New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

In the case of the United States vs. Nimrod Johnson, a verdict for defendant was rendered by the jury.

Samuel P. Blanc, a graduate of the Louisiana University, was admitted to practice at this bar.

Second District Court.

The following successions have been opened in this court: Thomas Rhodes, Thomas Barry, and Jean Toulandon, Jr.

Fourth District Court.

In the case of Henry Smith vs. I. C. Harris & Co., Judge Lynch read a decision yesterday morning, decreeing in favor of defendants. This is a suit on a promissory note.

The case of Nathan E. Bailey vs. Mrs. Ellen Quirk was on trial before a jury nearly all day. It is alleged that defendant occupies a house belonging to plaintiff, at the corner of Canal and Liberty streets, and refuses to pay rent thereupon, claiming that the house is in bad order. At the same time she refuses to vacate, but sues the landlord for damages done her and her property through his neglect to make essential repairs.

Fifth District Court.

In the case of J. M. Tupery vs. Jean Arianne et als. Judge Collom dismissed the rule for a new trial. This suit hinges upon the liability of the indorser, the judge holding that it depended upon certain suspensive conditions, and no parole evidence could be received to prove any promise to pay the debt of a third person.

The interesting case of Harrison vs. Jurgielewicz came up for hearing before a jury.

A STRANGE STORY.

How a Man Lost his Health, his Wife and Children by Going to the War in 1862.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

KINGSTON, N. Y., February 21, 1873.

In 1861 a laborer named Isaac Devoe, an industrious man employed about the wharves, left this place and went to Poughkeepsie. In 1862 he enlisted in the regular service and went to the war. He was married and had several children. His regiment was in many hard engagements, and in the early days of the siege of Petersburg he was taken prisoner by the Confederates. Previous to that time he had written regularly to his wife and sent her money. After falling into the hands of the rebels all communication with his friends was cut off. During his captivity he was transferred, with other Union prisoners, from place to place, until the cessation of hostilities. When released he was broken down in health. He went to New Orleans and entered a hospital, writing to his wife to inform her that he was still in the land of the living. He remained in the hospital some months, during which time he had received no reply to his letters. Partially restored to health he found employment on a Mississippi steamboat, and worked his way to Cairo, Illinois. Here he was again prostrated and sent to a hospital. It was nearly a year before he was able to get about again. He wrote several times during that period to his wife and brother, but, receiving no replies, he concluded that they were dead or had discarded him. Becoming convalescent, he again engaged as a hand on a steamboat, and ran between Cairo and New Orleans until the fifteenth of last month. He then could no longer resist a longing to return to the scene of his former life, and arrived in Poughkeepsie a few days since.

After he went to war his wife received letters from him regularly, and wrote to him in return. In the published accounts of the siege of Petersburg she read the name of her husband among those who were reported as missing. Several months passed by without any tidings being received from him. Mrs. Devoe mourned for her husband as one dead. The support of her children now fell entirely upon her, and to keep the wolf from the door, she sold what furniture she had, and placing her children with a brother of hers, in the vicinity of Kingston, proceeded to Cohoes, where she became an operative in a factory. For some years her life was a struggle with poverty. In 1868 she returned to Poughkeepsie and visited her children at Kingston. While stopping at the house of a friend at the former place she became acquainted with a man named Barney Devlin, a plasterer by trade, living in New York but working in Poughkeepsie. He was a sober and industrious man, and a warm attachment sprang up between him and Mrs. Devoe, who was supposed by all to be a widow. The result was that the two were engaged to be married before she returned to Cohoes, he offering her a good home for herself and children. The following fall Devlin and Mrs. Devoe were married. They went to New York, where they lived very happily together until the spring of 1870, when they removed to Chicago, since which time their friends in this vicinity have had no account of them.

