Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 21, 1864.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864.

WHEAT—Would sell readily at extreme prices but there is none in market; and but very little coming in. We continue to quote at $2,00 for Red from first hands and $2,05@2,10 for White.

OATS—More active and firm, while prices are rather irregular. Sales of 1 car at $1,00; 500 bush do at $1,01@1,05; and 3 cars, to arrive, at $1,00—to be delivered at the wharf.

CORN—Is firm with a good local demand and very light supply. Sales of 400 bush, in Ears, from store at $1,35 per bush.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet, the demand being light and the transactions unimportant. Prices however, are firm and well sustained, good brands of Extra Family being held firmly at $11,25@11,50 per bbl.

MIDDLINGS—Sales in lots of 5 tons Bran at $1,50 per cwt; and 7 tons Shorts at $1,55@1,60. Middlings may be quoted at from $2,50 to $3,00, for common to fine white.

BAGGS—The market is quiet and rather dull, while prices remain unchanged. We note small sales at 15½@16 for Shoulders; 15@16½ for Ribbed Sides; 19@19½ for Plain Hams; 22 for Plain Canvassed and 23@24 for Sugar Cured.

GROCERIES—The market is firm and prices are fully sustained, but the demand is limited. Country buyers take hold very sparingly, in anticipation of a re-action and lower rates.

OIL—Is firm and a shade higher; sales of 15 loads from scale at $35 to $35 per ton.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in good demand; sale of 10 pails prime fresh at 35c. Packed better may be fairly quoted at 28@30c.

EGGS—Very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; we note sales at prices ranging from 12@9 per d.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; sales of 25 bus prime "York State" Apples at 1lc per pound, and 500 bush Peaches—prime halves—at 20c.

PEACHES—Are dull and lower; sales of 500 bush Peaches—prime halves—at 20c.

PEARS—Are dull and lower; sales of 500 bush Pears at $2@2,25 per bush.

CHEESE—Is firm with regular sales of prime city reported at 12c.

HAY—Steady with regular sales from store at $3,00, on the spot, and $3,10 delivered.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

JULY 20—There is no life in the Petroleum business and so little doing, that it is impossible to give anything like an extended report. It must not be inferred from the above remarks, however, that there is any "break down" in the market or any particular "let up" in prices, for such is not the fact—at least to any extent. There was a fair local demand for Crude to-day, but, as will be seen by reference to the quoted sales prices were rather irregular—195 and 77 bbls at 44, 5 on p'troleum; 117 do do at 42; 114 do do at 41—delivered at the Oil Creek Refinery," and 60 bbls, from the "Green County" wells, at 45. Refined is held firmly, but there is a little doing, that it is impossible to give quotations. Naptha is dull and nominally unchanged. Sale of 50 bbls Residuum at $4,50 per bbl.

The receipts by the Allegheny river during the twenty-four hours ending this evening are as follows:

Fisher & Bro	102	Peacock, Ball & co	351
Jas Lidsey	37	Strickler & Baxter	144
J Gallagher	137	Hazzell & Palmer	100
B Ashworth	60		
Total			960

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 21—The market for Crude is dull and languid, and prices have declined—closing at 65@68 on the spot; and 69@70 for August delivery. Holders of Refined in bond, anticipating an advance, are holding their stocks out of market. There is a fair demand for Free Oil but at lower rates. Naptha is dull and nominal at former quotations.

The Wool Trade.

MINNESOTA.

The Chatfield Democrat says that 10,000 pounds of wool were marketed in that town week before last. It further states that Mr George Johnson, of Mower county, came into this State two years ago, and brought with him 250 head of sheep, from which he has realized up to this time, by increase and sale of wool, $1,200, and still has his original number on hand. Mr J. informs us that his sheep have been clear of disease and unmolested by dogs. The only annoyance they have suffered being caused by rattlesnakes, a number having been bitten this season, two of which died. Mr J. sold a few days since 700 pounds of wool at 70c per lb, and 100 head of sheep at $5 per head.

The Motorville Express says that there has been quite an excitement in the wool market in this vicinity during the past week. A considerable number of buyers were in the field, and competition ran high. Some choice lots have been sold as high as 90c, but at present the excitement has somewhat subsided, and the price has settled down at from 75 to 85c. A large quantity has already been purchased here.

The Rochester Post says that Rochester is becoming the central wool market for the counties of the counties in that State. About 10,000 lbs of the new clip have already been marketed here. The prices paid thus far average about 75c, while under the late stimulus of the gold market it has advanced to 85@90c, which is now the market price there.

The Red Wing Republican says that there has been a large clip in that region and it brings 90c.

