of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period.

SEC. 34. That no seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work, nor, unless the court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offense committed by him.

SEC. 35. That the master or owner of any ship making voyages as hereinbefore described in section twelve of this act, except foreign-going ships, shall pay to every seaman his wages within two days after the termination of the agreement, or at the time such seaman is discharged, whichever first happens; and in the case of foreign-going ships, within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and in all cases the seaman shall, at the time of his discharge, be entitled to be paid, on account, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days, not exceeding ten days, during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages in any claim made before the court; provided, that this section shall not apply to the masters or owners of any vessel where the seaman is entitled to share in the profits of the cruise or voyage.

SEC. 36. That any three or more of the crew of any merchant ship of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, may complain to any officer in command of any of the ships in the United States navy, or any American consular officer, or any shipping commissioner, or any chief officer of the customs that, the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; such officer shall thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if on examination such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other provisions or water, where the same can be had, in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity or uses, any provisions of water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and upon every such examination as aforesaid the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the log book; and shall send a report thereof to the district judge of the port at which such vessel is bound, and such report shall be received in evidence in any legal proceedings.

SEC. 37. That if the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the master or owner, out of his wages, a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

SEC. 38. That if any seamen, as aforesaid, while on board any ship, shall state to the master that they desire to make complaint, as aforesaid, to any consular officer, or naval officer of any ship of the United States, or any shipping commissioner, against the master, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is any such officer as aforesaid, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seamen, or any of them, to go ashore, or send him or them ashore, in proper custody, so that he or they may be enabled to make such complaint; and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 39. That in the following cases, that is to say, first, if, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has, by his agreement, stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment, contained in the agreement, and also for any time during which such seaman willfully, and without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore); secondly, if it is shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality, and unfit for use, the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages, that is to say: First, if his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day; secondly, if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day; thirdly, in respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day. But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried that any provisions the allowance of which has been reduced could not be procured or supplied in sufficient quantities, or were unavoidably injured or lost, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof in a reasonable time, the court shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require.

SEC. 40. That every ship belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, shall be provided with a chest of medicines; and every sailing ship bound on a voyage across the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, or around Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, or engaged in the whale or other fisheries, or in sealing, shall also be provided with; and cause to be kept, a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon juice, and also sugar and vinegar, or other anti-scorbutics, as Congress may sanction, to be served out to every seaman as follows, that is to say, the master of every such ship, as last aforesaid, shall serve the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar, to the crew, within ten days after salt provisions mainly have been served out to the crew, and so long afterward as such consumption of salt provisions continues, the lime or lemon juice and sugar daily at the rate of half an ounce each per day, and the vinegar weekly at the rate of half a pint per week for each member of the crew.

SEC. 41. That if on any such ship as aforesaid such medicines, medical stores, lime or lemon juice, or other articles, sugar and vinegar, as are hereinbefore required, are not provided and kept on board, as hereinbefore required, the master or owner shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if the master of any such ship as aforesaid neglects to serve out the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar in the case and manner hereinbefore directed, he shall for each such offense incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any master is convicted in either of the last mentioned penalties, and it appears that the offense is owing to the act or default of the owner, such master may recover the amount of such penalty, and the costs incurred by him, from the owner.

SEC. 42. That every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles, in the presence of a witness, whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall, for every offense, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. And every vessel bound on any foreign port shall also be provided with at least one suit of woolen clothing for each seaman for use during the winter months, and every such vessel shall be provided with fuel and a safe and suitable room in which a fire can be kept for the use of seamen.

SEC. 43. That whenever any seaman or apprentice belonging to or sent home on any merchant ship, whether a foreign going ship or home trade ship, employed on a voyage which is to terminate in the United States, dies during such voyage the master shall take charge of all moneys, clothes and effects which he leaves on board, and shall, if he thinks fit, cause all or any of the said clothes and effects to be sold by auction at the mast or other public auction, and shall thereupon sign an entry in the official log-