When Isaac Devoe arrived at Poughkeepsie a few days since, after an absence of nearly twelve years, and after every one who had known him had long looked upon him as being dead, the astonishment of his friends may readily be imagined. The first place he called was at a family's named Farrington, on Church street. It was some time before he could assure them that he was really Isaac Devoe. Inquiry as to what had become of his wife and family elicited the above facts. Devoe received the singular intelligence very philosophically, and said that if his wife was living happily with her new partner he would not interfere with them; but he will insist on having his children placed in his charge. He remained in Poughkeepsie only over night, and then started in search of his children. The affair has created no little sensation hereabout.

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	40	W.	Clear.
Chicago	22	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	32	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	24	W.	Light snow.
Galveston	61	....	....
Indianola	59	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	24	W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	28	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	32	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	44	W.	Clear.
Nashville	41	W.	Clear.
New Orleans	61	N.	Fair.
Omaha	21	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburg	26	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	53	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	30	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	26	....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	55	N. W.	Clear.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Davenport	..	1	4	2
Keokuk	River gauged.			
Cairo	..	1	42	6
St. Louis	..	1	10	11
Pittsburg	2	..	5	8
Cincinnati	..	45	23	6
Louisville	..	.	11	1
Memphis	3	..	22	10
Vicksburg	5	..	37	2
Shreveport	7	..	13	11
Nashville	..	24	29	4
New Orleans	2	..	..	..

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

The following is the passenger list of the steamship Yazoo for Philadelphia via Havana:

For Havana—Fernando Barba, Carlos Caro, Edward Walden, Edw. Bernard, D. Angel Cardona, J. F. Smith, Miss Delphine Verdier, Miss M. H. de Fales, Fort Storeto y Coral de Fore.

For Philadelphia—F. E. N. Chubbock and three children, Frank B. Smith, John How, Samuel Nevens, William Verdin, John O'Brien.

The relations of Mr. Oakes Ames with his fellow members have somewhat changed since 1868. They keep calling on him now to know if he has anything to add; they followed him up then to see if he had anything to divide.—*New York Tribune.*

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Pelican Lodge Knights Cush, of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for the purposes hereinafter specified, Henry J. Cline, Frederick K Hyde, James T. Abner, Joshua Walker, Joseph R. Williams, Edward Cooper, William H. Riley, W. B. Johnson, Norris Bell, William Wicker and Cyrus M. Murren are hereby, with their successors in office, constituted and created a body politic under the name and style of the "Pelican Lodge Knights Cush" of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporation, by its name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession; the members thereof shall have power to make and establish a constitution or form of government; to elect officers for the administration of their affairs, and from time to time amend or alter the said constitution; to nurse, provide for and take care of their sick and to bury their dead; protect their widows and educate their orphans; and for this purpose are fully empowered to make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary and expedient, not inconsistent or opposed to the objects herein named; to levy or impose such tax or contribution upon their members, and to collect the same, as they or a majority of them may deem necessary; to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of this State and elsewhere; to receive donations of money or real and personal estate, and to rent or purchase, and hold such grounds and buildings as may be required for their use, to grant, sell, convey and dispose of the same; to have a common seal, and the same to break, alter or renew at pleasure.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said "Pelican Lodge Knights Cush" shall be empowered to issue charters for the establishment of subordinate lodges of the order, the same to be under its control, and also to withdraw or revoke the charter of any such subordinate lodge, when it may deem proper so to do.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and immediately after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 34.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Benevolent Mutual Aid Association of St. John the Baptist.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That Henry Demas, Numa James, Daniel Webster, Lazier Williams, James Wood and Adrian Roussell, and such other persons as are or may become members of said association, are hereby created and constituted, in name and fact, a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of "The Benevolent Mutual Aid Association of St. John the Baptist," for the object and purpose of creating and perpetuating a charitable association. They shall be capable in law to purchase, receive, lease, sell personal or real estate; they shall have a common seal, and may change or alter the same at pleasure, and by said corporate name may sue or be sued, and shall have power under the above title a perpetual succession of officers and members; it shall have full power to adopt such by laws, rules or regulations for its government as they may deem proper, and to modify or change the same at will; provided, that such by-laws, rules or regulations shall not be in conflict with the constitution of the United States, or the State of Louisiana, and the laws thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice president, treasurer and secretary, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members of the said association.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the powers of said Benevolent Mutual Aid Association of St. John the Baptist is vested in the president thereof, who shall have the right to sue and be sued in behalf of said corporation.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 35.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The reestablishment of the intimate commercial relations which formerly existed between New Orleans and the ports of Mexico and South America is of great importance, and will prove of immense benefit to the State of Louisiana and to the country at large; and

