New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

An Appeal.

Our contemporary, the *Southern Organ*, makes this stirring appeal for the temperance cause:

Six hundred policemen are kept under orders in New Orleans to guard one interest—the whisky interest. Four recorders and their concomitants to attend the poor victims of this whisky interest. One criminal court, that is entirely inadequate to the subjects brought before it, is fed almost exclusively from this source. Taxes, burdensome to bear, are some of the fruits of this interest, but nothing to the heartstone pangs that flop over every day, caused by this accursed of earth and damned of heaven interest. Oh, for a few Ohio women, and fervent, honest prayers, that the hearts of our legislators might be softened, and their eyes opened to the importance of squelching, wiping out, and entirely obliterating from the constitution this fearful coffee-house license system. Oh, ladies, you whose husbands nightly come home with the poisonous fumes of this horrid stuff, and with blood-shot eyes, blooming noses, disfigured countenances, and pugilistic tendencies, raise the cry of alarm, buckle on the armor of truth for your shield, prayer as your armor, and hymns as your weapons, and march boldly to the Capitol and besiege those stubborn, and blind legislators, until they succumb to right and justice. And you church-going Christian ladies, with groaning side-boards of the deadly poison, whose husbands imbibe, just moderately, of the vitriol, throw aside your sanctimonious Lord fearing and devil serving sanctity, and offer up to high heaven a prayer that will be heard, that this greatest of earth's sins may be washed away. And you, ministers of the gospel, whose hands are as white as snow and souls like midnight, stop your daily potations of deceitful rum, bend your stubborn knees, and open your closed lips to the Lord on high in aid of this good work. "Prayer is mighty and will prevail." But must be offered in earnest and in faith.

The Proposed Reduction of the Army.

There is apparently a strong disposition among the members of the Military Committee and among the new members of the House to make a more trenchant reduction of the army than that proposed in the army appropriation bill. Retrenchment in this direction is believed to be easy and popular. It does not limit the patronage of members, like all plans for effecting a saving, by stopping the erection of costly public buildings or reducing the number of office-holders in the departments or customhouses. So, without much reflection on the subject, the general feeling is that the army is the place to apply the economic knife.* The plan most talked off is to cut down the rank and file to 20,000 men, and reduce the number of regiments of all arms to twenty-five, mustering out of the service all the officers thus rendered supernumerary. The Military Committee have the subject under consideration, and have directed their chairman to prepare a bill, but have not formally discussed, as yet, the extent or method of reduction. One of the most prominent of the army officers, when recently before the House Military Committee for consultation regarding the reduction of the army, said there was a company of soldiers at Plattsburg, New York. When asked whether they were needed there, he said promptly that they were not. "Then why not order them away, since they are so much needed on the plains?" asked a member of the committee. The answer of the officer was, that if the soldiers were ordered away and the property placed in the hands of a sergeant, the people of the place would find fault and scold about it. It is reported that another general officer of the highest rank recently informed some of the Western members of Congress that in the event of Congress reducing the army to a basis of 25,000 men the troops would be all withdrawn from the frontier, and that the settlers would have to take care of themselves. This species of lobbying on the part of army officers is very distasteful to some of the memmbers of the House Appropriation Committee.—*New York Tribune.*

Mr. Beecher's Romance.

In the Sunday sermon of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Sunday last, he told, incidentally, the following neat story:

Tom was a strapping, healthy boy, with a great appetite. He lived up in the mountains among the charcoal burners until he was nineteen. Then he went down into the valley and hired out to a farmer. Tom was a scullion and a drudge, and at first the farmer hesitated to trust even the hogs to his care. But there was a glimmering of something in him that showed just a little through his uncouthness. After a year or two he became a full farm laborer, a broad-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful fellow, who made himself clumsily useful. Well, about that time the farmer's daughter came home from school. What a revelation she was to Tom. He never knew until then what it was to worship anything, nor how awkward and coarse he was. He would have given all he had, which wasn't much, to learn how to get into a room without hitting the door, or what to do with his hands, or how to sit down right. He began to change his clothes for better ones when he came in from the day's work, and there was about him the dawning of improvement. Finally the great day came. He stood trembling before the farmer's daughter, the hard word was spoken, and she didn't repulse him. I think there is nothing in the life of a man which so rouses and stirs him as love. Tom went to the wrestling matches, and what a vim there was in him. He read, he went to church, he wanted to see how people acted. And when, after a good life, he grew to an old man, and talked in a trembling voice to his grandchildren, he used to say: "O, what a wife she was to me." The world is full of just such instances of blessed influence.

