OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund and remit the duties and imposts on all arms imported into the United States since the first day of May last, or which may be imported before the first day of January next, by or for the account of any State; Provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the said arms are intended, in good faith, for the use of the troops of any State which is or may be engaged in aiding to suppress the insurrection now existing against the United States.

Approved, July 10, 1861.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, from the time they were called into service to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five millions seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Government to pay the militia and volunteers called into service of the United States, being an additional amount required for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, July 13, 1861.

[PUBLIC.—No. 3.]

AN ACT further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then, and in that case, he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast; and in such case the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash: Provided, that if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel, shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest; whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated: And provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army or navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then and in that case the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and in such case give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed, until opened by order of the President on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combinations exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattles, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: Provided, however, That the President may, in his discretion license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar services under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

Approved, July 13, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of assistant paymaster in the navy of the United States be and hereby is established, and that from and after the passage of this act the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint assistant paymasters from time to time, as they shall be needed for active service in the navy, not exceeding thirty-six in number.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall be appointed assistant paymaster shall, at the time of his appointment, be not less than twenty-one years of age nor more than twenty-six years; and that, previous to his appointment, his physical, mental and moral qualifications shall be inquired into and favorably reported upon by a board of paymasters appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the annual pay of assistant paymasters shall be as follows, viz:

On duty at sea, for the first five years after date of commission, one thousand three hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, for the first five years after date of commission, one thousand dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand two hundred dollars.

On leave of absence or waiting orders, for the first five years after date of commission, eight hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand dollars; and when attached to vessels for sea service, each assistant paymaster shall be entitled to one ration per day.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no commanding officer of any vessel in the navy shall be required to perform the duties of paymaster or assistant paymaster; and when such office shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, in ships at sea or on foreign stations, or on the Pacific coast of the United States, the senior officer present may make an acting appointment of any fit person to perform the duties until another paymaster or assistant paymaster shall report for duty. Any person performing the duties of paymaster or assistant paymaster in accordance with this section (but not otherwise) shall be entitled to receive the pay of such grade whilst so acting.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That each assistant paymaster shall, upon his appointment, enter into bonds in the amount of ten thousand dollars, with at least two good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of his duties, and that assistant paymasters shall have rank and precedence with assistant surgeons not passed, and that all appointments to fill vacancies in the corps of paymasters shall be made by regular promotion from the list of assistant paymasters.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That within six months after the expiration of the present insurrection the corps of paymasters and assistant paymasters shall be reduced to the number of seventy-five in the whole.

