The Weekly Era.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, '73.

Country Children.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wild wood,
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Bounding and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun bonnets
Frayed at the edges.
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard trees,
Feasting on cherries;
Trampling the blossoms,
Down 'mong the grass,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses.

No grim propriety—
No interdiction;
Free as the birdings
From city restriction.
Coining the purest blood,
Strength'ning each muscle,
Donning health armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle.

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wild wood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's garden beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them.

Clippings.

Young Dumas is said to be as lazy as Bret Harte.

A short pen-holder fatigues the penman soonest.

I think it best not to dispute where there is no probability of convincing.—*Whitefield.*

A Washington belle speaks five different languages, but cannot bake a loaf of bread to save her life.

A girl sixteen years of age has carried the mails over thirty-four miles of Iowa road three times a week all winter.

The *Cherokee Advocate* says that it costs that Indian nation from $10,000 to $20,000 annually to ward off Congressional aggressions.

A New York gentleman has discovered that a new sealskin sacque will effect an instantaneous cure upon his wife when she is troubled with a prolonged fit of mental depression.

The Hanover (N. H.) *Amit* thinks that crops in New England will be much delayed this year, because no honest farmer will cultivate his field with a plough of Oakes Ames's manufacture.

The first mule taken down the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel was brought up the other day, after three years of residence in the bowels of the earth. His spirits were as gay as ever.

The maddest man we have heard of in a long time is one who for the last fifteen years has wound up his clock every night, and only a day or two ago he discovered that it is an eight day clock.

Few people know, and thousands do not know, that by placing a glass fruit jar on a folded towel, thoroughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be poured in boiling hot, with no more danger of breaking than with a tin can.

The first result of a new Sunday law in Lafayette, Indiana, was the arrest of the city editor and five compositors of a morning paper, a milkman, and twenty-four railway hands, and the sextons were notified not to ring the bells.

It is said that the disagreeable clicking noise caused by overreaching in horses will be prevented if the blacksmith, in shoeing, cuts of the toe or crust of the shell of the hoofs on the fore feet instead of the hind feet, as is the frequent practice.

Every day in the week is the Sabbath of some nation. Sunday is observed by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

By a new French law the sale of liquor to drunkards or minors is punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the cost of being drunk and disorderly in public ranges from five francs for a first offense to 750 francs and disfranchisement for two years.

The Chicago *Post* prints this:—The boy who forged his mother's name to a shingle with a piece of chalk, and bought five cents' worth of candy with the bogus order, now languishes and slumbers on all fours at night. The mother got possession of the shingle.

We have had in America a "Dickens Dictionary" and a "Cyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Dickens." In the same direction Mr. W. F. Peacock, of Manchester, England, has in press a "Dickens Concordance," the result, it is said, of five years of work.

Barham (Tom of Ingoldsby) was at a dinner where they were telling about an invention for extracting the ink from parchment and reducing the parchment itself to pure gelatine. "Good," said Barham, "now a man may eat not only his words but his deeds."

A Connecticut paper, speaking of the death of Bulwer and Louis Napoleon, makes the lesson of mortality additionally impressive by pointing to the fact that, "just as these men died, Ephraim Mitchell, the champion clam digger of Bridgeport, also breathed his last."

A man thirty-four years of age lately arrived at St. Paul from Hudson's Bay who had never seen a train of cars, a hotel or any but the most primitive machinery. He had been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and had just got leave of absence to see the world.

The Rev. A. J. Potter, Methodist circuit preacher, out on the Texas frontier, does not rely on the "sword of the Spirit" for defense against the red-skins. He rides a fine horse and carries a Winchester rifle and a six-shooter and cartridge belt, with forty rounds of ammunition.

Here is an advertisement which appears in one of our exchanges, and upon reading which a lady of this city remarked, "this poor fellow has got married!"

"The advertiser will exchange a magnificent carved meerschaum pipe, horsehead, large size, for a good self-rocking cradle."

"I wonder what causes the eyes of young men of the present day to be so weak?" said a young town lady to a country aunt, who was reading the "Pilgrim's Progress" in the smallest type without barneys. "My dear," was the tart response, "the eyes of young men are, in these days, placed in the weakest part."