The Fort St. Philip Canal.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* of the tenth says:

The Mississippi valley representatives are making a careful canvass of probabilities on the Fort St. Philip canal project. There is more danger of a reasonable appropriation being antagonized by the jealousy of the other water route interests, which are sure to fail at this session, than there is from any feeling of sectional rivalry as that of the lakes or of New York and other Atlantic coast interests. It is found that, as a rule, the latter are not opposed, even if not actively favoring.

The New York men are likely to aid; so to the East the same is true. There is some fear felt of the Senate committee, but it is understood that Chandler has promised a fair show to any bill coming from the House. The amount estimated by the engineers is $5,000,000, one-fifth of which will be asked for this year.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully has been promoted to colonel of the Twenty-first Regular Infantry, in place of Colonel Granger, retired, and has been ordered to his regiment, in the Department of the Columbia; Lieutenant Colonel Potter, of the Fourth Infantry, has been promoted to colonel of the same regiment, and ordered to the Department of Texas, vice Doubleday, retired; Major Lewis, of the Seventh Infantry, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, vice Sully, promoted, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf; Major Mason, of the Fifteenth Regiment, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Fourth Regiment, in place of Colonel Potter, promoted, and ordered to the Department of the Platte.

West Point Visitors for 1874.

The President has appointed the following board of visitors to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, for 1874: General Charles S. Hamilton, Wisconsin; Commodore C. R. P. Rogers, United States navy; J. Donald Cameron, Esq., Pennsylvania; Rev. A. B. Kendig, Iowa; Hon. Francis Wayland, of Yale College, Connecticut; Hon. O. P. Temple, Tennessee; Hon. Richard P. Ramond, California.

OFFICIAL.

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

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 77.]

An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, a prison for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which shall be securely confined, and employed at labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court martial or military commission in the United States, and sentenced according to law to imprisonment therein.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War shall organize a board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two persons from civil life, who shall adopt a plan for the building of such prison, and who shall frame regulations for the government of the prisoners, in accordance with the provisions of this act. The said commissioners from civil life shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and shall be paid five dollars a day while on duty, and necessary traveling expenses; and the said officers of the army shall, at all times, be subject to removal by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War shall, with said commissioners, semi-annually, and as much oftener as may be deemed expedient, visit said prison for the purposes of examination, inspection, and correction; and they shall inquire into all abuses or neglects of duty on the part of the officers or other persons in charge of the same, and make such changes in the general discipline of the prison as they may hold to be essential.

SEC. 4. That the officers of the prison shall consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, a chaplain, a surgeon, and a clerk, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the army; and a sufficient number of enlisted men shall be detailed by the Secretary of War to act as turnkeys, guards and assistants in the prison.

SEC. 5. That one of the inspectors of the army shall, at least once in three months, visit the prison for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and ascertaining whether the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto are complied with, the officers are competent and faithful, and the convicts properly governed and employed, and at the same time treated with humanity and kindness. And it shall be the duty of the inspector, at once, to make full report thereof to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That before the commandant enters upon the duties of his office he shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, to be approved by him, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all money placed in his hands for the use of the prison and for the faithful discharge of all his duties as commandant. He shall have command of the prison; shall have the charge and employment of the prisoners, and the custody of all the property of the government connected with the prison. He shall receive and pay out all money used for the prison, and shall cause to be kept, in suitable books, complete accounts of all the property, expenses, income, business and concerns of the prison; and shall make full and regular reports thereof to the Secretary of War; and shall, under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of War, employ, for the benefit of the United States, the convicts at such labor and in such trades as may be deemed best for their health and reformation. He shall have power to sell and dispose of any articles manufactured by the convicts, and shall regularly account for the proceeds thereof, and shall give bond and security for the faithful keeping and accounting of all moneys and property coming to his hands as such commandant. He shall take note and make record of the good conduct of the convicts, and shall shorten the daily time of hard labor for those who by their obedience, honesty, industry, or general good conduct, earn such favors; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to remit, in part, the sentences of such convicts, and to give them an honorable restoration to duty in case the same is merited; and in case any convict shall disobey the lawful orders of the officers of the prison, and refuse to comply with the rules and regulations thereof, he may be placed in solitary confinement, and the commandant shall at once report the case to the Secretary of War, who shall direct the inspector to make full examination and report of the matter at the next inspection; but in no case shall any prisoner be subjected to whipping, branding, or the carrying of weights for the purpose of discipline, or for producing penitence; and every prisoner, upon being discharged from prison, shall be furnished with decent clothing.

