New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Meteorological and River Report.

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

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	42	E.	Clear.
Chicago	24	S. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	36	N.	Clear.
Davenport	32	S. E.	Clear.
Galveston	70	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	[illegible]	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	32	S. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	34	S. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	39	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis	52	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	42	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	73	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	32	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	27	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	52	N. E.	Light rain.
St. Louis	34	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	17	N. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	59	E.	Cloudy.
Fort Benton	4	W.	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Fort Benton	..	..	2	6
Davenport	..	..	4	7
Keokuk	River gauged.			
Cairo	2	..	42	8
St. Louis	..	7	11	5
Pittsburg	..	13	4	2
Cincinnati	..	27	5	0
Louisville	..	16	11	4
Memphis	2	..	22	4
Vicksburg	7	..	38	6
Shreveport	2	..	15	11
Nashville	..	4	51	7
New Orleans	6	..	..	..

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

A Wisconsin Teamster Eaten by Wolves.

[From the New York World.]

CHICAGO, Ill., February 13.—Mail advices from the little town of New London, Wisconsin, brings news of the discovery of a terrible tragedy near Perry's Mills. As Heinrich Bloch, a German farmer, was coming out of the woods north of the mills his attention was attracted by the appearance of the otherwise unbroken snow round a large tree. The crust was broken and bloody, and upon it lay what seemed robes of furs, surrounded by various indescribable objects. Going nearer, he was surprised and horrified to discover that the heap of robes was a pile composed of the bodies of two dead wolves and a dead dog, all gashed and torn. The other things were the skeleton of a man, from which nearly all the flesh and entrails had been picked, some of the bones being quite torn off and lying in the snow at some distance, bearing marks of abrasion from the sharp teeth of the merciless brutes. The feet of the skeleton, which were encased in very heavy boots and thick socks had escaped. The probability seems that the unfortunate man was a lumberer, going from one camp to another, who was overtaken by the pack and killed ere he could climb a tree, after a stubborn fight. The immensely deep snows and consequent scarcity of game have made the wolves, usually cowardly, desperately fierce, so that the miserable man's fate must have been what conjecture, shuddering sets it down.

Thiers' Resignation Game.

It must be delightfully refreshing to Frenchmen to have President Thiers at the head of the government. Whenever the Assembly becomes unruly or the people clamorous he threatens to resign. Whoever made such a threat before in France? Consuls, Kings, Presidents and Emperors heretofore have indulged in no threats of the kind. Their tenacity for remaining at the head of the government has been most marked. They resented any suggestions as to resigning as they would an attempt to assassinate. But President Thiers has changed all. He controls by threatening to resign. The very novelty of the spectacle astonishes and charms the Frenchman. The President may be the man in the bucket and the people the windlass turners above, but they don't want him to cut the rope. His threat may sound childish and ridiculous to us, but it is evidently a strong recommendation with the Frenchman. All of which means that President Thiers understands the Frenchmen better than we do.—*Lock's National Monthly.*

A New Orleans Divorce.

The St. Louis *Democrat* reports the following among the divorce cases in the courts there:

Mrs. Marie Reese, a comely, intelligent woman of about thirty, and belonging to an excellent family in the South, was married in 1869 to William H. Reese, aged sixty, a bankrupt merchant of New Orleans. They came to this city, but he failed to obtain employment, and in September, 1871, he left her and went back to New Orleans to live with his children. He wrote to her, telling her he would not return, and that she must look out for herself. She obtained a situation as housekeeper at Barnum's Hotel, and Mr. Barnum testified that she was the best housekeeper he ever had, except Mrs. Barnum. Her reputation was excellent, and he knew of her family in the South, who were first class people. Decree granted.

A Mermaid.

The Los Angeles *Express* says that a genuine mermaid is now on exhibition in that place, having been caught in the Pacific a few weeks since, and embalmed by a physician of San Diego. It is thus described:

The eyes, in large sockets, were pricked to let out the water in the embalming process. The mouth is very broad, with twenty-eight curved and singularly shaped teeth. The nose is a combination of the Roman and the snub. The brow is heavily indented with heavy brain lobes; long and broad ears adorn the queer-looking head, and short, woolly hair covers the head and sides of the face. The cerebellum and Adam's apple are very prominent. The arms are long and terminate in long claws, consisting of four fingers and a thumb, with the sharpest of nails. There are eleven ribs extending around the body and meeting at the breast. Here the fishy portion of the thing begins. It is covered with scales, the spine having the dorsal fin, and the fish continuing in the usual development to the tip of the tail.

