THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending June 30th, 1863, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, viz:

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, of the United States, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work,) one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) eleven thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians employed in the work,) four thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, four thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for four steamers used in the hydrography of the Coast Survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, nine thousand dollars.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake coasts, viz:

For supplying the light-houses and beacon lights with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the light-houses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and two thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of five hundred and ninety-six keepers of light-houses and light-beacons, and their assistants, fifty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of forty-three keepers of light vessels, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of forty-five light vessels, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, re-mooring, and supplying losses of beacons and buoys, and for chains and sinkers for the same, one hundred and twelve thousands three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a lot and erection of a suitable building thereon for the light-house establishment in New York city or vicinity, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the price of purchase of lot, and erection of building thereon, shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

FOR THE COASTS OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON.

For supplying nineteen light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of nineteen light-houses and buildings connected therewith, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of forty-three keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating buoys and beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, ten thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the vessels provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for transportation of supplies and materials, and for repairs of light-houses, and buoy service, and for inspection purposes, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of two inspectors of customs acting as superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, to be selected by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, six thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, two thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, two hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to replace, when necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree boxes and fences, and to repair pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, and for the protection of the building, and keeping the main approaches to it unencumbered, eight thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part, of the President's House, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenue, Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, Four-and-a-half street, Seventh, and Twelfth streets across the mall, sixty-two thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to erect two new furnaces under the rotunda of the Capitol, two under the old hall of the House, and two under the Supreme Court room and vestibule to the same, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac, navy yard, and upper bridges, and the roads appurtenant thereto, and to repair the house occupied by the bridge keeper at the navy yard, and to erect a wing wall to protect the same, eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, six thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two and Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's House, *containing* [continuing] the improvement of the same, and replacing trees destroyed last winter and spring, by United States Cavalry, repairing fences, and other injuries, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue and repairing the same, three hundred dollars.

For casual repairs of all the furnaces under the Capitol, five hundred dollars.

For continuing the repairs of Delaware avenue north of the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For removing back the fence, paving the foot-path on First street between the Capitol grounds and Botanic garden, and making a pavement on Third street on the side of said garden, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For making improvements provided for in the thirteenth section of the city charter, per act of May seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of B street south from Sixth to Seventh street west, Maine avenue from the canal to Sixth street west, and Four-and-a-half, east side, from Missouri to Maine avenue, all bordering on the public grounds, according to the surveyor's estimate, six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For repairs and rebuilding fence around Smithsonian grounds, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, as disbursing agent of the Patent Office building and the Capitol extension and dome, for the current fiscal year, five hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the army and navy and of the revenue service, and of the District of Columbia, at the Government hospital in said District, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, fifty thousand five hundred dollars.

For finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting of additional accommodations in the east wing, five thousand dollars.

For extension of workshops and machinery therefor, to afford additional facilities for the curative and economical employment of patients, two thousand dollars.

For continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital, ten thousand dollars.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government, four thousand dollars.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs under the direction of Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

For salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with gas-making apparatus and fixtures, one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with steam-heating apparatus, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of the copy-right books, charts, and other copy-right matter, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For preparing illustrations and descriptions for report, five thousand dollars.

For finishing the saloon in the north wing of the Patent Office building, and for furnishing the same with suitable cases and accommodations for the reception and convenient exhibition of models, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing and painting the saloon in the old portion of the Patent Office building, and for furnishing the same with suitable cases and accommodations for the [re] ception and convenient exhibition of models, twenty-five thousand dollars.

SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmental rates, to the apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California and Territory of Nevada, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Colorado, five thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of register and receiver for the Territory of Nevada for fiscal years ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars; expenses for depositary during said periods, two hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses, furniture, iron safes, fifteen hundred dollars.

For salaries and commissions of register and receiver for the Territory of Colorado for the fiscal years ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars; expenses for depositary for said periods, two hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses, furniture, iron safes, fifteen hundred dollars.

