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, gangers, 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 obstruction shall exist 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 privilege 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 all 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, payable semi-annually. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the interest money he 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, of the issue authorized 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 (at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in such 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 Treasury 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 deem fit 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 for 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 note of the 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 support 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, [illegible] million eighty-four thousand and twenty 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 not exceeding three days; under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, 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 while 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; of 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 hundred 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 [illegible] the year ending thirtieth of June [illegible] hundred and sixty-one.

For subsistence 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 dolars.

For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, one million, three hundred one 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., 10:26 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.

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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 8:15 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 Expresstrain 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 Sundays) 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 or 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. R. FORD, Agent.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
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