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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

U. S. LAWS—Continued from 1st page.

Tenth street, occupied as the Surgeon-General's Office, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel for warming the entire building and for operating the ventilating-fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing, and other incidental expenses, eight thousand dollars.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster General (two hundred and fifty dollars) and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five th usand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no Assistant Secretary and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; two messengers; and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For official postage-stamps for the Secretary's office and the Bureaus of the Navy Department, twenty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.—Chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous, items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent (two hundred and fifty dollars) and for five watchmen and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, eight of whom may be paid two hundred dollars additional if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; six clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; three copyists; three messengers; two assistant messengers; and six laborers in his office; in all, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty dollars

For secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For one captain of the watch, one thousand two hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, advertising, telegraphing, and miscellaneous items, including new books and books to complete broken sets, and cases and maps for library, seventeen thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distribut- official documents, including salary of superintendent, five thousand dollars.

For rent and fitting up of additional rooms for the use of the Pension Office, and for the Bureau of Education, sixteen thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Department building, including painting of iron fence, exterior of windows, doors, and south wing of the building, painting and kalsomining, and repairs to the roof, plumbing and gas-fitting twenty thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, assistant engineer, and repairs of the heating apparatus, twenty thousand dollars.

For official postage-stamps for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

For the office of Secretary, eighteen thousand dollars; for the General Land Office, forty-one thousand dollars; for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ten thousand dollars; for the Patent Office, twenty thousand dollars; for the Pension Office, twenty-five thousand dollars; and for the National Museum in the Smithsonian Institution, one thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.—For Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four; twenty-three clerks of class three; forty clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers; three assistant messengers; seven laborers; and two packers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for additional clerks, on account of military-bounty lands, namely: For principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; four clerks of class two; thirty-five clerks of class one; and two laborers; in all, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

For diagrams, stationery, parchment-paper, for land-patents, furniture and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, advertising, and telegraphing, thirty thousand dollars.

INDIAN OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; one stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; thirteen clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; eight hundred and forty dollars; and one watchman; in all, eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent, namely: Stationery, two thousand dollars; cases for library, five hundred dollars; library one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; cases for official records, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; telegraphing and expressage, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of insormation, eleven thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; office furniture, two hundred and fifty dollars; contingencies, one thousand and sixty dollars; in all, seventeen thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.—For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Colorado, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of California, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Idaho, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Montana, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For recorder of land-titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars; three Assistant Postmasters General, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; topographer of the Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of dead-letters, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of postal stamps, two thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of Post-Office building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars; chief clerk to the Postmaster General, two thousand two hundred dollars; one chief clerk to each Assistant Postmaster General, two thousand dollars each; one chief clerk in money-order office, two thousand dollars; one chief clerk in office of superintendent of foreign mails, two thousand dollars; superintendent of blank-agency, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of blank-agency, one thousand six hundred dollars; four assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two assistants, at nine hundred dollars each; fourteen clerks of class four; sixty-three clerks of class three; fifty clerks of class two; seventy-one clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger of the Postmaster-General, nine hundred dollars; one messenger to each Assistant Postmaster-General, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; four assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; and nine watchmen and twenty-five laborers, one engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; one assistant carpenter one thousand dollars; one fireman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one fireman and steam-fitter, at nine hundred dollars; three female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for temporary clerks, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, four hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department: For stationery, nine thousand dollars; fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand five hundred dollars; plumbing and gas fixtures, three thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand dollars; painting, two thousand dollars; carpets, three thousand dollars; furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars; keeping of horses, and repair of carriage, wagons, and harness, one thousand two hundred dollars; hardware, eight hundred dollars; for rent of house numbered nine hundred and fifteen, E. street, north-west, four thousand two hundred dollars miscellaneous items, seven thousand five hundred dollars; making, in all, forty-nine thousand one hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens, and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; microscopist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen; and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For postage on seeds, reports, circulars, and letters, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For collecting agricultural statistics, and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any person receiving at the same other compensation as an officer or employee of the Department.

For purchase of new and valuable seeds and plants for distribution, sixty thousand dollars; and of this sum five thousand dollars shall be for purchase and distribution of cotton-seed; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

For completing library-cases, cases for museum, repairs of building, heating-apparatus, furniture, water and gas pipes, new furniture, carpets, and matting, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to greenhouse, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, eight thousand dollars.

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight charges, two thousand dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; for lights, six hundred dollars; for subsistence and care of horses, and repair of harness and carriage, one thousand five hundred dollars; for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, five hundred dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, ndmely, for advertising telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, and expenses in attending fairs, and care of stationery, four thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, two thousand dollars.

For chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemical division, ore thousand dollars.

For materials for the use of the microscopist, three hundred dollars.

For entomological works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for botanical works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, two hundred and fifty dollars; for current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; and for completion of sets, two hundred and fifty dollars; in all; one thousand five hundred dollars.