A young man from Hartford, Connecticut, had, when a small boy, received a favor from a poor mechanic, and going West some years ago prospered, and recently sent the mechanic $3,000 as a substantial testimonial of his gratitude. It is pleasant to know that kindness sometimes pays a large interest on the original investment.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the third Session of the forty-second Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 39.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defense, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and so far as necessary for the residue of the current fiscal year, for the following fortifications and other works of defense, namely:

For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Scammell, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on Dutch island, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on Willett's point, East river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries in New York harbor, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, New York, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For fort opposite Fort Delaware shore, Delaware, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort point, San Francisco harbor, California, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at Lime point, San Francisco harbor, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For batteries in Portsmouth harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Gerrish's island, and Jerry point, fifty thousand dollars.

For battery at Finn's point, Delaware river, New Jersey, forty thousand dollars.

For fort at San Diego, San Diego harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For torpedoes for harbor defenses, for preservation of the same, three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore-stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fair-ways of harbors.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 40.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

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

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty four thousand dollars.

To Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, to reside at the place that the President may select in any one of the States named, as by act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, approved May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That the pay and allowances of said minister president shall hereafter be ten thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

For minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, ten thousand dollars: Provided, that the pay and allowances of said minister resident shall hereafter be ten thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris, Berlin and Saint Petersburg, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, and Spain, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Japan two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of the legations to France, Great Britain, and Germany, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars; and the said assistant secretaries shall hereafter be called second secretaries.

For salary of the secretary of legation (acting also as interpreter) to the legation at China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter of legation in Turkey, three thousand dollars; and the salary thus appropriated shall be paid to an interpreter notwithstanding that he may not be a citizen of the United States, and on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the consul-general at Constantinople shall be also the secretary of legation in Turkey: Provided, That he shall receive compensation only as consul-general.

For charge d'affairs ad interim and diplomatic officers of the United States abroad, forty thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation at Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange, four hundred and nine thousand dollars, as follows:

I.—CONSULATES GENERAL.

Schedule B.—Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris.

II.—CONSULATES.

Schedule B.—Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coatzicook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Gooderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Barcelona, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston, (Canada,) La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Malse, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Port Sarnia, Pesth, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Port Rico,) Saint John's, Canada East,) Santiago, de Cuba, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Tien-Tsin, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, (Canada West,) Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnipeg, (Selkirk settlement, British North America,) and hereafter the salary of the consul at Vienna shall be five thousand dollars.

III.—CONSULATES.

Schedule C.—Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, (Mexico,) Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catherine, Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Stettin, Santerem, Tabasco, Tahiti, Taichauano, Tumbez, Venice, Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) Zanzibar.

For the payment of salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, ten thousand dollars: Provided: That the Secretary of State shall each report to Congress the names of consular officers not citizens of the United States to whom salaries have been paid, and also the circumstances under which they were appointed, and the allowance authorized by section twenty two of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty six, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," to be made to consular officers in certain cases for office rent, may be increased to twenty per centum of the amount of annual compensation subject to the same limitation in said section contained.

To reimburse R. S. Kendall, late consul of the United States at Strasburg, for unavoidable expenses, incurred by the sudden discontinuance of that consulate in consequence of the invasion of France by Germany, one thousand dollars.

IV.—COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.—Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabinilla.

V.—COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.—Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Santo Domingo.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that of Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationery, book cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to furnish seals to consular agents of the United States, the cost of which shall be defrayed out of the sum hereby appropriated.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, four thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in China, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, five thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, in conformity with the third section of the act of May first, eighteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," twenty thousand dollars.

To meet the payment of the instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, sixty six thousand five hundred and eighty four dollars.

For the annual proportion due from the government of the United States of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty five dollars.

United States and British claims commission.

For salaries of secretary, assistant secretary, messenger and watchman, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: Rent, fuel, stationery, books, gas, printing, temporary clerks, and other miscellaneous expenses of similar character, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

United States and Spanish claims commission:

For salaries of commissioner, counsel, secretary, and messenger, eleven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For contingent expenses, three thousand seven hundred and eighty eight dollars.

United States and Mexican claims commission:

For salaries of commissioner, umpire, agent, legal assistant to agent, secretary, two clerks at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two translators at one thousand five hundred dollars each, messenger, and assistant messenger, twenty three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That when any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States shall die in a foreign country in the discharge of his duty, there shall be paid to his widow, if no widow survive him, then to his heirs at law, a sum of money equal to the allowance now made to such officer for the time necessarily occupied in making the transit from his post of duty to his residence in the United States. To meet the expense of this provision, there is hereby appropriated, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy four, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That no consular officer of the United States shall hereafter grant a certificate for goods, wares, or merchandise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate after purchase for shipment.

Approved, February 22, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 41.]

AN ACT to define the limits of the collection district of the Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Louisiana described as follows, to wit, commencing at the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville; thence down the western bank of the Mississippi river to the town of Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension; thence down the Bayou Lafourche, and along its eastern bank to the sea; thence westerly along the coast, including all the islands, bays, and so forth, to the mouth of the Sabine river; thence up the said Sabine river, and along its eastern bank to a point due west from the said town of Plaquemine; and thence to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted and created the collection district of the Teche.

Sec. 2. That the collector of said district shall reside at Brashear, in the parish of Saint Mary, which is hereby made the port of entry of said collection district of the Teche, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of one thousand dollars yearly, said salary to cover all expenses to the United States for housekeeping and storage.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 42.]

AN ACT for the relief of S. P. Jocelyn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the occurrence of a vacancy of the grade of first lieutenant in his regiment, Second Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, twenty first infantry, shall be entitled to promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, with date of commission and relative rank in the army held by him on the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: Provided, That this act grants no back pay or additional pay in any manner whatsoever.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 43.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding a circuit court of the United States in the western district of Missouri," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, which was created by the act of which this act is amendatory, is hereby vested with full and complete jurisdiction to hear, determine, and dispose of, according to the usual course of judicial proceedings, all suits, causes, motions, and other matters which were pending in the late circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri at the time the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and also all other matters which have since arisen that pertain to said suits or causes, and also to make all orders and issue of all processes which said last-named court might have done if it had not ceased to exist; and said circuit court in and for said eastern district of Missouri is hereby vested with jurisdiction and authority to do all and singular that may in the due course of judicial proceedings pertain to any of said suits, causes, or unfinished business, as fully as the said circuit court in and for the districts of Missouri might have done if said act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That the service of process, mesne or final, issued out of said circuit court of the United States in and for the district of Missouri, which service was had after the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and all levies, seizures, and sales made thereunder, also all service, seizures, levies, and sales made under any process which issued as out of said court after the said act took effect, are hereby made valid, and all said processes are to be deemed returnable to said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri as of the return day thereof.

Sec. 3. That either of said United States circuit courts in and for the eastern and in and for the western district of Missouri may order any suit, cause, or other matter pending therein, and commenced prior to the creation of said new court, to be transferred for trial or determination to the other of said circuit courts when, in the opinion of the court, said transfer ought to be made; and the court to which said transfer is made shall have as full authority and jurisdiction over the same from the date the certified transcript of the record thereof is filed as if the same had been originally pending therein.

Sec. 4. That the clerk of said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and his successors in office, shall have the custody of all records, books, papers, and property belonging or in any wise appertaining to said circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri, and, as such custodians and the successors of the clerk of said last-named court, they are hereby invested with the same powers and authority with respect thereto as the clerk thereof had during the existence of said last-named circuit court. Said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri is hereby made the successor of said circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri as to all suits, causes, and unfinished business therein or in any wise pertaining thereto, except as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. That hereafter there shall be two regular stated terms each year of the district court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, commencing on the first Mondays, respectively, of May and November, in lieu of those now fixed by law; and no action, suit, proceeding, or process in said court shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but all of the same not previously disposed of or otherwise provided for by special order of said court shall be deemed returnable to, pending, and triable at the next term of said district court established by this act which may be held after this act takes effect: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the powers heretofore granted for ordering special or adjourned terms of said court, or the powers and duties of the judge of said court in vacation and at chambers.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 44.]

AN ACT to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjudication of claims by the convention with Venezuela of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, pursuant to the terms of said convention, is hereby recognized as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 45.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

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

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and seventy nine dollars and fifty cents: Provided, That the professors of the United States Military Academy whose service at the academy exceeds ten years shall have the pay and allowances of colonel, and all other professors shall have the pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonel; and the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering shall have the pay and allowances of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to the said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy: Provided, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, varnish, stone, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuel, iron, steel, tools, manteis, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of citizen-mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire bricks, and repairs of steam heating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, erasers, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, forty dollars; text books, drawing materials, and stationery for instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan bark for riding hall and gymnasium, three hundred dollars; and for repairing apparatus for same, fifty dollars; for repairing camp stools, tents, and furniture, fifty dollars.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

For department of drawing: For models for free hand drawing for second class, forty five dollars; mounting and framing the same, seventy five dollars; architectural and topographical models for third class, forty dollars; mounting and framing the same, thirty dollars; tar board for mounting models, fifteen dollars; colors, paper, brushes, and pencils, twenty dollars.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet metal, and ores, nine hundred and seventy five dollars, including material for practical instruction in photography; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, two hundred and twenty five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock formations, for daily use in section rooms, one hundred and seventy five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, eight hundred dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty dollars; pay of mechanic, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms, and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; completing repairs and improvements in laboratory, lecture-rooms, and mineralogical rooms, three hundred and ninety five dollars; models and diagrams, one hundred dollars; books of reference, text books, and stationery, for use of instructors, and contingencies, two hundred and fifty dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of mechanics and of solids and fluids, three thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of acoustics and optics, four thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to equip one field observatory, two thousand five hundred dollars; one break circuit chronometer for mural-circle room in the observatory, five hundred dollars; lathe, forge, tools, and equipment of work-shop, seven hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, eight hundred dollars; compensation to mechanic and assistant in charge of apparatus, one thousand dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

For department of practical engineering: For mining material, twenty five dollars; lumber for profiling, twenty five dollars; stationery and drawing material, twenty five dollars; theodolite-transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty five dollars.

For department of Spanish: For text books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of French: For text books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty five dollars.

For department of law and ethics: For text books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That three members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress, whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall be appointed, by the Speaker of the present House of Representatives, members of the board of visitors, at the next annual examination to be held at the Military Academy.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal oil, and candles, for lighting the academy, cadet-barracks, mess-hall, hospital offices, stable, and side-walks, four thousand dollars; water pipes, plumbing and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates, for recitation rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of prisoners, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet-barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of messengers for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture of cadet hospital, one hundred dollars.

For buildings and grounds: For repairing and opening road, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the dam at the foot of Crow's Nest mountain, two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and six cents.

For preparing site and constructing foundation and beginning superstructure for cadet's new hospital, twenty thousand dollars.

For commencing system of sewerage leading from barracks of troops, three thousand dollars.

For remodeling battery Knox, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 46.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, and so long as said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the island lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Sec. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty.

Sec. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to time be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as articles eighteenth to twenty fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty third of said treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the Saint Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land-carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States: And provided further, That the President of the United States may, by proclamation suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article twenty seventh of said treaty: And provided further, That in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory, in the State of Maine, watered by the river Saint John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, that then, and in that case, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for by this section for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy three, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the custom officers of the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 47.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 48.]

AN ACT to change and fix the time of holding the spring terms of the United States' circuit and district courts in the cities of Covington and Paducah, in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the United States circuit and district courts heretofore held in Covington, Kentucky, on the 3rd Monday in April, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in May; and the terms of said courts heretofore held in Paducah, Kentucky, on the third Monday in April, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in April.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 49.]

AN ACT authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the United States navy, subject to the usual examination.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 50.]

AN ACT to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE No. 51.]

AN ACT relating to the circuit and district courts of the United States for