SEC. 7. That the use of newspapers and books shall not be denied the convicts at times when not employed; and that unofficial visitors shall be admitted to the prison under such restrictions as the board of commissioners may impose. The prisoners shall not be denied the privilege of communicating with their friends by letter, and from receividg like communications from them, all of which shall be subject to the inspection of the commandant, or such officer as he may assign to that duty.

SEC. 8. That the prisoners shall be supplied with ample and clean bedding, and with wholesome and sufficient food, but when in hospital or under discipline their diet shall be prescribed by the proper authority. The prison shall be suitably ventilated, and each prisoner shall have a weekly bath of cold or tepid water, which shall be applied to the whole surface of the body, unless the surgeon shall direct otherwise for the health of the prisoner.

SEC. 9. That no officer of the prison, or other person connected therewith, shall be concerned or interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase or sale made on account of the prison.

SEC. 10. That any officer who shall suffer a convict to escape, or shall in any way consent to his escape, or shall aid him to escape, or in an attempt to escape, shall, upon conviction, be dismissed from the service, and suffer such other punishment as a court martial may inflict.

SEC. 11. That any soldier or other person employed in the prison, who shall suffer a convict to escape, or shall in any way consent to his escape, or shall aid him to escape, or in an attempt to escape, shall, upon conviction by a court martial, be confined therein not less than one year.

SEC. 12. That all prisoners under confinement in said military prison undergoing sentence of courts martial shall be liable to trial and punishment by courts martial under the rules and articles of war for offences committed during the said confinement.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 110.]

An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments under the act of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred and eight, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to distribute to such States as did not, from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, receive the same, their proper quota of arms and military equipments for each year, from eighteen hundred and sixty-two to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the act of Congress approved April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, and the several acts amendatory thereof; provided, that in the organization and equipment of military companies and organizations with said arms, no discrimination shall be made between said companies and organizations on account of race, color or former condition of servitude.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 72.]

An act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July eighteenth, 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 seventh section of the act entitled an act to further prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be the duty of the several collectors of customs and of internal revenue to report within ten days to the district attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be incurred for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within their knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, and which may come to their knowledge from time to time, stating the provisions of the law believed to be violated, and on which a reliance may be had for condemnation or conviction, and such district attorney shall cause the proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines penalties, and forfeitures by law in such case provided, unless, upon inquiry and examination, he shall decide that such proceedings can not probably be sustained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that proceedings should be instituted, in which case he shall report the facts in customs cases to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in internal revenue cases to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for their direction; and for the expenses incurred and services rendered in all such cases the district attorney shall receive and be paid from the treasury such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable upon the certificate of the judge before whom such cases are tried or disposed of; provided, however, that the annual compensation of such district attorney shall not exceed the maximum amount now prescribed by law; and if any collector shall in any case fail to report to the proper district attorney as prescribed in this section, such collector's right to any compensation, benefit, or allowance in such case shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be awarded to such persons as may make complaint and prosecute the same to judgment or conviction.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 75.]

An act providing for the payment to the governmenment of Japan the sum due on account of rents for lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to Japan, 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 State be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the government of Japan, through its resident diplomatic representative in the United States, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, which may be found to be due to the government of Japan by that of the United States, on account of rents for lands or buildings occupied for hospital purposes, jail and courthouse, by the United States in Japan.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of State, through the minister resident at Japan, be, and he is hereby, authorized to rent, furnish, and keep suitable buildings, with grounds appurtenant, in Jeddo, or such other place as he may designate, for a courthouse and jail, at an annual cost not exceeding five thousand dollars; provided, that the period for which the said buildings shall be rented shall be for two years, with renewals for two years as the Secretary of State shall determine.

SEC. 3. That a further sum, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, also appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a suitable law library for the use of said legation in Japan, the selection of such library to be made by the Secretary of State.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 108.]

An act for the relief of Howard F. Moffat.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of master, Howard F. Moffat, now a volunteer officer on the active list of the navy.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 74.]

An act to restore Absalom Kirby as second assistant engineer in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Absalom Kirby to his original position on the active list as a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 87.]

An act to establish a board of local inspectors of steam vessels for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a local board of inspectors designated and appointed for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan, and the inspector of hulls and the inspector of boilers, composing the said board, shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars a year each.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.