JUDICIAL.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate or retired justices, ten thousand dollars each; in all, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

For nine circuit judges, to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, including the salaries, of tho retired judges of the eastern district of Texas, eastern district of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and of the district of Delaware, one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the four associate judges twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; the chief clerk, three thousand dollars; and assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and messenger thereof; in all, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars; for reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the ninth volume of the Reports of the Court of Claims, to be paid on the order of the court one thousand dollars.

For new cases for the files in the clerk's office, desks, and repairing old desks and tables there, and in the court room, one thousand dollars.

To pay judgments of the Court of Claims, one million dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor-General, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three Assistant Attorneys-General, at five thousand dollars each; one Assistant Attorney-General of Post Office Department, four thousand dollars; solicitor of internal revenue, five thousand dollars; naval solicitor and judge advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; six clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, two assistant messengers; two laborers; and two watchmen; in all, eighty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: For furniture and repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; for care and subsistence of horses, one thousand four hundred dollars; repairs eo carriages and harness six hundred dollars; for law and miscellaneous books for the library of the Department, three thousand dollars; for the same for the office of the solicitor of the treasury, one thousand dollars; for stationery, two thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous expenditure, such as telegraphing, fuel, lights, and other necessaries, six thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars. And the Attorney General shall hereafter annually report to Congress, in detail, the items, amounts, and causes of expenditure of the contingent expenses of this Department.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four: two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two, two clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-seven thousand and sixty dollars.

For rent of the portion (four floors) of the building occupied by the Department of Justice, fourteen thousand dollars.

For official postage stamps for the Department of Justice, ten thousand dollars.

That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and of the heads of the respective Bureaus therein, in the interests of the public service, to require of all clerks of class one and above, and of chiefs of divisions, such hours of labor as may be deemed necessary for the proper dispatch of the public business, not exceeding, however, the the time for which said Departments are by law required to be open for business, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. That every clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district, or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant: *Provided*, That in the southern district of New York said officers may reside within twenty miles of their districts.

Sec. 3. That no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of district attorneys as now allowed by law for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees.

Sec. 4. That the act entitled "An act limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the preparation, issue, and re-issue of certain securities of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and all other acts and parts of acts making permanent appropriations for the expenses of the national loan, except the second section of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," are hereby repealed, this repeal to take place on the first day at July next; and hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually submit to Congress detailed estimates of appropriations required for said expenses; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the national loan, for the following clerical and other employees, to wit:

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Two principal clerks, at two thousand eight hundred dollars each; two assistant clerks, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; fourteen clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three: six clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; forty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; eight messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; twenty one assistant messengers and laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and twenty-two laborers, at not exceeding two dollars and twenty-five cents per day; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

In the Office of the Treasurer:—Seventeen clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; one hundred and forty-five counters and copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; nine messengers; and twenty-six assistant messengers and laborers; making, in all, the sum of two hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

In the Office of the Register of the Treasury: Five chiefs of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one hundred counters and copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; eight messengers; six assistant messengers and laborers; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

In the Office of the First Auditor of the Treasury: Four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; and two clerks of class one; making, in all, the sum of eighteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of Printing and Engraving: Chief of the Bureau, five thousand dollars; for payment of employees at a per diem to be paid for the time actually employed, viz: Two assistants, at eight dollars per day; five copyists, at not more than two dollars and ninety cents per day; and six messengers or laborers, at two dollars per day; thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For labor, (by the day or piece or contract,) including labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring, plate printing, and other specialities necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work, and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, eleven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For paper for notes, bonds, and other securities, including mill-expenses, boxing, transportation, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For materials other than paper required in the work of engraving and printing, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For purchase of engravers' tools, dies, rolls, and plates, and for machinery, and repairs of same, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, guished and unfinished, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That from and first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained upon the Books of the Treasury for two fiscal years to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury: *Provided*, That this provision shall not appy to permanent specific appropriations, appropriations for rivers and harbors, light-houses, fortifications, public buildings, or the pay of the navy and marine corps; but the appropriations named in this proviso shall continue available until otherwise ordered by Congress, and this provision shall not apply to any unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for expenses that may be incurred under articles one to nine of the treaty with the treaty with Great Britaid concluded May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which balance the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, authorized to be expended to enable the President to fulfill the stipulations contained in the twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth articles of said treaty: *And provided further*, That this section shall not operate to prevent the fulfillment of contracts existing at the date of the passage of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the beginning of each session, report to Congress, with his annual estimates, any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be re-appropriated.

Approved, June 20, 1874.

AN ACT in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah.