For purchase and fitting up of coffee-roaster, cooler, and mill, in the inspection office of provisions and clothing, navy yard, New York, one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty cents.

For completion of the court house at Indianapolis, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Capitol extension, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payment of arrearages to Capitol police due under the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, two hundred thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses incurred in taking the census of the Territory of Dakota, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of taking the census of the Territory of Nevada, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of taking the census in the Territory of Colorado, three thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For the purchase of a Territorial library for the Territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, two thousand five hundred dollars each.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

For salaries of Governor, three Judges, Secretary, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, fourteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses, eighteen thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, and for presents of goods, clothing and other useful articles to the Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Arizona, five thousand dollars.

To pay Jacob F. Kautz for work on the survey of the United States and California boundary from September first, eighteen hundred sixty, to April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one thousand dollars.

To pay W. H. Shultz for services on United States and California boundary survey from October one, eighteen hundred and sixty, to March thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interor to pay detective police, employed by a former head of the Department, for expenses incurred and services rendered in the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, in the detection and arrest of counterfeiters of United States coin, there shall be and hereby is transferred to the Department of the Interior, from the appropriation by the act of Congress "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so much thereof not exceeding eleven hundred and eighty-four dollars, as may be necessary for that purpose: *Provided,* That if the unexpended portion of the appropriation aforesaid be not sufficient to allow of the transfer aforesaid, then, and in that case, the amount aforesaid shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the continuation of the Treasury buildings, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing the Government warehouses, wharves, and fences at Staten Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of custom houses and marine hospitals, twenty thousand dollars.

To complete the alterations in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, authorized by the act of July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

For petection and bringing to trial *to* [of] persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States, Treasury notes, and other United States securities, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To reimburse J. L. Vattier, late postmaster at Cincinnati, for balance expended and paid upon Government post office at Cincinnati, seventeen hundred dollars.

To complete the compilation of the last census, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the United States Commissioner and surveyer, and for transportation and other expenses attending the examination of coasts, and for the making of the final chart showing boundary lines established by the Commissioner jointly under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, seven thousand dollars.

For repair of the pier at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and rebuilding the beacon-light thereon, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For the erection of two lights near the mouth of Maumee river and Maumee bay, ten thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the Light-house board shall determine that there exists a necessity for such lights.

For the establishment of a series of range lights as aids to navigation at Port Royal harbor, South Carolina, seven thousand dollars.

For establishing a fog bell at or near Sandy Point light house, Chesapeake bay, one thousand dollars.

For building a beacon light at Ediz Hook, Port Angelos harbor, Washington Territory, five thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under directions of the Governor, Chief Justice, and Marshal of the Territory, in fitting up a Territorial prison at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the United States District Judge for the western district of Michigan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of Marshal same district, two hundred dollars.

For pay of District Attorney same district, two hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the current expenses for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the Denver Branch Mint be authorized to be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars made for the establishment and current expenses of said mint by act of Congress approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That mileage, as now allowed by law to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be paid for the present session by the proper officer of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as soon as certified by the presiding officer of each House.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War cause a register to be prepared showing the present organization of the volunteers of the United States army, with such facts in reference thereto as may not be incompatible, with the public service; and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for clerk hire and compilation of said register.

For lighting Maryland avenue west, Sixth street south, with gas, made necessary by the occupancy of that street by Government railroad, thereby endangering the lives of citizens in the night, fifteen thousand dollars.

For alteration of steps and improvement to the entrance of the custom-house at Boston, Massachusetts, twelve thousand nine hundred and four dollars.

For repair of culvert on New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books of tactics and instructions for the armies of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

To defray expenses incurred in the raising, equipping, transportation, and subsistence of minute men and volunteers, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, to repel rebel raids, six hundred thousand dollars, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury: Provided, That in determining the claims to be allowed under this act the same principles, rules, and regulations shall be observed by the accounting officers in auditing said expenses as have been applied to the claims allowed to States, under the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States."