Approved, July 17, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to authorize a National Loan and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable; the bonds to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and the Treasury notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than fifty dollars, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, papable semi-annually. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, Treasury notes of a less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York or Boston, or Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum, payable in one year from date, and exchangeable at any time for Treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards, issuable under the authority of this act, and bearing interest as specified above: Provided, That no exchange of such notes in any less amount than one hundred dollars shall be made at any one time: And provided further, That no Treasury notes shall be issued of a less denomination than ten dollars, and that the whole amount of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued under the authority of this act, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Treasury notes and bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the First or Second Comptroller, or the Register of the Treasury, and countersigned by such other officer or officers of the Treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and all such obligations, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, shall be issued under the seal of the Treasury Department. The registered bonds shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury on delivery of the certificate, and the coupon bonds and Treasury notes shall be transferable on delivery. The interest coupons may be signed by such person or persons, or executed in such manner, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall fix the compensation for the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the Treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards, at such places as he may designate in the United States, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to be superintended by the assistant treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and at other places by such depositories, postmasters, and other persons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened; and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest; and if not, he shall accept the amount required by giving the preference to the smaller subscriptions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensations of the public officers or others designated for receiving said subscriptions: Provided, That, for performing this or any other duty in connexion with this act, no compensation for services rendered shall be allowed or paid to any public officer whose salary is established by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also make such other rules and regulations as he may deem expedient touching the instalment to be paid on any subscription at the time of subscribing, and further payments by instalments or otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any instalment, and also concerning the receipt, deposit, and safe keeping of money received from such subscriptions, until the same can be placed in the possession of official depositories of the Treasury, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin or pay for public dues or for Treasuay notes of the issue of twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and falling due on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or for Treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said Treasury notes for fifty dollars or upwards not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, before awarding any portion of the loan in bonds authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it advisable to issue proposals for the same in the United States, shall give not less than fifteen days' public notice in two or more of the public newspapers in the city of Washington, and in such other places of the United States as he may deem advisable, designating the amount of such loan, the place and the time up to which sealed proposals will be received for the same, the periods for the payment and the amount of each instalment in which it is to be paid, and the penalty for the non-payment of any such instalments, and when and where such proposals shall be opened in the presence of such persons as he may choose to attend; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders: Provided, That no offer shall be accepted at less than par.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it advisable, negotiate any portion of said loan, not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, in any foreign country, and payable at any designated place, either in the United States or in Europe, and may issue registered or coupon bonds for the amount thus negotiated agreeably to the provisions of this act, bearing interest payable semi-annually, either in the United States or at any designated place in Europe; and he is further authorized to appoint such agent or agents as he may deem necessary for negotiating such loan under his instructions, and for paying the interest on the same, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, and shall prescribe to them all the rules, regulations, and modes under which such loan shall be negotiated, and shall have power to fix the rate of exchange at which the principal shall be received from the contractors for the loan, and the exchange for the payment of the principal and interest in Europe shall be at the same rate.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any Treasury notes, of a denomination less than fifty dollars, authorized to be issued by this act shall have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the same, or may cancel them and issue new notes to an equal amount: Provided, That the aggregate amount of bonds and Treasury notes issued under the foregoing provisions of this act shall never exceed the full amount authorized by the first section of this act; and the power to issue or reissue such notes shall cease and determine after the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to issue in exchange for coin, or in payment for public dues, Treasury notes of any of the denominations hereinbefore specified, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding twelve months from date, provided that the amount of notes so issued or paid shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the amount he has borrowed under the provisions of this act, of whom, and on what terms, with an abstract of all the proposals, designating those that have been accepted and those that have been rejected, and the amount of bonds or Treasury notes that have been issued for the same.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan authorized by this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of

December, 1857, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or re-enacted.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, to defray all the expenses that may attend the execution of this act, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 17, 1861.

[Public—No. 6.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the suppert of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appropriations of arrearages for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits from the different rendezvous to general depots, procuring of medical attendance, and all other expenses attending the raising of twenty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five men, to be organized into nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery as per general orders number sixteen, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, three hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instruction for the volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, four hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, seventy-three thousand and fifty-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of the three months' volunteers, two million five hundred and seven thousand dollars.

For pay of the two and three years' volunteers, fifty-five million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regular troops, two million four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For subsistence in kind for two and three years' volunteers, twenty-three million eighty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the regiments of dragoons, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, fourteen million two hundred and sixty-five thousand fifty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judges advocate, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of second of March, eighteen hundred and ninteen, and of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the regiments of dragoons and light artillery, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mules shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, seven million six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses, ten million five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling on duty without troops, escorts or supplies, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays; and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic, and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of the troops in the field, sixteen million two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For gunboats on the western rivers, one million dollars.

Hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments and for temporary huts, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, thirteen million four hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and two cents.

For contingencies of the army, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, one million two hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

For armament of fortifications, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, two hundred and six thousand two hunndred and ninety-two dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, two million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms, two million five hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and ten dollars.

For increasing the manufacturing capacity of the national armory, four hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, four hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of artillery horses, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For additions to and extensions of the shop-room, machinery, tools, and fixtures at the different arsenals, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

For the following fortifications:

Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort Knox, Penobscot river, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New York harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of barrack quarters at forts not permanently occupied by troops, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, thirty thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, fifty thousand dollars.

For amount required to refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field, ten million dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for arrearages for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

For subsistance in kind for three months' volunteers, one million two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind for two and three years' volunteers, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, five hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-three cents.

For incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department three hundred sixty-five thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty cents.

For transportation of the army and its supplies, two million two hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

For transportation of officers' baggage, fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For purchase of dragoon horses, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-five diolars.