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

That it shall be the duty of the United States marshal of the Territory of Utah, in person or by deputy, to attend all sessions of the supreme and district courts in said Territory, and to serve and execute all process and writs issued out of, and all orders, judgments, and decrees made by, said courts, or by any judge thereof, unless said court or judge shall otherwise order in any particular case. All process, writs, or other papers left with said marshal, or either of his deputies, shall be served without delay, and in the order in which they are received, upon payment or tender of his legal fees therefor; and it shall be unlawful for said marshal to demand or receive mileage for any greater distance than the actual distance by the usual routes from the place of service or execution of process, writ, or other paper, to the place of return of the same, except that when it shall be necessary to convey any person arrested by legal authority out of the county in which he is arrested, said marshal shall be entitled to mileage for the whole distance necessarily traveled in delivering the person so arrested before the court or officer ordering such arrest. Said marshal is herebs authorized to appoint as many deputies as may be necessary, each hf whom shal have authority, in the name of said marshal, to perform any act with like effect and in like manner as said marshal; and the marshal shall be liable for all official acts of such deputies, as if done by himself. Such appointment shall not be complete until he shall give bond to said marshal, with sureties, to be by him approved, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe the same oath prescribed by law to be taken by said marshal, and said appointment, bond and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said Territory. In actions brought against said marshal for the misfeasance or non-feasance of any deputy it shall be lawful for the plaintiff at his option, to join the said deputy and the sureties on his bond with said marshal and his sureties. Any process either civil or criminal returnable to the supreme or district courts, may be served in any county, by the sheriff thereof or his legal deputy, and they may also serve any other process which may be authorized by act of the territorial legislature.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in said Territory in person or by an assistant, to atten all the courts of record having jurisdiction of offenses as well under the laws of said Territors as of the United States, and perform the duties of prosecuting officer in all criminal cases arising in said courts, and he is hereby authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be necessary, each of whom shall subscribe the same oath as is prescribed by law for said United States Attorney, and the said appointment and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said Territory; The United States attorney shall be entitled to the same fees for services rendered by said assistants as he would be entitled to for the same services if rendered by himself. The Territorial legislature may provide for the election of a prosecuting attorney in the any county; and such attorney, if authorized so to do by such legislature may commence prosecutions for offenses under the laws of the territory within such county, and it such prosecution is errried to the district court by recognizance or appeal, or otherwise may aid in conducting the prosecution in such court. And the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the territorial legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory.

Sec. 3. That there shall be held in each year two terms of the supreme court of said Territory, and four terms of each district court, at such times as the governor of the Territory may by proclamation fix. The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings in chancery, and in all actions at law in which the sum or value of the thing in controversy shall be three hundred dollars or upward, and in all controversies where the title, possession, or boundaries of land, or mines or mining claims shall be in dispute, whatever their value, except in actions for forcible entry or forcible and unlawful detainer; and they shall have jurisdiction in suits for divorce. Probate courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the estates of decedents, and and in matters of guardianship and rther like matters; but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery, or criminal jurisdiction whatever; they shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes concurrently with the district courts; but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a probate court shall be entitled after appearance and before plead or answer, to have said suit removed to the district court having jurisdiction, when said suit shall proceed in like manner as it originally commenced in said district court. Nothing in this sact shall be construed to impair the authority of the probate courts to enter land in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants of towns in the various counties of the Territory of Utah, according to the provisions of "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon public lands," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands,'" approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: or to discharge the duties assigned to to the probate judges by an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah entitled "An act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust aeising under an act of Congress entitled 'An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands.'" All judgments and decrees heretofore rendered by the probate courts which have been executed, and the time to appeal from which has by the existing laws of said Territory expired, are hereby validated and confirmed. The jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon justices of the peace by the organic act of said Territory is extended to all cases where the debt or sum claimed shall be less than three hundred dollars. From all final judgments of justices of the peace an appeal shall be allowed to the district courts of their respective districts, in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of said Territory for appeals to the probate courts; and prom the judgments of the probate courts an appeal shall lie to the district court of the district embracing the county in which such probate court is held in such cases and in such manner as the supreme court of said Territory may, by general rules framed for that purpose, specify and designate, and such appeal shall vacate the judgment appealed from, and the case shall be tried de novo in the appellate court. Appeals may be taken from both justices' and probate courts to the district court of their respective districts in cases where judgments have been heretofore rendered and remain unexecuted; but this provision shall not enlarge the time for taking an appeal beyond the periods now allowed by the existing laws of said Territory for taking appeals. A writ of rror trom the Supreme Court of the United States to the supreme court of the Territory shall lie in criminal cases, where the accused shall have been sentenced to capital punishment or convicted of bigamy or polygamy. Whenever the condition of the business in the district court of any district is such that the judge of the district is unable to do the same, he may reqpest the judge of either of the other districts to assist him, and, upon such request made, the judge so requested may hold the whole or part of any term, or any branch thereof, and his acts as judge shall be of equal force as if he were duly assigned to hold the courts in such district.