For additional compensation to the publishers of the Statutes at Large, four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown & Company, two thousand copies of the twelfth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to the act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the receiver at Santa Fe, New Mexico, acting as depositary, two thousand dollars.

For four laborers employed by the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the Capitol, (heretofore authorized by special appropriation,) two thousand four hundred dollars.

For new roof to Congressional Library, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriations for Agricultural Bureau, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for rent, fitting up, and furnishing of the rooms temporarily provided for the use of the Quartermaster General's Department, including stationery and miscellaneous items, for the current fiscal year, six thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For the Mississippi squadron, building, repairs, equipment, machinery, three million eight hundred thousand dollars; increase on cost of materials, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars; completion of armored-clad vessels, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent fund of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for eighteen hundred and sixty-two and three, three hundred thousand dollars.

For enlarging hospital at marine barracks, Washington, and constructing sewer to Eastern Branch, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For deficiencies of appropriations in the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as follows, viz:

For increase and repairs of the navy: completion of side-wheel steamers, hulls, equipment, and machinery, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Completion of screw steamers, hulls, equipment, and machinery, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Purchase of large steamers, two million six hundred thousand dollars.

Purchase of small steamers and tug-boats, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Repairs of steam machinery, one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For instituting and conducting experiments for testing various methods of working steam expansively, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the surgeon and the citizens at large, who are, with the provost marshal, to form the enrolling board of each Congressional district, shall receive the compensation of an assistant surgeon of the army, excluding commutation for fuel and quarters for the time actually employed, and that the same may be paid by the Secretary of War out of appropriations already made for the services of that Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States Mint for that purpose, "Medals of Honor" additional to those authorized by the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the same.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That to supply a clerical omission in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the following words be and hereby are added to the end of the paragraph for the support of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia: "One hundred and ten thousand dollars."

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law in the office of the Second Comptroller, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint as follows: Four clerks of class four; four of class three, and ten of class two, and one assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum; said additional force shall be employed and continue only during the rebellion, and for one year after its close; and the amount necessary to pay their salaries from the time of their appointment, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the appropriation for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall apply to and include stationery and furniture for the use of said clerks.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of two additional judges, from the eighth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at an annual salary each of four thousand dollars, ten thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For salary of bailiff, from eighth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For a minister resident in Greece, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to allow to Butler and Carpenter, contractors, for engraving internal revenue stamps, thirty per cent. of the cost of engraving the special dies for that purpose, and not to exceed in amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying the expenses consequent upon carrying into effect the act of Congress of [this date,] entitled "An act *to regulate* [relating to] habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases."

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the second section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," as designates the Mint of the United States in the city of Philadelphia to be the place of deposit of the public money at that point, is hereby amended so as to authorize the deposit of the same in the custom house building of the said city, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public convenience will be subserved thereby; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the construction of vaults and the fitting up of offices in the said custom house building for the proper receipt, custody, and disbursement of such public money as may be deposited therein.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, by virtue of that office, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, is authorized to designate from among the clerks in his said offices respectively, one to act as chief clerk to the Treasurer of the mint, and one other to act as chief clerk to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Treasurer of the Mint, he may, in his discretion, authorize the respective chief clerks to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of the Treasurer of the Mint or Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief and other clerks in the Treasury Department of the Mint shall give such assistance in the Assistant Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, as may be required of them by the Treasurer, with the same responsibility for the faithful performance of such duty as is imposed upon them by the laws in force for the government of the mint and the officers and clerks thereof.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund, for such extra messengers, pages, laborers, and services for the Senate during the present session, as the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate may approve and direct.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That an Assistant Collector of Customs, shall be appointed at the port of New York, in the mode prescribed by law for the appointment of deputy collectors, at an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, who shall perform such duties and exercise such powers now devolved on the collector as may be assigned to him by that officer, and all the official acts of said assistant, in pursuance of such assignment, shall be as valid in law as if performed by the collector himself: *Provided,* That the collector shall be responsible for the official acts as aforesaid of said assistant, and that no additional appropriation shall be made for the payment of his compensation.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the signal corps of the army shall, during the present rebellion, be organized as follows: There shall be one chief signal officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army; one lieutenant colonel; two majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department there shall be one captain and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the signal corps there may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers: *Provided,* That no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and enlisted men herein provided for shall be subject to the rules and articles of war. They may be mounted upon horses, the property of the United States, and shall serve in any military department, or with any forces to which they may be ordered. And officers of the army who may be appointed in this corps may, after the rebellion, be restored to their respective regiments or corps, and receive the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve therein.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in the office of the signal officer two clerks of class two. And in selecting officers and men for the organization of the signal corps, as herein provided, preference shall be given to such as have served faithfully, or as are now serving in the acting signal corps of the army.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to allow time for their thorough examination the President may appoint the officers authorized by this act during the recess of Congress; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of thirteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for reconstructing the bridges and market house in Georgetown, built across the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and for raising the same so as to open a convenient outlet to the trade of the canal to the Potomac river, in place of that which has been interrupted by the occupation of the aqueduct connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Alexandria canals, as a bridge for the transportation of supplies for the army of the United States across said river, said sum to be expended under the direction of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