For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, one million, three hundred ane fifty thousand one hundred and fifty one dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For current expenses of ordnance service, twenty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, four hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms, sixty thousand dollars.

For increasing the manufacturing capacity of the national armory, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase of gunpowder and lead, forty thousand dollars.

For purchase of artillery horses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For hire of quarters for troops, of store houses for the safe keeping of military stores, of grounds for summer cantonments, and for temporary huts, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-one cents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all appropriations and all provisions of law herein contained applicable to three years' volunteers shall apply to two years' volunteers, and all other volunteers who have been or may be received into the service of the United States for a period exceeding three months.

Approved, July 17, 1861.

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TRANSPORTATION.

Cleveland, Pittsburg and Wheeling Rail Road.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 10th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Bridgeport as follows, (Sundays excepted:)

11:00 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all way stations, arrives at Pittsburgh at 3:40 P. M., and Cleveland at 6:50 P. M.

4:20 P. M. Express Train, stopping at all way stations, arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:40 P. M.

8:08 P. M. Fast Express Train, stopping only at Steubenville, Yellow Creek, Wellsville and Rochester on the River Division and at all stations on Main Lines, arrives at Pittsburgh, at 11:35 P. M., and at Cleveland at 10:30 A. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cleveland at 9:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., arrive at Bridgeport at 4:20 P. M. and 5:07 A. M.

Leave Pittsburgh at 12:35 A. M.; 6:05 A. M. and 12:10 P. M., arrive at Bridgeport at 5:07 A. M., 10 24 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

Connections are made as Follows:

At Pittsburgh with Pennsylvania R. R. for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

At Cleveland with Cleveland & Toled R. R. for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and all points in the NORTH WEST. With Detroit steamers for Detroit, Jackson, Chicago and the NORTH WEST. With Cleveland & Erie R. R. for Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. With Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati for Crestline, Delaware, Columbus and Cincinnati.

At Hudson with the C. Z. & C. R. R. for Cuyahoga Falls, Akron, Millersburgh and Wooster.

At Alliance with P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. for Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Salem, Enon, Columbus, &c.

At Steubenville with P. C. & C. Line and AT BELLAIR with C. O. O. R. R. for Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, St. Joseph and all points Wtst and South West.

Excursion Tickets to Pittsburgh and return $3.75.

Fare always as low, and time much quicker than any other route.

Through Tickets to all points in the West, North and East can be procured at the office No. 37 Water street, next door to Sprigg House, Wheeling, Va., and at Bridgeport Station.

Freight contracts will be made at lowest rates to any point accessible by this road and its connections, to the East, North, West and North-West, at office No. 37 Water street, or with Freight Agent at Bridgeport Station. R. HAMILTON, Agent,
Wheeling, Va.
JOHN CHAPMAN, Agent,
Bridgeport, O.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
F. R. MYERS, Gen't Ticket Ag't. Je12

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road

WHEELING, 13th April, 1861.

ON and after the 14th of April, 1861, the passenger Trains will be run as follows, viz:

The Express Train leaves Wheeling daily except Sundays at 10 A. M., Benwood at 10:30 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 4:40 A. M., connecting with the Express train for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the Eastern cities, leaving at 6:15 A. M., arrives at Washington at 5:30 A. M., making close connection with the Southern lines for all parts of the South. This train stops at the principal stations from Wheeling to Cumberland.

Returning, leaves Baltimore at 3:45 P. M., and Washington City at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Benwood at 6 A. M. and Wheeling at 6:27 A. M., making direct connection with the Express train for all parts of the West, Southwest and Northwest. This train stops only for meals and wood and water.

The Mail Train leaves daily including Sundyas at 6:57 P. M., Benwood at 7:25 P. M., and arrives in Baltimore at 3:15 P. M., connecting with the Mail train, leaving for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all Eastern cities at 4:45 P. M., arrives at Washington City at 5:20 P. M., connecting with the Southern lines for all parts of the South. This train stops on the west end of the road at Moundsville, Cameron, Mannington, Water Station Fairmont and Grafton.