Whereas, A bill is now before the House of Representatives of Congress, having passed the Senate of the United States, providing for the establishment of a steam postal line between New Orleans and the above mentioned ports:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, [in] regular session convened, do memorialize Congress to pass the aforesaid or similar measure without unnecessary delay, and that our Representatives in Congress be requested to take active measures to facilitate this end.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 36.

AN ACT

To provide additional regulations for the board of school directors of the city of New Orleans; to provide a permanent revenue for said schools; to prevent litigation against the school fund; to fund the school debt; to regulate the employment of teachers, and to direct the Council of the city of New Orleans to levy a school tax and perform other duties in connection with the public schools.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the board of school directors for the city of New Orleans shall be in future composed of twenty directors, to wit: one from each representative district, as at present constituted, and one additional director for each municipal district, the Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans, who shall be ex-officio a member, and the superintendent of the sixth division, who shall be ex-officio a member, with the right to speak but not vote in the board. The State Board of Education shall appoint the directors from the municipal districts as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, so that two shall retire annually, the said State board to determine by lot the succession of their retirement. They shall require the said director to possess the qualification of an elector in the city of New Orleans and the necessary fitness and capacity for the office, and each new director, before taking his seat, shall take the oath of office prescribed for State officers.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act the board of directors for the city of New Orleans shall adopt an estimate of debt and expenditures for the year 1873, and thereafter, during the month [of] October in each year the board shall in like manner adopt and communicate to the Council of the city of New Orleans an estimate for the year commencing on the first of January next ensuing.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be [the] duty of the city of New Orleans to keep in good repair, through the proper department, all school houses, fences, grounds and apartment buildings belonging to the city, and the Council shall see the proper carrying out of this requirement, and make due provision therefor in the budget of current city expenses as a part thereof.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Council, after receiving the estimate required in this act for the year 1873, or subsequent years, shall proceed to make provision for the support of public schools in addition to those required in section three of this act, to be made for the preservation of city property. For the purpose of such support it shall levy a tax of not less than one-fourth of one per cent on the taxable valuation of all property in the city of New Orleans, and no provision in any general or special law limiting the aggregate power of taxation of the city of New Orleans, or of the Council, shall prevent the levying of at least one quarter of one per cent per annum for school purposes. The tax herein required to be levied for the year 1873 shall be in addition to the taxes levied by the Council in the month of December, 1872, and collectible therewith.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the revenues of the school board for its necessary expenses, and the uses and purposes of the public schools, shall be as follows: The proceeds of the tax of twenty-eight cents on the one hundred dollars levied by the Council of the city of New Orleans for 1872, the annual taxes levied in accordance with this act, the pro rata of State school tax distributed according to sections thirty-four and thirty-five of act No. 6 of extra session of 1870, any donations, bequests, fines or poll tax received for or accruing to the school fund, and such sum or amount as the City Council may appropriate out of the general funds upon the annual budget, which is hereby authorized, although the same may be raised as a part of the tax for current city expenses, and such sums, if any, as may be raised upon a vote of the qualified electors authorizing taxation beyond or exceeding the limits laid down by law for taxation not authorized by such election; provided, that appropriations for purchasing landed property or erecting buildings may, at the option of the Council making the same, be expended under its control; and provided further, that property and buildings purchased or erected by the school board shall be the property of the city of New Orleans, and only alienable by the consent of the Council, and shall not be subject to seizure for any debt.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of relieving the public schools of the city of New Orleans from the pressure of debt, the Council of the city of New Orleans is hereby directed to issue new consolidated bonds, general series, at the rate for said bonds of ninety cents on the dollar in favor of all holders of warrants of the school board for the debts for the years 1871 and 1872, who may desire and demand the same. On the delivery of such warrants to the Administrator of Public Accounts of the city of New Orleans, he shall issue his warrant on the Administrator of Finance for the delivery of bonds accordingly.