SECTION 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of the State of Minnesota, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said State in suppressing Indian hostilities within said State and upon its borders, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury: *Provided,* That, in determining the claims to be allowed under this act, the same principles, rules, and regulations shall be observed by the accounting officers in auditing said expenses as have been applied to the claims allowed to States under the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States."

SECTION 24. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act approved the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," as prohits the granting of passports to any other than citizens of the United States, shall be and is hereby repealed so far as that prohibition may embrace any class of persons liable to military duty by the laws of the United States.

SECTION 25. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest may so require, to discontinue the consulate of the United States at Trinidad de Cuba, and to appoint at Cienfuegos, in that island, a consul with the same salary and emoluments as those now allowed by law to the consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

SECTION 26. *And be it further enacted,* That any judge advocate of a court martial or court of inquiry hereafter to be constituted, shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or district where such military courts shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN ACT for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to reserve from the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, town sites on the shores of harbors, at the junction of rivers, important portages, or any natural or prospective centres of population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, when, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause any of said reservations, or part thereof, to be surveyed into urban or suburban lots of suitable size, and to fix by appraisement of disinterested persons their cash value, and to offer the same for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, and thence afterward to be held subject to sale at private entry according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided,* That no lot shall be disposed of at public sale or private entry for less than the appraised value thereof: *And Provided further,* That said sales shall be conducted by the register and receiver of the land office in the district in which said reservations may be situated, in accordance with the laws and rules and instructions of the department regulating the sales of public lands.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The Harrisburgers.

But for the look of the thing, there are a good many loyal people who would not feel greatly pained were Ewell and his dragoons to water their horses in the Susquehanna and help themselves to the hospitality of the capital of Pennsylvania. In the first place, a majority of its citizens undertook to act the part of the wagoner in the fable, calling lustily upon Hercules to help their vehicle out of the slough, when they ought to have put their own indolent shoulders to the wheel. They produced a rare panic, not by way of inducing their neighbors to join them in the good work of repelling the Rebel invasion, but to justify themselves in disgracefully turning their backs upon the place and skedaddling into New Jersey and even the Empire State. They spread terror and alarm—or at least, did their utmost to do so—all the way to the Delaware and the Hudson. For every train that approached the place with assistance, there was a train of able-bodied men—to say nothing of the women and children—running away from it.