Sec. 4. That within sixty days after the passage of this act, and in the month of January annually thereafter, the clerk of the district court in each judicial district, and the judge of probate of the county in which the district court is nevt to be held, shall prepare a jury-list from which grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, to serve in the district courts, of such district, until a new list shall be made as herein provided. Said clerk and probate judge shall alternately select the name of a male citizen, of the United States who has resided in the district for the period of six months next preceding, and who can read and write in the English language; and, as selected the name and residence of each shall be entered upon the list, until the same shall contain two hundred names, when the same shall be duly certified by such clerk and probate judge; and the same shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such district court, and a duplicate copy shall be made and certified by such officers, and filed in the office of said probate judge. Whenever a grand or petit jury is to be drawn to serve at any term of a district court, the judge of such district shall give public notice of the time and place of the drawing of such jury, which shall be at least twelve days before the commencement of such term; and on the day and at the place thus fixed, the judge of such district shall hold an open session of his court, and shall preside at the drawing of such jury; and the clerk of such court shall write the name of each person on the jury lists returned and filed in his office upon a separate slip of paper, as nearly as practicable of the same size and form; and all such slips shall, by the clerk in open court, be placed in a covered box and thoroughly mixed and mingled; and thereupon the United States marshal or his deputy, shall proceed to fairly draw by lot from said box such number of names as may have previously been directed by ssaid judge; and if both a grand and petit jury are to be drawn, the grand jury shall be drawn first; and when the drawing shall have been concluded, the clerk of the district court shall issue a venire to the marshal or his deputy, directing him to summon the persons so drawn, and the same shall be duly served on each of the persons so drawn at least seven days before the commencement of the term at which they are to serve; and the jurors so drawn and summoned shall constitute the regular grand and petit juries for the term for all cases. And the names thus drawn from the box by the clerk shall not be returned to or again placed in said box until a new jury list shall be made. If during any term of the district court any additional grand or petit jurors shall be necessary, the same shall be drawn from said box by the United States marshal in open court; but if the attendance of those drawn cannot be obtained in a reasonable time, other names may be drawn in the same manner. Each party whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed three peremptory challenges except in capital cases where the prosecution and the defense shall each be allowed eighteen challenges, in criminal cases, the court, and not the jury, shall pronounce the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law. The grand jury must inquire into the case of every person imprisoned within the district on a criminal charge and not indicted; into the condition and management of the public prisons within the district; and into the willful corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every discription within the district; and they are also entitled to free access at all reasonable times, to the public prisons, and to the examination, without charge of all public records within the district.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed by the governors of said Territory one or more notaries public for each organized county whose term of office shall be two years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah entitled "An act concerning notaries public" approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby approved except the first section thereof, which is hereby disapproved: *Provided*, That wherever, in said act, the words "probate judge" or "clerk of the probate court" are used, the words "secretary of the Territory" shall be substituted.

Sec 7 That the supreme court of said Territory is hereby authorized to appoint commissioners of said court, who shall have and exercise all the duties of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and to take acknowledgments of bail; and in addition, they shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by justices of the peace in said Territory.

Sec. 7. That the act of the territorial legislature of the Territory of Utah entitlee "An act in relation to marshals and attorneys," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and all laws of said Territory inconsistent with provisions of this act, are hereby disapproged. The act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is extended over and shall apply to the fees of like officers in said Territory of Utah. But the district attorney shall not by fees and salary together receive more than thirty-five hundred dollars per year; and all fees or moneys received by hlm above said amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 23, 1874.

A GENTLE HINT.—This is how they do it in Alabama: Large posters are put up along the roads so that he who runs may read. The picture of a coffin heads the sheet, then comes the following pleasing announcement:

"The invisible monarch rules in Sumter, and watches the doings of his people from a little star above you. All niggers, white and black, will take warning from the fate of Billings and Ivey. They were killed by unknown hands, which will never be known. Those hands will destroy again. Colored men who want to live in peace and be protected can do it by inquiring where they can sign the white man's constitution. 'Inquire,' and our monarch will send a man to you who will have the 'roll.' Never vote the Radical ticket again. Sign, and live. Refuse, and die. Signed at the spirit land, at the hour of death, and by the graves of the dead.

V. V. V. V."

We desire to say that if Uncle Sam can get his hands on this "invisible monarch" it will be his duty to make him wish he had remained in the spirit land.

When a Tennesee husband will horsewhip his wife for washing potatoes in his Sunday plug hat, it is time to inquire whether this generation of men isn't getting to be too high-toned for the age of the country?

For Handbills, Showbills, Calling and Business Cards, Labels, Circulars, Pamphlets, Billheads, Letterheads, Briefs, Blanks, Envelopes, or any kind of PRINTING, try the REGISTER Office, corner First and Ferry streets, Albany, Oregon.