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 a p prentices), 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.	Height. Feet.	Height. Inches.	Description. Complexion.	Description. Hair.	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 register 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 ingaged, 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.	Tea, Ozs.	Coffee, Ozs.	Sugar, Ozs.	Water, Qts.
Sunday	1	1½	....	½	....	⅛	½	2	3
Monday	1	....	1¼	....	⅓	⅛	½	2	3
Tuesday	1	1½	....	½	....	⅛	½	2	3
Wednesday	1	....	1¼	....	⅓	⅛	½	2	3
Thursday	1	1½	....	½	....	⅛	½	2	3
Friday	1	....	1¼	....	⅓	⅛	½	2	3
Saturday	1	1½	....	....	....	⅛	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 o 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 newspaper 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 7, 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, Moutgomery, 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 crimnal, 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 to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district, and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district, and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to to be true and correct by the clerks making the same, and the same, when so made and certified, shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 104.]

An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts," passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Oregon, for the establishment of an agricultural college, by act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within said State subject to homestead or pre-emption entry under the laws of the United States; and in any case where land is selected by the State, the price of which is fixed by law at the double minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, such land shall be counted as double the quantity toward satisfying the grant.

SEC. 2. That any such selections already made by said State, and the lists duly filed in the proper district land office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, except so far as they may conflict with any adverse legal right existing at the passage of this act; provided, however, that the State shall not receive more than ninety thousand acres, the quantity granted by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; provided, also, that such lands shall not be sold by said State for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and where settlement is made upon the same, preference in all cases shall be given to actual settlers at the price for which said lands may be offered.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 105.]

An act to take away the circuit court jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, to create a circuit court in said district, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court be, and the same is hereby repealed; and there shall hereafter be a circuit court held for said district, presided over as the circuit court now is, or hereafter may be, in the southern district.

SEC. 2. That all actions, suits, executions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, or removed thereto under any act of Congress, pending in or returnable to the district court for the said northern district of Georgia at the time appointed for holding the next term thereof, are hereby declared to be transferred and made returnable to the circuit court constituted by this act, to be holden within the said district, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally instituted in or removed to such circuit court. And the said circuit court shall be governed by the same general laws and regulations as apply to other circuit courts of the United States, and the clerk of said court shall perform the same duties and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States, and shall be appointed by the circuit judge of circuit; provided, that the present clerk of the district court for said northern district shall be the clerk of the circuit court of said district till another appointment be made in his place or he be otherwise removed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be two terms of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the first Mondays of March and September; and there shall also be two terms of the circuit court for said district, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Mondays in March and September.

SEC. 4. That all suits hereafter to be instituted in the district or circuit court of either the northern or southern district of Georgia, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall indorse that the writs thus sent are copies of writs sued out of the proper distric; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 5. That the rules of court heretofore adopted, and now of force in the district court for the northern district of Georgia, be, and they are hereby declared to be, adopted and of force in the circuit court of said northern district; but the same may be altered, modified, amended or annulled by the said courts, and new rules may be added thereto in the same manner as in other district and circuit courts. The return days of writs and executions returnable to the said district and the said circuit courts shall be the first days of the terms of said courts respectively, but the time for the return of writs may be, by rule of court, changed to any rules day.

SEC. 6. That the grand and traverse juries which have been or which may be drawn for the first term after the passage of this act, of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, shall be the juries for both the circuit and the district court; and all the acts as such in either court shall be valid, as if said juries belonged exclusively to the court at which they are acting for the time being.

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for the requisite jurors, grand and petit, for either or both of said courts, to serve at the first term thereof, to be drawn at any time by the judge of the said district court, or by either of the judges of said circuit court.

SEC. 8. That the ninth and tenth sections of the act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, organizing the district court of the northern district of Georgia, and all acts and parts of acts militating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 106.]

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall have the right to pre-empt and use public lands at the following stations in Florida on the line of telegraph belonging to said telegraph company, to wit: At the two ends of the cables on Sinabel island, the station at Punta Rasa, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Fort Myers, the points where the lines of telegraph crosses the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Pine island, and the stations at Branch river, Bartow, and Tuckertown, each forty acres; such lands being public lands, and now actually used by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of the State of New York; provided, that whenever any one of the smallest legal subdivisions at any one of the stations designated is less than forty acres, by reason of the land lying adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, or any bay or river, the said company shall pre-empt only such smallest practical subdivision upon which the buildings and offices of the company are located.

Approved June 4, 1872.