But this was by no means the worst feature in the case. It appears that a portion of the inhabitants remained or have since returned to Harrisburg. With the avaricious propensity which characterizes more State Capitals than that of Pennsylvania, they forthwith set about earning "an honest penny" at the expense of the soldiers who had volunteered to defend them. We blush to record that any community in the free States could so demean itself as to make extravagant charges for every mouthful of victuals doled out toward its protectors. Instead of sacrificing a little of their inglorious time and ease to make the soldiers comfortable, or even to give them a decent reception on their arrival, the *Times'* correspondent declares that they refused to open their doors or part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. The ruling passion strong in death—Yes, verily! Fabulous prices must be paid to heartless speculators for articles which, during the panic, were ready to be sacrificed at almost nominal figures.

What has characterized the people of Harrisburg, in this emergency, has also in a great measure been true of those of the whole State. We credit Pennsylvania, during the past, with the discharge of her whole duty as a loyal State. Her regiments have been equally ready to march and expose themselves to danger in the field. What has come over her people that, in the midst of danger, they should spend their time in giggling and chaffering about the conditions of the service which they propose to render; while the militia from other States have no questions to ask except "where is the foe?" It was while the foot of the invader was on the soil of their own State, that the unchivalrous sons of Pennsylvania slunk away in car loads at a time. The Keystone State has been deeply disgraced. And for Harrisburg, that had not a solitary welcome for her brave defenders—well, perhaps it was only what should have been expected from the place a legislative body annually assembles.

The above is pretty severe, but not more so than the facts, as reported by many independent witnesses, justify. Such statements as the following, from various letters of correspondents in Harrisburg, during the past week or two, might be quoted to any amount:

I hardly like to say it, and still less do I like to believe it, but it is an incontestible fact, that the spirit of the people is not what it should be. They do not come up to the crisis. Various reasons are assigned for this, but it seems to me that they are all superficial. At the bottom there must be a want of heart in the cause. Excuses are plenty to those who are willing to hunt for them. But if a man is imbued with the true fire of patriotism, he wants no excuse.

There are men enough here who are willing to go into the trenches and shoot their muskets off to save their property, but few who are willing to volunteer for the defense of their country. I met a man this forenoon, and he said to a gentleman who was walking with me, one of the leading citizens of the State: "We have a full company of one hundred and ten men, and we are waiting to go over into the trenches; but we don't want to be mustered in." One whole company that was enlisted here some months ago, disbanded when they found they must be mustered in. They were mostly young men, and perfectly free to go for six months. The traders who ran off at first have returned, and are taking advantage of the crowded state of the city to charge three prices for everything they sell. Some have even charged the men for water wherewith to fill their canteens. It is said that sixty men have enlisted from this neighborhood, where there are twenty-five thousand people.

From Murfreesboro--Gen Rosecrans' Army in Motion--Surmises as to the Rebel Scheme.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Chicago *Tribune* is to the same effect, as that intelligence from Murfreesboro we gave this morning, about the movement of the Army of the Cumberland on the rebel lines. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, June 25.

A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that Rosecrans' army had been served with ten days' rations, and they were all in motion. The destination is contraband; but it may be inferred, from the fact that Bragg, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here, is that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburg, and have determined to give up the Southwest. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee's army comes north and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

From the present aspect of affairs at the east, this theory looks plausible.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

The Rebel Armies--Where Are They?

Some may have smiled incredulously yesterday, while reading in our dispatches the statements relative to the strength and intentions of the rebel army under Lee. We knew, of course, that the curtain which falls in front of the rebel stage is not by any means either transparent or even semi-transparent, and at the scene-shiftings, when that curtain is down, we never have been able to get even a glimpse of the real movements going on behind it. Yet, it was more—and perhaps it still is more—than we can believe, that Lee has an army, *one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong,* in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac, while Richmond is garrisoned by *twenty thousand men from Bragg's army,* commanded by Bragg in person—he having arrived there on the 17th inst.

This information, nevertheless, appears to come to us through two independent channels—one, a letter received in New York; and the other, an account derived from persons in friendly communication with the rebels in Western Maryland. According to the same rebel authority, Hill's forces are to occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army is well on the way, when Lee will move rapidly North, having in the meantime supplied himself with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. He expects to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, when he will move at once on Philadelphia. Further than this the rebel programme is not at present disclosed.

