. Feet.	Description. Inches.	Description. Complexion.	Description. Marks.	Wages per month.	Wages per run.	Advance wages.	Amount of monthly allotment.	Time of service. Months.	Time of service. Days.	Hospital money.	Whole wages.	Wages due.	Place and time of entry.	Time at which he is to be on board.	In what capacity.	Shipping commissioner's signature or initials.	Allotment payable to—	Conduct qualifications.

ACCOUNT OF APPRENTICES ON BOARD.

Christian and surname of apprentice, in full.	Date of registry of indenture.	Port at which indenture was registered.	Date of registry of assignment.	Port at which assignment was registered.

*NOTE.—In the place for signatures and descriptions of men engaged after the first departure of the ship, the entries are to be made as above, except that the signature of the consul or vice consul, officer of customs, or witness before whom the man is engaged, is to be substituted for that of the shipping master.

TABLE D.—*To be inserted in agreement.*—*Scale of provisions to be allowed and served out to the crew during the voyage.*

	Bread, lbs.	Beef, lbs.	Pork, lbs.	Flour, lbs.	Peas, Pts.	Pea, Ozs.	Coffee, Ozs.	Sugar, Ozs.	Water, qts.
Sunday	1	1½	...	½	...	½	½	2	3
Monday	1	...	1½	...	½	½	½	2	3
Tuesday	1	1½	...	½	...	½	½	2	3
Wednesday	1	...	1½	...	½	½	½	2	3
Thursday	1	1½	...	½	...	½	½	2	3
Friday	1	...	1½	...	½	½	½	2	3
Saturday	1	1½	...	...	...	½	½	2	3

(Here any stipulation for changes, or substitution of one article for another, may be inserted.)

SUBSTITUTES.

One ounce of coffee or cocoa or chocolate may be substituted for one-quarter ounce of tea; molasses for sugar, the quantity to be one-half more; one pound of potatoes or yams; one-half pound flour or rice; one third pint of peas or one-quarter pint of barley may be substituted for each other. When fresh meat is issued, the proportion to be two pounds per man per day, in lieu of salt meat. Flour, rice and peas, beef and pork, may be substituted for each other, and for potatoes onions may be substituted.

TABLE E.—*Certificate of discharge.*—*(Section 24.)*

Name and official number of ship.	Port of registry.	Tonnage.	Description of voyage or employment.	Name of seaman.	Place of birth.	Date of birth.	Character.	Declines to give statement of character.	Capacity.	Date of entry.	Date of discharge.	Place of discharge.

I certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the above named seaman was discharged accordingly.

Dated —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ——.

(Signed,) —— ——, Master.

(Countersigned,) —— ——, Seaman.

Given to the above named seaman in my presence this —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ——.

(Signed,) —— ——, Shipping Commissioner.

Approved June 7, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 115.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representattives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Schedule C of section three of an act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be amended so as to add to the consuls in Brazil a consul at Santarem.

Approved June 8, 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 116.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That when the offense charged be treason or a capital offense, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges; and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges; and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs, the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of all challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel, or to individual jurors, for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers."

Approved June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 107.]

An act to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster General of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making appropriations for the support of the army, is so far modified that the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel, said appointment to date from the time the appointee assumed the duties of the office, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 99.]

An act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department 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 for the service of the Postoffice Department, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

For inland mail transportation, thirteen million twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For pay of mail-messengers, six hundred and three thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For pay of route agents, nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand and five dollars.

For pay of mail-route messengers, seventy thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

For pay of local agents, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty six dollars.

For pay of railway postoffice clerks, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of baggage-masters in charge of through mails, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks for postoffices, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, ten thousand dollars.

For office furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For construction of coal vaults, six thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

For altering windows to doors in court yard, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For altering skylights and ventilation, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For doors on book-cases, and other repairs thereon, in library and dead-letter office, three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars; provided, that no part of this sum shall be paid to any new-paper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, four hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars; provided, that no envelope, as furnished by the government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

For pay of distributing agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency, seven thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For ten additional special agents, at rates of compensation now provided by law, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail bags and mail bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For mail-locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.

For post-marking and canceling stamps for offices, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For rent of postoffices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel for postoffices, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For lights for postoffices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items for postoffices, forty thousand dollars.