Returning, leaves Baltimore at 5:30 A. M., Washington City at 4:25 A. M. and arrives at Benwood at 10:10 P. M. and Wheeling at 10:32 P. M., connecting with the Express train for all parts of the Southwest, West and Northwest. This train stops at the principal stations only.

The Piedmont and Wheeling Accommodation runs daily, except Sundays, leaving Piedmont at 6:40 A. M. and arrives at Wheeling at 8:10 P. M.

J. B. FORD, Agent.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. ap20

1860. 1860

THE CENTRAL
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

260 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country.

Three Through Pa senger Trains,

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Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers, unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. **The Express runs Daily,** Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three Daily Trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington.

Six daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above Trains, and transfers through New York free.

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HEMPFIELD RAILROAD

CHANGE OF TIME!

N AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER THE 28th, the trains on this Road will run as follows, ly, except Sundays:

Leave Washington......................... 7½ A. M.
Arrive at Wheeling.........................10 "

RETURNING:

Leave Wheeling .... 3 P. M
Arrived at Washington.................. 6 "

All freight to be forwarded from Wheeling must be delivered at the depot before 2 o'clock P. M. to insure its shipment the same day.

nov24 W. D. BURTON, Sup't.

OLD RYE WHISKY OF 1856, store and for sale by
mh22 W. A. EDWARDS & BRO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR CLOCKS are offered at *Panic Prices* b
dec20 C. P. BROWN, 118 Main st.

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FOR 1860.
Great Preparations for a Large Trade!

TREMENDOUS STOCK, AT THE GOLDEN BEE HIVE STORE
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STONE & THOMAS announce to their friends, and the public, that they are in receipt of the stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing DRY GOODS in every variety, MILLINERY GOODS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS and NOTIONS, comprising the largest and in some respects the most desirable stock have ever brought to the city. Our customers may rest assured that they will have all the advantages that *a long experience, close attention to business, careful buying,* and buying with CASH, in most cases direct from manufacturers and Importers, can give them. We have made ample preparations for a large JOBBING TRADE, and invite the attention of Dealers to an examination of our stock of goods before buying. We court the closest *Cash* Trade. Tailors and Clothing men will find it to their interest to examine our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and Findings. Without particularizing, we will say that we keep the largest stock of DRESS SILKS, of every variety, MILLINERY SILKS, VELVETS, and TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH MERINOES, of all colors.
FRENCH PRINTED CASSIMERES, and
Plain and Printed Woolen Fabrics,
Plain Goods, suitable for Friends' wear.
Shawls and Shawletts, of every style,
Cloaks and Mantles.
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of any house in the city. Our stock of FURS is large and desirable, and our stock of Carpeting is very desirable and very cheap. Persons desirous of making purchases will find it to their interest to call and examine before making their purchases. Goooods sent to any part of the city free.

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CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and **relief and health to your infants.**

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and *can say, in confidence and truth* of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine; NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience *and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare.* In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with *never-failing success* in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will relieve almost instantly

Griping in the Bowels, & Wind Colic

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY in the WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others,** stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL
Pure Holland Gin,
FOR MEDICINAL
AND PRIVATE USE.

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UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNIAC BRANDY,

Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificates on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.

Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinan use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and of the best quality.

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Imported and bottled by himself, the same as Port Wine.

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Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use, the best Wine ever offered to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

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All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and of the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the city of New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice, should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

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Sole Manufacturer and Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
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A. C. GOOD & CO. will supply the trade.

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AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which *they* cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect. ED. W. PRABLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Billious Disorders-Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *billious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1860.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *billious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours. ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hospital

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms

From Dr. J. G. Green of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *billious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.* JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rreumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackensie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 5, 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use.—These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price 25 cts. per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1

Lowell, Mass.

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100 half barrels do do
150 bags Rio Coffee.
25 do Java do
100 bbls. Baltimore and Philadelphia Syrups.

HOOP SKIR FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, Variety Store of
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HAIR OILS, SOAPS, COLOGNES, and Perfumes at reduced prices.
E. BOCKING, Agent.
my13 Odd Fellows' Hall Drug Store.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, received daily from the hot beds, and for sale by the thousand, hundred and dozen, at the lowest prices, by
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