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That no warrant or certificate of any kind shall be hereafter receivable for any school tax, but the school taxes shall be payable in cash only; and the Administrator of Finance shall pay out the cash received for the tax of 1872 for the oldest warrants outstanding of 1871 or 1872, so that no warrants of any month shall be paid until those outstanding of previous months are paid or fully provided for, and the cash hereafter received from the State and from other sources, including the school tax of 1873, shall be appropriated for the expenses of each month in turn, beginning January 1, 1873; and no writ of fieri facias or of mandamus shall lie for the seizure of any school moneys in the fiscal agency or treasury of the city of New Orleans or of the school board, or to direct or enforce its paying out, otherwise than in the manner and sequence required in this act.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the teachers and employees of the board of directors of the public schools of the city of New Orleans shall be appointed by said board, at such rate of annual salary as may be fixed, and to continue until otherwise ordered by the board; but no annual salary shall be construed as giving a fixed time of employment; and the board may at any time vacate any position by notifying the incumbent thereof. But no school officer, director or committee shall be empowered to remove any teacher, and no position or appointment shall be vacated except by the board at any meeting of the same. And no suit or action shall lie against the board of school directors, or against the school moneys or revenues for the payment of any discharged officer or teacher, the school fund being held sacred for the actual current expenses of the schools. The pay of the regular incumbent, in case of absence from any cause, shall be allowed pro rata for actual days employed to the supernumerary or other person temporarily acting. In all suits by or against the board of directors of the public schools of the city of New Orleans, or by or against the president of the board, or the Administrator of Finance of the city, involving the disposition of moneys raised or to be raised for school purposes, in case the said board, president or Administrator of Finance shall have occasion to appeal, sue out injunction, or take other proceedings in which ordinary parties would be required to give bond and security, such bond and security shall be dispensed with.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the Board of School Directors a committee on teachers, who shall examine applicants for employment as teachers. The superintendent of the sixth division shall be required to attend and assist at all the examinations of said committee. They shall keep a record of the examination of candidates for teachers of all district (intermediate or primary) schools, and such examination in branches of teaching, in which the same may be practicable, shall be in writing. The original papers shall be preserved, and a figure or estimate affixed to each study, whether the examination therein be written or oral. The aggregate percentage or estimate for each candidate shall be test of proficiency, and the list of candidates shall be preserved for the selection of teachers by the board, which shall be bound to select for each and any future vacancy from the twenty names standing highest on the list; provided, the committee on teachers shall strike from the list all persons removing from the city, or resigning or declining to be further considered as candidates, and may for cause or reason rendering unfit the employment of the candidate, notwithstanding proficiency, remove his or her name therefrom, and no name shall be stricken from the list by the committee on teachers only as provided for in this act, in case of dismissal of teachers. Teachers in the schools who shall have been examined by the committee or the State Superintendent, and whose percentage or estimate shall place them in the list of candidates to be selected from shall be duly considered for promotion in all cases of vacancy; and further provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the State Superintendent of Education from issuing to teachers State certificates of qualification.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of directors of the public schools shall not be empowered to make contracts or debts for the year 1873, or any subsequent year, greater than the amount of the revenue provided for according to this act, or other school laws existing, it being the intent hereof that parties contracting with said board, shall take heed that due revenue shall have been provided to satisfy the claims, otherwise they shall lose and forfeit the same, and no action or execution shall be allowed in all the roof, and that the board shall not exceed its powers in form in entering of debt.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws or parts of laws conflicting therewith be repealed as far as they so conflict.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

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

[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 24, 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 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; the respon 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 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. 17.]

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 29, 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 25, 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 having 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 as 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. 1.]

An act to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners," etc., approved June seven, 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 seven, 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 practicing 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 16, 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 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 bridge 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 roads or public highways leading to such 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 or otherwise is 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 afford 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. 13.]

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 waiterman, 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