Falling into a Volcano.

We reproduce this special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

NEW YORK, February 23.—The accident last September, by which an Englishman and an American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart January 15, when a Belgian named Lemaux, and a Swiss named Schmidt, met a similar fate. These foolhardy tourists insisted on being lowered, and in despite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was not to venture inward. Whether they were smothered, or missing a step, were hurled into the abyss, nobody will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came back. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went so far as the ropes would allow in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. In fish markets, slaughterhouses, stables, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will purify the atmosphere.

OFFICIAL.

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

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

An act for the reduction of officers and expenses of the internal revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or at such time prior thereto, in the districts respectively, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease to exist; thereupon all duties imposed by law on assessors and assistant assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, to be performed by them or their deputies; and that all returns and reports required by law to be made to the said assessors and assistant assessors shall be made to the said collectors, or to their deputies; and that each of said assessors shall, prior to the date aforesaid, and at the time set therefor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, transfer to such revenue officer as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose all books, papers and other property belonging to the government in his possession, or in that of any of his assistant assessors, and shall file with his final account an inventory thereof in detail, with the receipt of said revenue officer therefor; and from the time set for said transfer, his office and that of his assistants shall cease.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required thereafter to make the inquiries, determinations and assessments of the following taxes, to wit:

For deficiencies imposed by the provisions of section twenty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts.

Semi-annually, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of each person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, imposed by the provisions of section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts.

Upon articles provided for in section five, and in the first proviso of section fourteen of an act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Upon tobacco, snuff and cigars, provided for in section sixty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by section thirty-one of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Upon legacies and successions, and of all other internal revenue taxes liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts; and the said Commissioner shall certify such assessments, when made, to the proper collectors, respectively, who shall proceed to collect and account for taxes so certified in the same manner as assessments on lists are now collected and accounted for.

SEC. 3. That all special taxes imposed by law, accruing after April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, including the tax on stills, or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes; and the provisions of section twenty-six and one hundred and one of an act entitled, "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all other provisions of law relating to the preparation and issue of stamps for distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars, so far as applicable, are hereby extended, so as to include such stamps, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations relative thereto. Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamp shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through willful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall change, or in any way affect the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

SEC. 4. That each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office, for public inspection, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place and business for which such special taxes have been paid.

SEC. 5. That section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, be so amended that the returns therein required to be made shall be made and rendered semi-annually on the first day of December and the first day of June, in duplicate; one copy of which shall be transmitted to the collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts, be further amended as follows, to wit:

That section five be amended so that the duplicate statement therein required to be retained by the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section nineteen be amended so that one of the duplicate returns therein required to be sent to the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section twenty-eight be so amended that all of the additional commission of one-half of one per centum therein allowed shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of the assessor shall cease under the provisions of this act; provided, that the total net compensation of collectors as now fixed by law shall not be thereby increased.

That section fifty-nine be so amended that in case any peddler refuses to exhibit a proper certificate from the collector of his or her district, and fails to show cause why the property seized shall not be forfeited, proceedings for its forfeiture shall be taken and had under the general provisions of the internal revenue laws relating to forfeitures.

That the provisions of section one hundred and three be extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That section forty-three of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 8. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, require that each collector of internal revenue shall, before entering upon the duties prescribed by this act, give additional bond, conditioned that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the provisions of existing laws or of laws hereafter enacted.

SEC. 9. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and hereby is, authorized to designate one of the heads of division as chief clerk of the bureau without additional compensation.

Approved December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

An act to provide for holding adjourned terms of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona may hold adjourned terms thereof at any time and place in said Territory agreed upon by a majority of the judges of said court at any regular term thereof. The order for an adjourned term shall be signed by a majority of the judges thereof at a regular term of said court and entered upon the minutes of the court, and any business which such court might do at any regular term thereof may be done at such adjourned term; and the clerk of said court shall be entitled to such mileage for attendance at such adjourned term as is by law allowed the marshal of the district of Arizona for his attendance upon the courts in said Territory.