For registered package envelopes, forty-two thousand dollars.

For official envelopes for the use of postmasters, forty-nine thousand dollars.

For envelopes for return of dead letters to the writers, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fees to United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and counsel necessarily employed by special agents of the Postoffice Department, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, ten thousand dollars.

For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay Augustine Bacon, of Geogia, for services as post-route agent, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents.

The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

SEC. 2. That the postmaster of every city where branch postoffices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster General, to issue, or cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch postoffices or stations, postal money orders payable at any other money order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster, and his sureties, shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money orders, and the disposal of money order funds, in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, five hundred thousand dollars. And the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof; provided, that all steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than four thousand tons register each, and shall be built of iron; and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General whether this condition has been complied with; provided, that in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. And the government of the United States shall have the right in case of war to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor; provided, the price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. And section twelve of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes, and for other purposes;" and section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," so far as said sections provide for specific permanent appropriations for carrying free matter in the mails for the several Departments and for members of Congress, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And hereafter payment for carrying such free matter shall be made out of the annual appropriations.

SEC. 5. That it shall not be lawful for any person who shall hereafter be appointed an officer, clerk, or employe in any of the Executive Departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in said Departments while he was said officer, clerk, or employe, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employe.

SEC. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or shall be performed in the said company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steamships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and no longer; provided, that said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Approved June 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 100.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States, who may die in a destitute condition, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

Approved June 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 101.]

An act relative to the entry and clearance of ferryboats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels used exclusively as ferryboats carrying passengers, baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise shall not be required to enter and clear, nor shall the masters or persons in charge of such vessels be required to present manifests, nor to pay entrance or clearance fees, nor fees for receiving or certifying manifests, but they shall, upon arrival in the United States, be required to report such baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise to the proper officer of the customs, according to law.

SEC. 2. That railroad cars or other vehicle laden with goods, wares, and merchandise, sealed by a customs officer, under the provisions of section six of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, passing from one port or place in the United States to another therein, through foreign contiguous territory, shall be exempt from the payment of any fees for receiving or certifying manifests thereof.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 102.]

An act further regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bridges hereafter constructed over and across the Mississippi river under authority of any act of Congress shall be subject to all the terms, restrictions and requirements contained in the fifth section of an act entitled "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," approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and in locating any such bridge the Secretary of War shall have due regard to the security and convenience of navigation, to convenience of access and to the wants of all railways and highways crossing said river.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 103.]

An act to establish a western judicial district of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin, and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesville, Asheville, and Greensboro', within said district.

SEC. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year, to wit: At Greensboro', beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

SEC. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

SEC. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and a petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular terms appointed by law; provided, however, that no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

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

SEC. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein, to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff, shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceedings, where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly; provided, that all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, now pending in the Cape Fear district court of the United States, at Salisbury, with all the original papers therein, shall be transferred for trial or such other proceedings as shall be meet and proper to a special term of the district court of the United States for said western district of North Carolina, to be held at Salisbury, beginning on the second Monday in August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all said suits and proceedings not then finally disposed of shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to the district courts of said western district at Greensboro' or Statesville, as the judge may order; and all necessary and proper process shall issue and be made returnable in said suits and proceedings to the next terms of said courts, respectively, for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said last named courts; and the clerk of said district court at Greensboro' shall act as clerk at said special court at Salisbury; and all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marion, beginning on third Monday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be then and there tried, or such other proceedings had therein as may be meet and proper, according to the practice of the court, and all such suits and proceedings as shall not then be finally disposed of shall be continued on the docket of said court, at Asheville, to the next term thereof, and in the meantime all necessary and proper process shall issue from said last named court and be returnable thereto, and such proceedings had therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said court, and the clerk of said court at Asheville shall act as clerk of said special court at Asheville.

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

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

SEC. 9. That the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and districts courts for said western district of North Carolina, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, and one shall reside and keep his office at Asheville, and the third of whom shall reside and keep his office at Greensboro', who shall receive the fees and compensation for sevices performed by them now fixed by law.

SEC. 10. That either of the clerks of the district and circuit courts for said western district of North Carolina is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district, to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United State, remaining in the office of the clerks of said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate