The Advertiser.

LOCAL.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Executions, Replevins, Marriage License, &c. &c. &c. for sale at this Office.

MR. J. S WILLIAMS, who is the authorized Agent in St. Louis for this paper, will attend to making collections and purchases in that City. Office ... Chestnut Street, N. E. cor. 5th.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY FEB. 7. 1867

Authorized Agents for Prince & Co.

GEO. W. HILL & CO., are the authorized Agents in Nemaha County for Geo. A. Prince & Co's celebrated Cabinet Organs, Melodeons, etc. For price, &c. call at the *Advertiser Office.*

POST OFFICE HOURS.

Eastern Mail, daily, except Sunday, Arrives, 2 o'clock, a. m., night, Departs, 11 " p. m., night.
Northern Mail, daily, except Sunday, Arrives, 11 o'clock, p. m., night, Departs, 2 " p. m., night.
Western Mail, tri-weekly, Departs, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Arrives, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Northern and Eastern Mails close at 7, p. m.
Western Mail at 7:45, a. m.
W. W. HACKNEY, P. M.

Col. R. W. Furnas left this city for Washington last Monday.

Corn! Corn!—Cash paid for Corn [18-2m] by WORTHING & WILCOX

Choice lot of Notions just received at RANEY & LEWIS'.

Go to W. H. McCreery's for your Cough Medicine.

R. C. Lett, Land Agent and Auctioneer.

One Leeper & Kiddar Riding Plow for Sale. Enquire at this office.

A New Lot of Books just received for the *Circulating Library* at Marsh & Co's

Canton Clipper Plows for sale at SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.

Pocket Diarys in great variety and Tribune Almanacs at Marsh & Co's.

500 ... Dr... Celebrated Medicine ... THEO. HILL & CO

A ... stock of New Dress Goods ... by RANEY & LEWIS.

St Valentine's Day.—Next Thursday is St. Valentine's Day; remember ... ye young and gay.

VALENTINES in great variety at ... Book Store, ranging in price from ... to $5.00

Wm. H. McCreery has a large ... [illegible]

... RANEY & LEWIS.

... at Marsh & Co's ... paid for all kinds of ... produce.

A superior article of Imperial Tea at Marsh & Co's, and a 'leetle' cheaper than the cheapest. *Try it!*

McCreery keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Paint brushes, etc.

Apples.—To Marsh & Co., we are indebted for a basket of the nicest Apples we ever saw at this time of year. They keep 'em for sale cheap, they do.

The place to get cheap reading is at Marsh & Co's *Circulating Library.*—They receive all New Books as soon as published, and *rent* them at *reasonable rates!*

Pay Up!—Those indebted to the firm of Atkinson & Co.. are requested to settle their indebtedness immediately in cash or Corn! A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Merchant's Union Express Co's Office is now located in the office of T. W. Bedford, who is its Agent.—This Company forward money or packages at lower rates than ever known in this region.

We notice that Atkinson & Co. have completed the ... and commodious ... It is a good ... and well adapted for the purpose for which it is built.

The exhibition of the Siamese Twins, Australian Children and Bearded ..., gave general satisfaction, and ... a snug sum to its proprietors. It ... no humbug

... were the recipients, last ... evening, of a splendid Serenade from the Brownville Brass Band. ... Band is now nearly perfect as was ... by their playing on the evening ... They have the thanks of com... Serenade.

Clothes Line Thieves.—During last ... several articles of Clothing were ... from the clothes lines of some of ... citizens, in the night time. This is ... the first of such petty thieving of ... we have heard, and should be a ... to all against leaving clothes ... over night. The thieves should be apprehended if possible.

The Ladies' Repository, for February, ... magnificent number of this Queen ... Monthlies. It is filled with the ... Prose, Poetry and Editorial ... It has as fine steel Engravings ... be made.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

Public No. 295.

An Act for the Relief of the Trustees and Stewards of the Methodist Church of the Wyandotte Indians

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That for refunding to Jacob White-Crow, John Sarrahass, and others, trustees and stewards of the Wyandotte and Quindaro mission of the Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the destruction of their Church buildings and library, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, to be applied in rebuilding said buildings and enclosing graveyards of the Wyandotte Indians in the State of Kansas, and that the sum be appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 26, 1866.

[Public—No. 294.]

An Act to prescribe the Mode of Settling the Accounts of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall pay into the treasury of the United States all the earnings of his office, over and above the necessary expenses of the same and his own compensation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That his accounts of said earnings and expenses shall be adjusted by the regular auditor of the court, or by a special auditor to be appointed by the court for the purpose, within thirty days after the first day of January and July every year; and the auditor shall immediately report his adjustment to the court, with such exceptions thereto as the clerk shall, within four days after the adjustment reported, take and file with the auditor.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That the court shall pronounce such decree upon said report and exceptions as may seem to it equitable and just; and said decree shall be final, and be binding upon the United States and the clerk. If, upon such account, a balance be found due from the clerk of the United States, the court shall order the payment by the clerk into the treasury, and enforce its order by execution, process of contempt, or otherwise, and, if the clerk refuses to pay the money, shall remove him from office If a balance be found due from the United States to the clerk, the same shall be paid upon presenting to the treasurer a copy of the decree, duly certified.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted That the clerk shall, as in other cases of judgments to which the United States is a party, furnish the solicitor of the treasury a copy of the decree immediately after it is pronounced.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That all other modes of accounting for the earnings of said office are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

Public—No. 293

An Act to fix the Compensation of certain Collectors of Customs, 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 collectors of customs hereinafter named shall, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in lieu of the salaries to which they are now by law respectively entitled, receive the salaries following, to wit: The collectors of the districts of Texas, at Galveston, Saluria, Corpus Christi, and Brazos de Santiago, Texas, each at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars a year in addition to the fees of office; *Provided,* That such compensation shall in no case exceed the sum of twenty five hundred dollars per annum in the aggregate: the collectors of the districts of Beaufort, South Carolina, and Pensacola, Florida each at the rate one thousand dollars a year, the collectors of the district of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and of the districts of Cherrystone, Virginia, Brunswick, Georgia, [Saint] Augustine, Saint Mark's and Apalachicola, Florida, and Teche, Louisiana, five hundred dollars a year each

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, That all that part of the State of Texas and the waters thereof included within the counties of Nueces, Starr, Zapata, Duval, Encinal, Webb, La Salle, McMullen, Live Oak, Bee, Refugio, and San Patricio, shall be a district collection district to be called the district of Corpus Christi, and the town of Corpus Christi shall be appointed to be the port of entry. And Aransas shall be a port of delivery said district.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the town of Indianola shall hereafter be the port of entry for the district of Saluria, in said State instead of La Salle. And all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect on and after the first day of August ...

[illegible]

... the naval officers and the deputy surveyors at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and to each of the custom-house weighers at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco, two thousand dollars per annum, out of the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs: Provided, That the additional compensation of twenty-five per centum, as now provided by law, shall be continued to officers aforesaid at the port of San Francisco.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all blank, books, blanks, and stationary of every kind required by collectors and other officers of the customs, shall, so soon as they can be prepared for delivery, by or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be furnished to them for the use of their respective offices, upon requisition made by them, and the expense of such books, blanks, and stationary shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the fourth section of the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to revive certain provisions of the act entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes,' shall not be construed to increase the per diem allowed to appraisers by the first section of the act of April two, eighteen hundred and forty-four, which it amends

Approved, July 28, 1866.

PUBLIC—No 289

An Act authorizing the Reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain Expenses incurred in repelling Indian Hostilities.

Be it enacted 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, instructed to examine, adjust, and allow the expenditures and liabilities of the Territory of Nebraska, made and incurred in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the pay, equipment, and maintenance of territorial troops in the suppression of Indian hostilities and protection of the lives and property of citizens of the United States exposed to the attacks of the confederated tribes; and the amount so allowed when approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, shall be paid into the territorial treasury by a warrant payable to the order of the governor of that Territory, and shall be in full for all claims in the premises on the part of said Territory on the troops thereof; Provided, That no allowance shall be made for troops beyond the companies called out by the governor of said Territory in that year, and placed under the command of the general commanding the troops of the United States in that Territory, nor shall any rate of pay or expenses of any kind be allowed higher or greater than those allowed by law to like troops regularly enlisted in the service of the United States; and the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 26, 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 288

An Act for the Removal of Causes in certain Cases from State Courts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That if in any suit already commenced, or that may hereafter be commenced in any State court against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought is or shall be a defendant, and if the suit so far as it relates to the alien defendant or to the defendant who is the citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, is or has been instituted or prosecuted for the purpose of restraining or if the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy, so far as it concerns him, without the presence of the other defendants as parties in the cause, then and every such case the alien defendant, or the defendant who is a citizen of a State other than that in which the suit is brought, may, at any time before the trial or final hearing of the cause, file a petition for the removal of the cause as against him into the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and of all pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said cause affecting or concerning him and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein; and it shall be thereupon the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause as against the defendant so applying for its removal; and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process against the defendant who shall have so filed a petition for its removal as above provided. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced; and any injunction granted before the removal of the cause against the defendant applying for its removal shall continue in force until modified or dissolved by the United States court into which the cause shall be removed: and any bond of indemnity or other obligation given by the plaintiff upon the issuing of any attachment, writ of injunction, or other restraining process against the defendant petitioning for the removal of the cause, shall also continue in full force and may be prosecuted by the defendant and made available for his indemnity in case the attachment, injunction, or other restraining process be set aside or dissolved, or judgment be rendered in his favor, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such ... attachment, or restraining process had been granted, and such bond had been originally filed or given in the court to which the cause is removed.—And such removal of the cause, as against the defendant petitioning therefor into the United States court, shall not be deemed to prejudice or take away the right of the plaintiff to proceed at the same time with the suit in the State court as against the other defendants if he shall desire to do so. And the copies of all pleadings filed or entered as aforesaid in the United States court by the defendant applying for the removal of the cause, shall have the same force and effect in every respect and for every purpose as the original pleadings would have had by the laws and practice of the courts of such State if the cause had remained in the State court.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

Public—No 287

An Act to further regulate the Printing of Public Documents and Purchase of Paper for the public Printing

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That hereafter it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing, in place of the report of the executive departments ordered by the act of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to cause to be printed and bound twenty-five hundred copies of the annual reports of the executive departments, with such accompanying documents as the heads of those departments may respectively select, but not to exceed three hundred pages for the use of said departments, respectively.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That whenever papers relating to foreign affairs shall be communicated to Congress, accompanying the annual message of the President, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing to cause to be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two thousand copies for the use of the members of the Senate number, two thousand copies for the use of the members of the Senate, four thousand copies for the use of the House, and two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the State Department, in place of the numbers ordered by the act of June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the publication of the report of the Secretary of the Navy the detailed statement of contracts for supplies and of articles embraced in each class under contract be omitted and in lieu thereof the Secretary of the Navy shall prepare and submit with his report a schedule embracing the officers by classes, indicating such as have been accepted.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to submit to the joint committee on printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will, in his opinion, be required for the execution of the public printing during the coming year. The joint committee on printing shall then fix upon a standard of paper for the different descriptions of constitutional and executive printing, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing, under the direction of the joint committee on printing to advertise in only two newspapers published in each of the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for sealed proposals to furnish the government of the United States with paper, of the quality and in the quantity specified in the advertisements, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish samples of the standard papers adopted by the committee to applicants therefor; the said sealed proposals to be opened before and the award of contract to be made by the joint committee on printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the government: Provided, That the advertisement for sealed proposals for furnishing paper shall designate the minimum portion of each particular quality of paper required for either three month six months, or one year, as the joint committee on printing may determine: but when the minimum portion so specified shall exceed in any case one thousand reams, the advertisement shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more: And provided further, That no proposals shall be considered by the joint committee on printing, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposals are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which they propose to furnish: And provided further, That, in awarding contracts an equitable period of time for filling the same shall be designated and allowed by the joint committee on printing, without whose approval no contract shall be valid: And provided further, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing to include in his annual report to Congress a detailed statement of all proposals made and contracts entered into for the purchase of paper.

Sec 5 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing to compare every lot of paper delivered by any contractor with the standard of quality, and also to see that it is of the weight contracted for, and to refuse to accept any paper from any contractor which does not conform to the standard of quality and is not of the stipulated weight. And in case of difference of opinion between the superintendent of public printing and any contractor for paper with respect to its quality, the matter of difference shall be determined by the joint committee on printing; Provided, That in default of [illegible] ... of the Interior, as the case may be, enter into a new contract with the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the government, amongst those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids or advertise for new proposals, under the regulations before established; and during the interval which may thus be created, he shall, under the direction of the joint committee on printing or of the Secretary of the Interior, as above provided, purchase in open market, at the lowest market price, all such paper necessary for the public service. For any increase of cost to the government in procuring a supply of paper for the use of the government, the contractor or contractors in default and his or their securities shall be charged with and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond by the solicitor of the treasury, in the name of the United States, in the circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defaulting contractor resides; and to enable the solicitor to do so, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing to report to him the default on its being, with a full statement of all the facts in the case: And provided further, that the joint committee on public printing, or, during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to empower the superintendent of public printing to make purchase of paper, in open market, at the lowest price, whenever in their opinion the quantity required is so small, or the want is so immediate, as not to justify advertisement for and award of contract therefor.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That all laws or or parts of laws, joint resolutions, or parts of resolutions, conflicting with the above provisions, be and they are hereby repealed; nor shall the superintendent of public printing any greater number of the reports named, unless otherwise directed by either house of Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

[Public—No. 286]

An Act to prevent the Wearing of the Sheath Knives by American Seamen

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the existing regulation for the government of the navy of the United States, prohibiting the wearing of sheath knives on shipboard is hereby extended and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the master or other officer of any ship or vessel registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, and of the owner or other persons entering into contract for the employment of a seaman or other subordinate upon any such ship or vessel, to inform every person offering to a ship himself of the provisions of this law, and to require his compliance therewith, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each omission, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States of America, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury one half for the benefit of the informer and the other half for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

[Public—No. 279]

An Act to Incorporate the General Hospital of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Joseph Henry, James H Ball, Amos Kendall, Thomas Miller, Richard Wallach, George W. Riggs, Grafton Tyler, Henry D. Cooke, D W Middleton, Chas. Knap, Benjamin B French, James C McGuire, Chas H Nichols, William B Todd, William Gunton, Edward Simms, and Thomas Young, and their successors in office, are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the Directors of the General Hospital of the District of Columbia, and by that name they shall be, and are hereby made capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in court within the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to have and use a common seal, and to alter and amend the same at pleasure; to have purchase receive, possess, and enjoy any estates in lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys and effects, and to sell, demise, and dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem most for the interest of the hospital; Provided, That the annual income from the same held by such corporation shall not exceed in value the sum of twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation and body politic shall have full power to appoint from their own body a president and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the purpose of their creation; and in case of the death, resignation, or refusal to serve of any of their number, the remaining members shall elect and appoint other persons in lieu of those whose places may have been vacated: and the said corporation shall have full power and all the rights of opening and keeping a hospital in the city of Washington, for the care of such sick, wounded, and invalid persons as may place themselves under the care of said corporation, and the property held by said corporation shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes of such hospital.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall also have and enjoy full power and authority to make such by laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary for the general accomplishments of the objects of such hospital; Provided, That they be not inconsistent with the laws in force in the District of Columbia; And provided further, That this act shall be liable to be amended, or repealed at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1866

(Public No. 280.)

An Act in Relation to the District Courts of the United States in the States of California and Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the southern judicial district of the State of California and the western district of Louisiana shall be, and the same are hereby, abolished, and hereafter the said States shall respectively constitute one judicial district, and shall respectively be called the districts of California and Louisiana. The district judge, marshal, and district attorney of the United States for the northern district of California and the eastern district of Louisiana shall respectively possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction in said districts of California and Louisiana as they now possess and exercise in their respective districts.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, and proceedings, civil or criminal, which shall have been commenced, and at the time of the passage of this act shall be pending in the southern district of California or the western district of Louisiana, and all process, orders, judgments, decrees, records, or other papers or proceedings relating thereto or filed therein shall be transferred to the said district of California and Louisiana, which courts shall possess and exercise over such actions, suits, and proceedings, and process, and the process, orders, judgments, decrees, records, and other papers and proceedings so transferred, the same authority and jurisdiction as they would have had if such actions, suits and proceedings had been commenced in said courts; and no indictment, writ, process, recognizance, or other proceeding returnable to or to be heard tried, or considered in the said southern district of California or said western district of Louisiana shall be abated, discontinued, or rendered void by the transfer thereof as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the said southern district of California and the said western district of Louisiana shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, deliver to and deposit with the clerks of the said district courts of California and Louisiana, respectively, all property, books, records, documents, and papers remaining in their respective offices, and the same shall be received and kept by the said last-mentioned clerks, subject to the order and direction of such courts respectively.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That executions may be issued out of the district court of California or the said district court of Louisiana, respectively, to collect any judgment or decree rendered in the said southern district of California or said western district of Louisiana before the passage of this act with the same effect as the same might now be issued out of the court in which such judgment or decree was rendered; and all process which shall have been issued out of said district court for the southern district of California or said western district of Louisiana, and shall have been returned before the passage of this act shall be returned to and filed with the clerks of the proper courts of California and Louisiana respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the United States district judge for the district of Louisiana shall hereafter be four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

Public No. 281

An Act to authorize the Use in Post Offices of Weights of the Denomination of Grains

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to the post offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he shall think expedient postal balances denominated in grams of the metric system; and, until otherwise provided by law, one half ounce avoirdupois shall be deemed and taken for postal purposes as the equivalent of fifteen grams of the metric weights, and so adopted in progression; and the rates of postage shall be applied accordingly.

[Public—No. 282.]

An Act to authorize the Refunding of certain Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That where the license tax imposed upon any wholesale dealer has been calculated upon the amount of such dealer's sales for the previous year, in accordance with the terms of the seventy ninth section of an act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue that the sales made under such license did not equal in amount the sales of such previous year, it shall be lawful for said commissioner to refund to such wholesale dealer so much of the amount paid for such license as may be in excess of the tax chargeable upon the amount of sales actually made under such license during the year for which the same was issued.

Approved, July 27 1866

[Public No. 283.]

An Act amendatory of Section thirteen of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes,' approved June 30. 1864" approved March 3, 1865

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June [illegible]

[Public—No. 284]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Officers employed in the Examination of Imported Merchandise in the District of New York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That in lieu of the appraisers now authorized by law for the appraisement of goods, wares, and merchandise at the port of New York, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for said port one appraiser, who has had experience as an appraiser, or who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation subject to appraisement, and who, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to direct and supervise the examination, inspection, and appraisement according to law, of such goods, wares, and merchandise as the collector may direct, and as is herein after provided for, and to cause to be duly reported to the collector the true value thereof, as required by law: Provided, That the collector shall not, under any circumstances, direct ... one package at least out of every ten packages of goods wares, and merchandise, and a greater number should be, or the appraiser, or any assistant appraiser, deem in necessary: Provided, nevertheless that when from the character and description of the goods, wares, and merchandise, the Secretary of the Treasury may be of the opinion that the examination of a less proportion of packages will amply protect the revenue, he may, by special regulation, direct a less number of packages to be examined. And the appraiser, created by this act, in cases of his necessary or occasional absence, may perform his functions ad interim, by deputy, designated by him in writing, from the assistant appraisers to be appointed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the assistant appraisers now authorized by law for the port of New York, the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding ten assistant appraisers for said port, who have had experience as appraisers or who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation subject to appraisement, and included among the goods, wares, or merchandise, to the examination and appraisement of which they are respectively to be assigned, and who shall be employed in appraising goods, according to law, under the direction and provision of the appraiser; and each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, and merchandise as the appraiser may direct, and truly to report to him the true value thereof, according to law; such report to be subject to revision and correction by the appraiser, and when approved by him to be transmitted to the collector, and to be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of the United States local appraiser of the district of such goods, wares, or merchandise required by law.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That one assistant appraiser to be appointed by virtue of this act, with special reference to the qualifications and duties in this section set forth, shall, in addition to the duties that may be required of him by the appraiser, perform the duties ... act in the place and stead of the special examiner of drugs, medicines, chemicals and so forth, at the port of New York, as provided by the act of June twenty six, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, chapter seventy and one of the assistant appraisers to be appointed by virtue of this act shall be detailed by the appraiser for the department for the examination of merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation, and as far as practicable to make examinations and appraisement of such or any other merchandise as the appraiser may direct, and in all cases truly to report to him the extent of such damage, or the true value of the merchandise appraised, as the case may be, according to law, such report to be subject to the same revision correction, and approval by the appraiser, and for the same purpose, transmitted to the collector.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the clerks now employed in the examination, inspection, appraisement of goods, wares, and merchandise at the port of New York, the Secretary of the treasury may, on the nomination of the appraiser, appoint such number of examiners as said Secretary may in writing determine to be necessary, their compensation to be limited and fixed by him, but not to exceed the rates of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, to aid each of said assistant appraisers in the examination, inspection, and appraisement of goods, wares, and merchandise, according to law; and no person shall be appointed such examiner who is not, at the time of his appointment, practically and thoroughly acquainted with the character, quantity, and value of the article or articles in the examination and appraisement of which he is to be employed; nor shall any such examiner enter upon the discharge of his duties as such, until he shall have taken and subscribed an oath faithfully and diligently to discharge such duties according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also appoint, on the nomination of the appraiser, the clerks, verifiers, packers, and messengers employed in the appraiser's office, or in any of the departments thereof, and shall limit and fix their number and compensation; but their compensation shall not exceed the rates of compensation usually paid for similar service.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the appraiser, the assistant appraisers, examiners, clerks, verifiers, samplers, messengers, or other persons employed in the departments of appraisal, or any of them, to engage or be employed in any commercial or merchantile business or act as agent for any person engaged in such business, during the term of their appointment.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the appraiser who may be appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, and the assistant appraisers shall each receive a compensation of three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the appropriations for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the compensation allowed, respectively, to the appraiser and the assistant appraisers, under the provision of this act, shall be paid to them in monthly payments, and in due proportion for any period less than one month for the time they may actually serve.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and all provisions of existing acts relating to the duties of the appraisers now provided by law, or to any proceedings consequent or dependent upon the action of such appraisers and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be construed to apply to the appraiser and assistant appraisers provided by this act, and shall be continued in full force, and that this act shall take effect on and after the first day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any time, from an increase of importation, or from any other cause, there shall be found upon the floors of the public stores in the city of New York an accumulation of merchandise awaiting appraisement, it shall be the duty of the appraiser, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the assistant appraisers, and others associated with them in this branch of the public business, to devote time beyond the usual business hours, in each day, during daylight to their respective duties, to the end that the business of appraisement may be faithfully and more promptly despatched.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all aids to the revenue or others performing the duties of inspectors of customs in any collection district, shall be paid the same per diem compensation of customs.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 236

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 be, and he is hereby authorized to select a suitable place on some of the public grounds belonging to the government in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for and construct thereon, upon such plan as he may select, a jail of sufficient capacity to provide for not less than three hundred prisoners, with suitable yards, hospitals, and so forth, the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as soon as said site, and the plan of a jail shall be so selected and agreed upon, the said Secretary of the Interior shall employ an architect and have prepared a design for said building, and plans descriptive thereof, with complete specifications of the work required and the materials to be used, and shall publish notice of a public letting of the contract for the building of the same, at least thirty days before letting, in the principal newspapers in New York City Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, which notice shall direct a place where such specifications can be seen, and a time at which the contract is to be let; and the said Secretary shall let said contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor therefor shall enter into sufficient bond for the faithful completion of the said construct to the approval of the Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary shall pay to the contractor or contractors instalments on the contract price as the work progresses, to be certified to by the architect having the direction thereof, but twenty per centum of the estimates shall be retained until the completion of the contract.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of said Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to sell at public sale, on proper notice thereof, the materials of the old jail, now located in Judiciary Square, and proceeds thereof to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for a part of the cost of said jail, it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the city of Washington, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the time of the completion of said jail, the sum of seventy thousand dollars. And it shall be the like duty of the proper authorities of the city of Georgetown, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States, at or before the completion of said jail, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. And it shall be the like duty of the proper authorities of the county of Washington or said District, and they are hereby required, to raise, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the treasury of the United States at or before the period aforesaid, the sum of ten thousand dollars, which said several sums shall be deemed the fair proportion of the cost of said jail of each of said cities and said county of Washington; and the said cities and county authorities, respectively, are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy upon the taxable property of said cities and said county of Washington a tax sufficient to raise the amount [illegible]

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon the default of payment of the sums aforesaid into the treasury of the United States at the time before stated, made by either of said cities or by said county of Washington, the said Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a collector for any such delinquent city or county as shall have failed to make its payments as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of said collector to proceed with the collection of the taxes as aforesaid, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: or if either of said cities or said county of Washington shall neglect, fail, or refuse to assess such tax, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to make such levy and proceed to its collection as aforesaid.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

[Public No. 239]

An Act to incorporate "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union" of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That H. A. Hall, W. C. Porter, Will A. Short, James Cross, J. H. Nightengale, D. S. Curtiss, L. Edwin Dudley, G. W. Van Buren, Wm. S. Morse, Lawrence Wilson, Wm. L. Bramhall, F. E Drake, B. P. Cutter, W. H. H. Bates, H. N. Rothery, S. G. Merrill, Chas. A. Apple, O. A. Lukenbaugh, J. S. Fairman, John H. Simpson, George W. De Costa, L. J. Bryant, J. H. Gray, Lyman S. Emery, and A. I. Bennett, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of the City of Washington, D. C.," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and exercise the powers, rights, and privilliges incident to such corporations.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of acquiring, receiving, having, and conveying real and personal estate, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in value; which estate shall never be divided among the members of the corporation but shall descend to their successors for the promotion of the interests and general welfare of the soldiers and sailors of this corporation, who have served in the Union army or navy during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the relief and protection of their widows and orphans.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall have power to alter and amend its constitution and by-laws: Provided, That they do not conflict with the laws of the United States, or the laws of the corporation of the city of Washington, D. C.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall not exercise banking privileges, or issue or put in circulation any bank note, paper, token scrip, or device, to be used as currency.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal this act at any time.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 242.

An Act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the "California and Oregon Railroad Company," organized under an act of the State of California, to protect certain parties in and to a railroad survey, "to connect Portland, in Oregon, with Marysville, in California," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such company organized under the laws of Oregon as the legislature of said State shall be hereafter designate, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, finish, and maintain a railroad and telegraph line between the city of Portland, in Oregon, and the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, in the manner following to wit: The said California and Oregon Railroad Company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph within the State of California beginning at some point (to be selected by said company) on the Central Pacific Railroad in the Sacramento valley, in the State of California, and running thence northerly, through the Sacramento and Shasta valleys, to the northern boundary of the State of California; and the said Oregon company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph line within the State of Oregon, beginning at the city of Portland, in Oregon, and running thence southerly through the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys to the southern boundary of Oregon, where the same shall connect with the part aforesaid to be made by the first-named company: Provided, That the company completing its respective part of the said railroad and telegraph from either of the termini herein named to the line between California and Oregon before the other company shall have likewise arrived at the same line, shall have the right, and the said company is hereby authorized, to continue in constructing the same beyond the line aforesaid, with the consent of the State in which the unfinished part may lie, upon the terms mentioned in this act, until the said parts shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and telegraph shall be completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the said companies, their successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores over the line of said railroad, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, (ten on each side) of said railroad line; and when any of said alternate sections or part of sections shall be found to have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-emption, or otherwise disposed of, other lands, designated as aforesaid, shall be selected by said companies in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, nearest to and not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said first-named alternate sections; and as soon as the said companies, or either of them, shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a map the survey of said railroad, or any portion thereof, not less than sixty continuous miles from either terminus, the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw from sale public lands herein granted on each side of said railroad, so far as located and within the limits before specified. The lands herein granted shall be applied to the building of said road within the States, respectively, wherein they are situated. And the sections and parts of sections of land which shall remain in the United States within the limits of the aforesaid grant shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold: Provided, bona fide and actual settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the price fixed for said lands at the date of such settlement, improvement, and occupation: And provided, also, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead act, who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the limits of said grant, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres of the land so reserved by the United States, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said companies for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line; and the right, power, and authority are hereby given to said companies to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, water, and other materials for the construction thereof. Said right of way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water stations, or any other structures required in the construction and operating of said road.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whatever the said companies, or either of them, shall have twenty or more consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line ready for the service contemplated by this act, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners, whose compensation shall be paid by said company, to examine the same, and if it shall appear that twenty consecutive miles of railroad and telegraph shall have been completed and equiped in all respects as required by this act, the said commissioners shall so report under oath to the President of the United States, and thereupon patents shall issue to said companies, or either of them, as the case may be, for the lands hereinbefore granted, to the extent of and coterminous with the completed section of said railroad and telegraph line as aforesaid; and from time to time, whenever twenty or more consecutive miles of the said road and telegraph shall be completed and equiped as aforesaid, patents shall in like manner issue upon the report of the said commissioners, and so on until the entire railroad and telegraph authorized by this act shall have been constructed, and the patents of the lands herein granted shall have been issued.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that the said companies shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and shall at all times transport the mails upon said railroad, and transmit despatches by said telegraph line for the government of the United States, when required so to by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of said railroad and telegraph therefor at fair and [illegible] upon the transportation of the property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said road at the cost, charge, and expenses of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the government of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said companies shall file their assent to this act in the Department of the Interior within one year after the passage hereof, and shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years, and at least twenty miles in each year thereafter, and the whole on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the said railroad shall be of the same guage as the "Central Pacific Railroad" of California, and be connected therewith.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said companies named in the act are hereby required to operate and use the portions or parts of said railroad and telegraph mentioned in section one of this for all purposes of transportation, travel, and communication, so far as the government and public are concerned, as one connected and continuous line; and in such operation and use to afford and secure to each other equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time and transportation, without any discrimination whatever, on pain of forfeiting the full amount of damage sustained on account of such discrimination, to be sued for and recovered in any court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in case the said companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions required, namely, by not filing their assent thereto as provided in section six of this act, or by not completing the same as provided in said section, this act shall be null and void, and all the lands not conveyed by patent to said company or companies, as the case may be, at the date of any such failure, shall revert to the United States. And in case the said road and telegraph line shall not be kept in repair and fit for use, after the same shall have been completed, Congress may pass an act to put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the United States, to repay all expenditures caused by the default and neglect of said companies or either of them, as the case may be, or may fix pecuniary responsibility, not exceeding the value of the lands granted by this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said "California and Oregon Railroad Company" and the said "Oregon Company" shall be governed by the provisions of the general railroad and telegraph laws of their respective States, as to the construction and management of the said railroad and telegraph line hereinbefore authorized, in all matters not provided for in this act. Wherever the word "company" or "companies" is used in this act it shall be construed to embrace the words "their associates, successors, and assigns," the same as if the words had been inserted, or thereto annexed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, so much of the timber thereon as shall be required to construct said road over such mineral land is hereby granted to said companies: Provided, That the term "mineral lands" shall not include lands containing coal and iron.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said companies named in this act shall obtain the consent of the legislatures of their respective States, and be governed by the statutory regulations thereof in all matters, pertaining to the right of way, wherever the said road and telegraph line shall not pass over or through the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said California and Oregon railroad companies, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

(Public No. 243.)

An act to change the Place of holding Court in the Northern District of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the district court for the northern district of Georgia shall hereafter be held at Atlanta, instead of Marietta; and the clerk of said northern district is hereby required to remove all the books, papers and records belonging to his office from Marrietta to Atlanta.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process made returnable to the court heretofore held at Marrietta shall be taken and considered returnable to the court at Atlanta.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

(Public No. 244)

An Act granting to A. Sutro the Right of Way and granting other Privileges to aid in the Construction of a Draining and Exploring Tunnel to the Comstock Lode, in the State of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That, for the purpose of the construction of a deep draining and exploring tunnel to and beyond the "Comstock lode," so called, in the State of Nevada, the right of way is hereby granted to A. Sutro, his heirs and assigns, to run, construct, and excavate a mining, draining, and exploring tunnel; also to sink mining, working, or air shafts along the line or course of said tunnel, and connecting with the same at any point which may hereafter be selected by the grantee herein, his heirs or assigns. The said tunnel shall be at least eight feet high and eight feet wide, and shall commence at some point to be selected by the grantee herein, his heirs or assigns, at the hills near Carson River, and within the boundaries of Lyon County, and extending from said initial point in a westerly direction seven miles, more or less, to and beyond said Comstock lode; and the said right of way shall extend northerly on the course of said lode, either within the same, or east or west of the same; and also on or along any other lode which may be discovered or developed by the said tunnel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right is hereby granted to the said A. Sutro, his heirs and assigns, to purchase, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, a sufficient amount of public land near the mouth of said tunnel for the use of the same, not exceeding two sections, and such land shall not be mineral land or in the bona fide possession of other persons who claim under any law of Congress at the time of the passage of this act, and all minerals existing or which shall be discovered therein are excepted from this grant, that upon filing a plat of said land the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw the same from sale, and upon payment for the same a patent shall issue. And the said A. Sutro, his heirs and assigns, are hereby granted the right to purchase, at five dollars per acre, such mineral veins and lodes within two thousand feet on each side of said tunnel as shall be cut, discovered, or developed by running and constructing the same, through its entire extent, with all the dips, and angles of such lodes, subject, however, to the provisions of this act, and to such legislation as Congress may hereafter provide; Provided, That the Comstock lode, with its dips, spurs, and angles, is excepted from this grant, and all other lodes, with their dips, spurs, and angles, located within the said two thousand feet, and which are or may be, at the passage of this act, in the actual bona fide possession of other persons, are hereby excepted from such grant. And the lodes herein excepted, other than the Comstock lode, shall be withheld from sale by the United States; and if such lodes shall be abandoned or not worked, possessed, and held in conformity to existing mining rules, or such regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the legislature of Nevada, they shall become subject to such right of purchase by the grantee herein, his heirs or assigns.

Sec. 3, And be it further enacted, That all persons, companies, or corporations owning claims or mines on said Comstock lode or any other lode drained, benefited, or developed by said tunnel, shall hold their claims subject to the condition, (which shall be expressed in any grant they may hereafter obtain from the United States,) that they shall contribute and pay to the owners of said tunnel the same rate of charges for drainage or other benefits derived from said tunnel or its help, as have been, or may hereafter be, named in agreement between such owners and the companies representing a majority of the estimated value of said Comstock lode at the time of the passage of this act.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

Public—No 245

An Act to regulate the Times and Manner of holding Elections for Senators in Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in Congress, in the place of such senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly, by a viva voce of each member present, name one person for senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian, of the day following [illegible] gress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house, shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever, on the meeting of the legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the senate of the United States, said legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor of the State from which any senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the secretary of state of the State.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

Public No. 246.

An Act to authorize the construction of certain Bridges, and to establish them as Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, having authority from the State of Illinois and Missouri for such purpose, to build a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Illinois, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that when constructed all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: Provided, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: And provided also, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: And provided also, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route; upon which also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops and the munitions of war for the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy

(Continued.)

A NEW ENTERPRISE! Marsh & Co's Circulating Library! All kinds of Books to Rent by the week!