A resolution authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

Whereas, The governments of Belgium, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Italy, Holland and Russia have heretofore extended invitations to the International Statistical Congress to hold sessions of the said congress at their respective capitals, and eight different sessions of the said congress have been held in accordance with said official invitations, to the great advancement of the science of national and international statistics in its various departments, and to the uniformity of coinage, weights and measures, and commercial regulations and statistical publications between the different nations; and, whereas, the United States of America are favorable to all measures for promoting the advancement of statistical science, and to all efforts for the social advancement and friendly intercourse of the people of all countries; and, whereas, also, the President of the United States, in his recent annual message to Congress, has submitted to this Congress the consideration of the propriety of extending an invitation to the International Statistical Congress to hold its next (ninth) meeting in the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to tender to the organization commission of the last session of the said congress, recently held at Saint Petersburg, a formal and cordial invitation to hold its next session in the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That if the said invitation shall be accepted by the said statistical congress, the President shall be and he is hereby duly authorized to appoint the usual organization commission, and to take the other preliminary and necessary measures for the meeting of the said body and the holding of its ninth session in this country at such time as may be deemed expedient by the said statistical congress.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 63.]

An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 61.]

An act to extend for four years the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Claims, and the acts relating thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the act entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, and for other purposes," approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same are hereby, extended and continued in force for four years from the tenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners of claims shall not receive any petition for the allowance of any claim or claims unless such petition shall be presented to and filed with them on or before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and all claims not so presented shall be deemed to be barred forever thereafter.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 73.]

An act to regulate the taking of testimony in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no witness shall be compelled to appear or to testify before any commissioner or officer appointed to take testimony under letters rogatory, issued or to be issued from any court in any foreign country, in any suit or proceeding in which the government of such foreign country shall be a party of record or in interest, except for the purpose of answering specific written interrogatories issued with and accompanying such letters rogatory and addressed to such witness; provided, that when counsel for all the parties attend the examination they may consent that questions in addition to those accompanying the letters rogatory may be put to the witness, unless the letters rogatory exclude such additional interrogatories.

SEC. 2. That no witness shall be required, on such examination, or any other under letters rogatory, to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of the State or Territory within which such examination is had, or any other, or any foreign State.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 107.]

An act to provide for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person above the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, or any association of persons severally qualified as above, shall, upon application to the register of the proper land office, have the right to enter, by legal subdivisions, any quantity of vacant coal lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to such individual person, or three hundred and twenty acres to such association, upon payment to the receiver of not less than ten dollars per acre for such lands, where the same shall be situated more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and not less than twenty dollars per acre for such lands as shall be within fifteen miles of such road.

SEC. 2. That any person or association of persons severally qualified as above, who have opened and improved, or shall hereafter open and improve, any coal mine or mines upon the public lands, and shall be in actual possession of the same, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry, under the foregoing provisions, of the mines so opened and improved: provided, that when any association of not less than four persons, severally qualified as in section one of this act, shall have expended not less than five thousand dollars in working and improving any such mine or mines, such association may enter not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, including such mining improvements.

SEC. 3. That all claims under section two of this act must be presented to the register of the proper land district within sixty days after the date of actual possession and the commencement of improvements on the land, by the filing of a declaratory statement therefor: provided, that when the township plat is not on file at the date of such improvement, filing must be made within sixty days from the receipt of such plat at the district office; and provided further, that where the improvements shall have been made prior to the expiration of three months from the passage of this act, sixty days from the expiration of said three months shall be allowed for the filing of a declaratory statement, and no sale under the provisions of this act shall be allowed until the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be held to authorize only one entry by the same person or association of persons under its provisions; and no association of persons any member of which shall have taken the benefit of this act either as an individual or as a member of any other association, shall enter or hold any other lands under the provisions of this act; and no member of any association which shall have taken the benefit of this act shall enter or hold any other lands under its provisions; and all persons claiming under section two hereof shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice, or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

SEC. 5. That in case of conflicting claims upon lands where the improvements shall be hereafter commenced, priority of possession and improvement, followed by proper filing and continued good faith, shall determine the preference right to purchase. And also where improvements have already been made at the date of the passage of this act, division of the land claim may be made by legal subdivisions, to include, as near as may be, the valuable improvements of the respective parties; and Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be and is hereby authorized to issue all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to destroy or impair any rights which may have attached prior to its passage, or to authorize the sale of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver or copper.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 80.]

An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall be conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats or vessels of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the expense of said owner or person in custody thereof; and said company, owners, or masters shall in such cases have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals authorized by this act. Any company, owner, or custodian of such animals who shall knowingly and willfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall, for each and every such failure to comply with the provisions of this act, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; provided, however, that when animals shall be carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 2. That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge.

SEC. 3. That any person or corporation entitled to lien under the first section of this act may enforce the same by a petition filed in the district court of the United States holden within the district where the food, care and custody shall have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides; and said court shall have power to issue all suitable process for the enforcement of such lien by sale or otherwise, and to compel the payment of all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses of proceedings under this act.

SEC. 4. That this act shall not go into effect until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 104.]

