New Orleans Republican.

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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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Carlo Patti.

The St. Louis *Times* of Tuesday says:

This distinguished violinist died yesterday morning at an early hour. His death had been for some time anticipated by his friends, as he was laboring under an attack of consumption, which had for several months materially prostrated his health and impaired his vitality. He was the only brother of the famous Diva, Adelina Patti (Marchioness de Caux), the almost equally celebrated concert cantatrice, Carlotta, and the popular contralto, Amelia Patti Strakosch—a family without parallel in the deserved celebrity of its members.

In the winter of 1840, at the Opera Royal, Madrid, a performance of the then new and popular opera of "Norma" was announced to take place. The winter weather was unusually mild, and the opera season had not been very successful, but the production of "Norma" had aroused the public, and at each evening of its presentation the opera house was crowded.

The donna who performed the title role was established in favoritism, but was laboring under severe indisposition. Her husband was the *chef d'orchestre* and was directly interested in the business of the house. This alone induced her to struggle through the arduous performance of "Norma" night after night, as it alone profited the management and relieved the loss of the earlier portion of the season. The opera house, on the occasion to which reference is made, was crowded with the nobility of Spain's capital. The first act passed with unusual eclat. The prima donna was vociferously recalled and received with a shower of bouquets. But during the second act it was painfully apparent that she was suffering acutely and overtaxed her strength, though she rallied and rendered the music of the latter portion of the act with her usual success.

At the fall of the curtain it was evident that her indisposition would preclude her continuing. Loud taxes and repeated efforts from the audience to recall her were followed by ominous silence on the part of the stage director. A messenger sought and found in the audience the physician in attendance upon the artists, and summoned him hastily to the green room. Presently the stage director appeared before the curtain and announced that two acts from Don Giovanni would be substituted. During its performance Carlo Patti was born in the green room of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, his mother having sung the first two acts of "Norma" prior to the event.

When he was still very young the family came to America. One of the earliest names associated with operatic music on this continent is that of the Patti's. The company, composed of his mother, his sister Amelia and others, under the direction of his father, was one of the very first to give Italian opera in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Some years later the wonderful career of his sister Adelina quite eclipsing that of any operatic drama in Europe has become history. Carlo commenced by playing the violin with his father in the orchestra. At the early age of twenty he conducted the orchestra at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, and that of the theatre at Memphis. Afterwards he performed a tour of concerts as violin soloist with Gottschalk.

This affiliation with the South led him to enter the Confederate service, where he was commissioned and served with honorable distinction until the termination of the war. Later the chief triumphs of his career were in forming and directing the great orchestra of the Grand Opera House, New York, during the opera season, and in conducting the famous Ninth Regiment Band concerts, numbering upon occasions 100 instruments. From New York he came to St. Louis to direct the orchestra of the Opera House here, where he died as recounted above.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

He was a man somewhat erratic in character and loose in habits, but was possessed withal of many generous and warm hearted qualities, which attached to him a large circle of admiring friends who will be saddened at the news of his untimely death.

Additional from the Bank of England Forgeries.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London *Telegraph* of the fifth has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England: "So far as yet known the firms whose signatures have been forged are the following: Messrs. Rothschild, Baring Brothers & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., J. H. Schroeder & Co., Suse & Libeth, R. & W. Blydenstein, J. & C. Imthurn, the German Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union Bank, and the Bank of Belgium and Holland. Of the proceeds realized, about £30,000 were invested in United States bonds, all of which were purchased from Jay Cooke, and McCulloch & Co. The person who passed himself off as Warren's clerk was arrested at the office of the Continental Bank Saturday morning, while on his way to Jay Cooke's and McCulloch & Co.'s for a packet of bonds to the value of £20,000, the check for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous day. Of course, the firm in question knew nothing of the bills, and the fraudulent nature of the transaction was then for the first time ascertained. The bonds which have been advertised are payable to the bearer, and are those of which Warren himself has obtained possession."

Mr. Boutwell in the Senate.

This is how he went in, according to a Washington special:

Mr. Sumner sent Mr. Boutwell's credentials to the desk, where they were read, and Governor Boutwell, on the arm of Mr. Sumner, advanced to the desk. Vice President Wilson came down on the step and met them and shook hands with both, and read the oath to Boutwell. The scene of the three prominent Massachusetts leaders thus meeting created an unusual interest on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Boutwell took a seat in the back row, at the extreme left of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

Second additional convention to the convention relative to the amelioration of the postal intercourse concluded between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne, October 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and of Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and *vice versa*, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargeable with the following rates:

1. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States.

2. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid are reserved the extra charges provided by article seven of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE II.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg [or in open mails via France], shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British Belgian route, and subjected to the rates fixed by article one of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE III.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common accord, the respective reduced rates and to take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention, which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1872.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the thirty first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
F. CHALLET VENEL.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, May 6, 1872.

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention. In faith of which the present have been signed by the President and Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council,
The President of the Confederation,
WELTS.
The Chancellor of the Confederation,
SCHIESS.

Postal Convention between the United States and Newfoundland.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Newfoundland:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States of America and Newfoundland by such means of transportation as are now, or shall hereafter be, established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, books, printed matter of every kind, and patterns or samples of merchandise originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

ARTICLE II.

The postoffices of Boston and New York shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and the postoffice of St. Johns shall be the sole office of exchange on the side of Newfoundland, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction, between the respective offices of exchange, shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office. Each mail shall be accompanied by a letter or post-bill, showing in separate columns the number of letters, newspapers and other articles embraced therein, and the postages thereon.