Approved December 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For the manufacture, engraving, and printing of postal cards for the service of the quarter ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, fifty thousand dollars.

For registry locks, to be used on through mail routes for pouches containing registered letters, three thousand dollars.

COAST SURVEY.

For replacing old and worn-out vessels for service in the coast survey, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, twenty thousand dollars.

CENSUS.

For a deficiency in the appropriations for the expenses of the ninth census, twelve thousand dollars.

REBEL RAM "ALBEMARLE."

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the capture of the rebel ram "Albemarle," in accordance with the decree of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents.

PATENT OFFICE.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues of patents from the patent office, and for reproducing back numbers of the *Patent Office Gazette*, twenty thousand dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenditures made by the board of public works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway, and curbing and paving sidewalks; grading, sewerage and other improvements upon and adjoining the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, one million two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-two cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, that all payments under this appropriation shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the district, after full examination and measurement of the said improvements, and the approval of the prices claimed therefor; and provided further, that the said board of public works be, and they are hereby, prohibited from incurring or contracting further liabilities on behalf of the United States in the improvements of the streets, avenues, and reservations beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress, and from entering into any contract touching such improvements on behalf of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress.

Approved January 8, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

An act to amend the one hundred and thirty-third section of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fractions of an ounce of such package or packages; provided, that all mail matter of the third class must be prepaid in full in postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Approved January 9, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

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

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

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

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

An act to authorize the examination of certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Controller of the Currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Controller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in the execution of this act shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

An act establishing post routes in the State of Maine.

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

Maine: From East Baldwin, via North Baldwin, Sebago and South Bridgeton to Bridgeton; from Gray Depot to Gray Corner, in the county of Cumberland.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

An act supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all contested election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be ninety days, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first forty days; the returned member during the succeeding forty days; and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining ten days of said period. Such testimony in rebuttal may be taken on five days' notice. Testimony may be taken at two or more places at the same time.

SEC. 2. Depositions of witnesses residing outside of the district and beyond the reach of a subpœna, may be taken before any officer authorized by law to take testimony in contested election cases in the district in which the witness to be examined may reside.

SEC. 3. That the party desiring to take a deposition or depositions under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, shall give the opposite party notice, in writing, of the time and place, when and where, the same will be taken, as well as of the name of the witness or witnesses to be examined, and of the name of an officer before whom the same will be taken. The notice shall be personally served upon the opposite party, or upon any agent or attorney of his authorized by him to take testimony or cross-examine witnesses in the matter of such contest, if, by the use of reasonable diligence, such personal service can be made; but if, by the use of such diligence, personal service can not be made, the service may be made by leaving a duplicate of the notice at the usual place of abode of the opposite party. The notice shall be served so as to allow the opposite party sufficient time by the usual route of travel to attend, and one day for preparation, exclusive of Sundays and the day of service. And the taking of the testimony may, if so stated in the notice, be adjourned from day to day. The notice, with the proof or acknowledgment of the service thereof, shall be attached to the depositions when completed. The party notified as aforesaid, his agent or attorney, may, if he see fit, select an officer (having authority to take depositions in such cases) to officiate, with the officer named in the notice, in the taking of the depositions; and if both such officers attend, the depositions shall be taken before them both, sitting together, and be certified by them both. But if only one of such officers attend, the depositions may be taken before and certified by him alone. It shall be competent before the parties, their agents, or attorneys authorized to act in the premises, by consent in writing, to take depositions without notice; and it shall also be competent for them, by such written consent, to take depositions (whether upon or without notice) before any officer or officers authorized to take depositions in common law, or civil actions, or in chancery, by either the laws of the United States or of the State in which the same may be taken, and to waive proof of the official character of such officer or officers. Any written consent given as aforesaid shall be returned with the depositions; and every such officer so chosen by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and officiating, shall have all the powers in the premises that are conferred by the act to which this is an amendment upon the officers named therein. At the taking of any deposition under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, either party may appear and act in person, or by agent or attorney.

SEC. 4. All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify the same, and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail, addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C., and shall also indorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such indorsement. Upon the written request of either party, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall open any deposition at any time after he shall have received the same, and he may furnish either party with a copy thereof.