An act to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in the national cemeteries of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served during the late war either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention as the graves of those already buried. The production of the honorable discharge of the deceased shall be authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 105.]

An act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy growing condition for ten years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on any quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter section at the expiration of said ten years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; provided, that only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before such register or receiver that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and receiver, and on payment of ten dolars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of at least ten years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within three years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have planted and for not less than ten years have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive the patent for such quarter section of land.

SEC. 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, it shall be proven, after due notice to the party making such entry and claiming to cultivate such timber, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that such person has abandoned or failed to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, said land shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of said fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

SEC. 5. That no land acquired under provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and the receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money.

SEC. 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled: "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

Joint resolution tendering the congratulations of the American people to the people of Spain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of Spain upon their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 109.]

An act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July twenty-eighth, 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 for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 79.]

An act to create a port of delivery at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and to provide for a surveyor of customs thereat.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse, and State of Wisconsin, be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs for said port, who shall perform the duties of such office and receive the compensation of not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum as salary.

Approved March 3, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abraham Hoffnung vs. George G. Wolf & Levi.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 5423.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit—

1. THE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, Bills, Accounts, Notes and other Assets in store No. 170 Canal street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said store.

2. THE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, Bills, Accounts, Notes and other assets in store Nos. 24 and 26 Magazine street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said store.

3. AND THE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, Bills, Accounts, Notes and other Assets in store No. 171 Povdras street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said store.

4. ALL THE GOODS AND MERCHANDISE belonging to defendants, and contained in the Boston Warehouse, on Lafayette street, between Camp and Magazine streets, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

5. ALL THE GOODS AND MERCHANDISE belonging to defendants and contained in my warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

The sale to commence at No. 170 Canal street and to continue from day to day until the entire stock of said store is disposed of, and then to commence at Nos. 24 and 26 Magazine streets and to continue from day to day until the entire stock, etc., of said stores is disposed of, and then to commence at store No. 171 Povdras street and to continue from day to day until the entire stock of said store is disposed of, and then to commence at the Boston Warehouse, and to continue from day to day until all the goods of defendants at said warehouse are disposed of and to end with the sale of defendants' goods contained in my war house, No. 74 St. Ann street.

The goods and merchandise to be sold consist of a large and fine assortment of crockery and glassware and house furnishing goods.

Printed catalogues of the articles to be sold may be had a few days previous to the sale on application to the sheriff's office.

Terms—For the stock of merchandise, bills, accounts, etc., cash on the spot, and for the leases the purchasers to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
fe13 19 25 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

People's Bank vs. C. Tibbier, and Bodet & Gueydan Brothers; Antoine Carriere vs. Bodet & Gueydan Brothers.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 5560 and 5596.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, both to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled causes, and by consent of all parties therein interested, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on TUESDAY, February 24, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE FURNITURE, GOODS AND MOVABLES contained in the premises of defendants, situated at number forty-one Decatur street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Also, THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF THE LEASE of said premises, a copy thereof will be on exhibition at the time and place of sale.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—For the furniture, goods and movables, cash on the spot; and for the lease, the purchaser to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
fe13 19 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Zebulon M. Pike (Jeremiah Simpson, subrogated) vs. Robert Davidson.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 1722.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, March 17, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Ursula (now Coliseum), Prytania, St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, and designated by the numbers seven and eight. Lot number seven measures thirty-one feet eleven inches five lines front on St. Mary street, one hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches one and one half lines in depth on the side adjoining lot number eight, one hundred and eighteen feet six inches seven lines in depth on the opposite side, and thirty-two feet in width in the rear. Lot number eight measures thirty-one feet eleven inches five lines front on St. Mary street, one hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches one and one-half lines in depth on the side adjoining lot number seven, and one hundred and seventeen feet three inches four lines on the opposite side, and thirty-two feet in the rear, as per plan of John Schubert, engineer. Being the same property acquired by purchase from James Fisher, per act passed before Theodore Guyol, notary public, in this city, on the twenty-first day of February, 1855.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
fe13 26 mh17 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

I. W. Arthur & Co. vs. John A. Hall & Co. (John A. Hall and C. C. Snow).

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF of Orleans, No. 23,445.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendants herein, John A. Hall & Co., in and to a certain judgment in favor of John A. Hall, for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, with legal interest from the seventh of March, 1870, until paid, in the suit No. 4127 of the docket of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled "John A. Hall vs. Louisiana National Bank," rendered June 2, 1871, signed June 7, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing five per cent interest per annum from date until final payment. Said purchaser shall have to deduct and pay in cash the printing, sheriff's and clerk's fees, etc., which amount to about one