ARTICLE III.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each Department shall retain to its own use all the postage which it collects thereon.

The single rate of international letter postage, in full, to destination, shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce, fifteen grams, or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce, fifteen grams, or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which shall be compulsory at the office of mailing in either country.

The United States postoffice shall levy and collect to its own use a postage charge of two cents on each newspaper mailed in the United States and addressed to Newfoundland; and a postage charge of two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, other articles of printed matter, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to or received from Newfoundland.

The postoffice of Newfoundland shall levy and collect to its own use a postage charge of two cents for each newspaper mailed in Newfoundland and addressed to the United States, and the established rates of domestic postage chargeable in Newfoundland, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, other articles of printed matter, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to or received from the United States.

Every international letter or newspaper shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, by the dispatching-office of exchange, and shall be delivered free of any charge whatever in the country of destination.

Newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Post Departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Either country forwarding or receiving such correspondence through the open mails of the other shall account to such other country for such postage rates as are chargeable thereon, for exterior service, by its laws and regulations, or the requirements of its foreign postal arrangements.

ARTICLE V.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered letters in the mails exchanged between the two countries, and may settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangements required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE VI.

Dead letters which can not be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or more frequently, as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1872, and shall be terminable at any time on notice, by either party, of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twentieth day of November, and at Saint Johns the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting Postmaster General.
JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, November 20, 1872.

OFFICIAL.

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

[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 subpena, 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. 11.]

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. 12.]

An act to fix the compensation of gangers 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 gangers 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 24, 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. 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 this 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 safely 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 of the draw openings.

SEC. 4. That any person, company, or corporation authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river shall give notice, by publication for one week in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, for bridges above the mouth of the Big Sandy, and in the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, for bridges below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and plans and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act can not be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act, as to location and piers, as will permit the construction of the bridge; not, however, diminishing the width of the spans contemplated by this act; provided, that the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

SEC. 5. That all parties owning, occupying or operating bridges over the Ohio river shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the lighthouse board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying or operating any bridge over the Ohio river shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act, according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and 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 bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across any such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river, created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 7. 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 future construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of such bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction, or any alteration of any such bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC. 8. That joint resolution number ten, approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Paducah, ce, and the same hereby is, repealed.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," etc., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business for a period of twelve months from and after the passage of this act, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, December 17, 1872.
U. S. GRANT.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer Moccasin, and the officers and men under his command.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer Moccasin, and to the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving the lives of forty-two human beings, and rescuing seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer Metis, on the coasts of Long Island sound, on the morning of the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and seventy two.

Approved January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.]

An act to abolish the franking privilege.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that thenceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons; provided, that no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, members and delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

Approved January 31, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 24.]

An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the American and British Claims Commission, 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 sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy three, to defray the expenses on the part of the United States of the mixed commission on American and British claims, appointed under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

SEC. 2. For payment of contractors for stone work, and other employes, on the postoffice and courthouse in New York city, five hundred thousand dollars.

Approved February 5, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 25.]

An act to provide for the holding additional terms of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That additional terms of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York shall hereafter be held in each year, commencing as follows: On the second Wednesday of January, on the second Wednesday of March, on the second Wednesday of May, on the third Wednesday of June, on the second Wednesday of October, and on the second Wednesday of December. The holding of any of the above mentioned terms shall not dispense with or affect the holding of any other term of the court at the same time, nor shall the pending of any other term of the court prevent the holding of any of the terms hereby appointed.

SEC. 2. That the terms hereby appointed shall be devoted exclusively to the trial and disposal of the criminal cases and matters arising and pending in said court. The terms of said court appointed by this act may be held by the circuit judge of the second judicial circuit and the district judges for the southern and eastern districts of New York, or any one of said three judges; and at every such term held by said judge of said eastern district he shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be paid in the manner now prescribed by law for the payment of the expenses of another district judge while holding court in said district. All recognizances and bail bonds taken in criminal cases for an appearance at a circuit court in said district conditioned upon an appearance at the next one of the terms hereby appointed shall be valid, and grand and petit jurors shall be summoned to attend the said terms as now at other terms of the court.

Approved February 7, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.]

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 21, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.]

An act to authorize the construction of eight steam vessels of war, 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 Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct eight steam vessels of war, with auxiliary sail power, and of such class or classes as, in his judgment, will best subserve the demands of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large caliber; the hulls to be built of iron or wood, as the Secretary may determine; provided, that the aggregate tonnage of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand tons, and that the cost of building the same shall not exceed three million two hundred thousand dollars; and provided, that four of said vessels shall be built, in whole or in part, in private yards, upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, upon public competition and proposals, due notice thereof being given by advertisement, upon models, specifications and drawings furnished by the Navy Department, and under its direction and supervision, if, upon full examination and consideration, the same shall be deemed practicable, by the Secretary of the Navy; or the hulls of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract in the government yards upon like proposals, models, specifications, drawings and supervision, and upon like examination and consideration, the government in either case furnishing such materials as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. That neither of said vessels shall be commenced until full and complete models, specifications, and drawings shall be made for its construction in all its parts. And after such models and drawings are approved by the proper authority, they shall not be changed in any respect when the cost will exceed one hundred dollars, except upon the recommendation of a board of survey composed of not less than five officers of the navy, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost of and damage caused by such change shall be estimated by such board of survey; and the terms of the contract shall provide that the contractors shall be bound by the estimate of said board as to the amount of increased or diminished compensation they are to receive, if any, in consequence of any such changes.

Approved February 10, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

Joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exposition to be held in Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein specified, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State; provided, that the President be authorized to appoint a number