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

An act to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners," etc., approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve of the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners," etc., approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended by adding to said section the following proviso: "provided further, that this section shall not apply to masters of vessels when engaged in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or the West India islands, or the Republic of Mexico."

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

An act to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practising as attorneys or solicitors in courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any Territorial, district or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts or in any district for which he is acting as such officer.

SEC. 2. That whosoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defense; and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

Approved January 10, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so extended as to apply in all respects to delegates from the Territories and the District or Territory of Columbia.

Approved January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

An act to fix the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston shall be same as provided for the same class of officers at the port of New York under existing laws.

Approved January 17, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

An act authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more draw-bridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of Alabama incorporating said company; provided, that the said draw-bridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or to materially or substantially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridges touches; and provided also, that said draw-bridges shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridges.

SEC. 3. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved; and that any bridge or bridges constructed under this act shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridges shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under them; and the said bridges shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridges shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

Approved December 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

An act regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of said assemblies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to forty days' duration.

SEC. 2. That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law; provided, that the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, and of one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one doorkeeper, one messenger and one watchman, who shall each receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several Territories of the United States shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the secretaries of said Territories shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the District of Columbia; provided, that no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which any officer of a Territory herein provided for, or the officers or members of any territorial legislature, shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July twenty-third, 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 time within which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "an act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the States which have not complied with the provisions of said acts in establishing colleges shall have the period of two years, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy two, within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 17.]

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act be so amended that wherever the word "asylum" occurs therein, the word "home" shall be inserted instead thereof.

SEC. 2. That the act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "an act for the relief of maimed and destitute soldiers," shall be construed to extend to all soldiers who have been or are in the national asylum, so as to give to each one suit of clothing, or its equivalent in clothing, from the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's Department; and that Frederick Smythe, of New Hampshire, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, shall be managers of said corporation.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

An act to abolish the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vacancies occurring in the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the navy of the United States shall not be filled by promotion, or in any manner whatever; and that when the offices of said grades shall become vacant, the grade itself shall cease to exist.

Approved January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

An act transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "an act in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries," approved January tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, placing the penitentiaries in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado under the care and control of the respective United States marshals for said Territories, is hereby repealed, and the care and custody of said penitentiaries, and the personal property thereunto belonging, and the use and occupation thereof, are hereby transferred to said Territories, respectively, until otherwise ordered by the Attorney General; provided, that the legal title to said penitentiaries and property shall continue to vest in the United States; and provided further, that said Territories shall keep and maintain, in the penitentiaries hereby transferred to their custody and control, all persons convicted in said respective Territories of violations of the laws of the United States, and sentenced to imprisonment therefor, and all persons held to answer for alleged violations of the laws of the United States in said respective Territories, at the rate and price, to be paid by the United States out of the judiciary fund, of one dollar per day for each person so imprisoned.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Attorney General of the United States shall cause to be transferred to the proper authorities of the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado the penitentiaries and personal property connected therewith, situated in each of said Territories respectively.

Approved January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

An act to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

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 the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said session had not been hereby altered.

Approved January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

An act to authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master of the United States navy, with the grade in his rank that he held at the date of leaving the United States service.

Approved January 27, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations, having lawful authority therefor, may hereafter erect bridges across the Ohio river, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than ninety feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above local highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river below the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than one hundred feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that this high span shall give a clear opening of at least four hundred feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage, and that it shall be placed over the main channel of the river used by boats during ordinary stages of water; provided, however, that any one company, lawfully authorized by the States of West Virginia and Ohio, is hereby authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river, from the city of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, to the opposite side of said river within the State of Ohio, with a span over the main channel of not less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and in all other respects conformable and subject to the provisions of the act, so far as the same are applicable to bridges about the mouth of the Big Sandy; and provided, that in case this high span is not over the low-water channel, suitable arrangements be made elsewhere to permit the passage of single boats under the bridge at low water; that all bridges over the Ohio river below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge, shall have, in addition to the high span prescribed above, a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be easily and conveniently reached at that stage, and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That the piers of the high span and the piers of the draw shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation; and that no riprap or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel way of the high span, or