Now, it must be owned that all this looks improbable—extravagant even. But, on the other hand, it will readily be conceded that history—(not such history either as that which the critics have subjected to their "processes," in the earlier books of Livy)—is full of passages of indisputable accuracy, which would be discredited utterly by applying to them the doctrine of probabilities. We must not, therefore, too summarily dismiss this statement of Bragg having succeeded in withdrawing perhaps the greater part of his army from Tennessee, and bringing it with him into Virginia. A strong circumstance in corroboration of Bragg's movement may be found in the news we publish to-day from Murfreesboro—which certainly means that *some* change in the force and position of the rebels has not only taken place, but has at length become known to Rosecrans, there.

But besides the reinforcements reported to have come from the west, we can hardly doubt that others have come from the South. We have already had something like evidence—testimony, at least, or what we have often had to accept as such, for lack of better—that a general withdrawal of all the rebel troops that could be spared from North Carolina, the coast region of East Virginia, and even from South Carolina, has been going on for some time.

It is at least well to consider all that we can put before us on this subject, before we utterly reject and discredit this story from rebeldom. We should not grieve, however, if every word of it is true. The work of the war is to *destroy* the armies of the rebels, and that work can be more thoroughly done North of the Potomac than anywhere South of it—and though we do not desire that the inevitable Armageddon-field should be found in Pennsylvania, still, if it can be soonest found there, so be it.

The Command of Harper's Ferry--Lee and Hooker both North of the Potomac.

At the present juncture Harper's Ferry is one of the most important strategic points in the whole field of military operations in Virginia and Maryland. The Maryland Heights overlook and command Harper's Ferry itself, as of course is well known to the public by the humiliating record of the facts brought out in the inquiry relative to the shameful and criminal surrender of them last year by Col. Miles; and while the Maryland Heights are held by us, Lee will have to look anxiously behind him every mile he moves north of the line of the Upper Potomac. We trust, therefore, that in assigning the command of this important position to General French, as we see announced in our dispatches, the Government has this time succeeded in finding "the right man to put in the right place."

One fact, also reported by telegraph in our dispatches, in reference to the Maryland Heights, is highly satisfactory, to wit, that the garrison there has been placed under the command of General Hooker, and instead of being isolated, now forms the right wing of his army.

—Since writing the above, dispatches have come to hand which indicate that Lee has actually moved his headquarters to the north side of the Potomac; and if such is the fact, as Hooker has now the advantage of moving on inside lines in this campaign, we shall expect to hear very soon that *his* headquarters have likewise been moved. Indeed, a report to that effect comes to us from Harrisburg. In that case, Harper's Ferry, which we have spoken of above as now forming his extreme right, would become the point on which his left would rest.

The Rebels Coming North!

All doubt seems at length to be dispelled with regard to the intentions of Gen. Lee. If he meant to draw Gen. Hooker into a premature passage of the Potomac, and then rush upon Washington from the West or South, he has been baffled, and has crossed the Potomac in force, and seems to be threatening an advance into the heart of Pennsylvania. We trust that is his real purpose—that he will not be diverted from it—that Gen. Hooker will maneuver so as to cover Washington and Baltimore and avoid a general engagement until the North can be aroused and armed, and that the Rebel's line of advance will be kept as narrow as possible by judicious dispositions and vigorous dashes and skirmishes until we shall be ready to deal a blow that shall be decisive. If Lee can conquer us, so be it! but if not, let him never recross the Potomac with more than the wreck of an army.

Men of the North! Pennsylvanians, Jerseymen, New Yorkers, New Englanders! the foe is at your doors! Are you true men or traitors?—brave men or cowards? If you are patriots resolved and deserving to be free, prove it by universal rallying, arming, and marching to meet the Rebel foe! Prove it NOW!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE newly appointed consul to Chee Foo was captured by a rebel pirate, recently, on his way to China. All the consular property—books, forms, stationery, &c.—was burned with the ship.