The St Peter's Statesman speaks of the great success of wool growers in that vicinity. A flock of 370 sheep average 4 pounds each.

WISCONSIN.

The Whitewater Register says, J H Sanford, of La Grange, sheared from 103 sheep an average of 7 lb and 13 ounces of wool, which he sold at 90¢ cents a pound. Mr James Holden sheared 32 ewes, all but five having lambs at birth, clipping an average of 7¾ lbs of clean washed wool. The fleeces were sleved months' growth only, and the sheep were sheared two weeks after washing.

Forty-four fleeces ten of them from bucks, averaged 8¼ lbs. bringing $70115. Mr Taylor's three year old buck "Young Champion," sheared this season 22¾ lbs of clean wool.

The largest fleece we have seen reported this season follows:

"I have a ewe sheep four years old. When one year old she rated two good lambs; when two years old she raised three good lambs; when three years old she raised four good lambs; this year she has three large extended ewe lambs. Two of her lambs one year old are raising lambs this year. Perhaps other wool growers in the country have flocks of sheep which are as productive, but I would like to see the documents."—MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 16th says: The market is comparatively quiet, in consequence of the farmers being engaged in harvesting. It is calculated, however, that there is about 3,000,000 pounds still in first hands, while at least 2,000,000 are in the hands of speculators seeking market. Many of the latter have are anxious to realize and are offering their stocks at $1,00 and, we hear of some instances in which first class lots have been offered at a shade below figure, without finding a purchaser. This state of things may possibly afford an index of the future condition of the market: in one of its phases, and a very important one. In case of a protracted stringency in the money market, the fact of so large a share of the crop being in the hands of speculators will be much more likely to injure to the advantage of manufacturers and keep prices down, because the former having pressing engagements to meet will be compelled to realize, even at a sacrifice, while the growers are in easy circumstances and could afford to hold until they obtained their price. We learn from various points in the interior that as high as 100c is being paid, and in some cases, 102¼ is paid, the latter doubtless an extreme figure. These prices are paid by Local operators, and, but sparely speculative, are irregular and variable, from the very nature of things. Some buyers may not only have more money to invest, but are may not only have more money to invest, but are may also feel more imperatively the necessity of investing it than their neighbors to say nothing of the diversity or opinion as to the future direction of the market.

Wool—A heavy dealer assures us that in his opinion, there is yet to be a yet 4,000,000 pounds of wool to be marketed, that about 6,000,000 pounds have been purchased, of which two millions are in the hands of speculators, and have not yet reached the hands of manufacturers. This opinion indicates that a much larg r proportion than "they market, but we may be in error. The market is less excited, but firm at 85@90c.—[D. tri Free Press, 15th.

Crops in Michigan.

Harvest—The wheat in this vicinity is all cut and nearly all secured in the stack. The weather has been fine for the harvest, and it has been secured in good order. It was anticipated that there would be a great scarcity of hop, but we learn that there has been plenty, and that there has been no difficulty in the pickers. Machinery is now doing the hard work on the farm.—Ionia Journal, July 14.

Notwithstanding all the black and blue predictions about the wheat crop, there is to be a good yield. Some are cutting the grain now and it is full and heavy, and promises to be abundant enough to pay the mouth of a grumbling world while their mouths are filled.

The corn crop is coming ahead with astonishing rapidity. The yield will be large. The warm sun will be just the thing to make it straightten up and grow like a bay in his first new boots.—[Monroe Sentinel.

Potato Prospects—The wheat in Southern Michigan is now safe for the harvest, and we are assured by persons well informed that the yield is at least one-third more than last year, so much has it improved since the close of winter. Many a field which was then thought to be entirely killed out has come forward so as to yield a full crop.—[Adrian Watchtower, July 15th.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JULY 18—The offerings of beef cattle were large, reaching about 2500 head, showing an increase of 500 over last week. The market was dull and prices rather lower, ranging from $12 to $16 for common to prime, including a few extra quality at $16,50@17 the 100 lbs. Only about 100 head were taken by the government contractors, and some 600 were left over unsold.

Cows were first, and 100 sold at from $70 to $40 each for springers, and $30 to $5 for cow and calf.

Sheep were more abundant and prices steady at $6 to $15 the 100 lbs net, with about 6000 offered and sold including 2500 at Gilsey's and 2700 at the avenue yard.

Sheep were firmer, and the receipts, some 7000, all disposed of at 9@9½c per lb gross.

Cotton Sales for the United States, Made this Day

CINCINNATI, July 18—W & Kennedy, 20 bales cotton at 81 to 82c; Moore Byron, 50 do at 81c; Kyle & Co, 60 do at 81 c; Kinsey, Hall & Bay, 50 do at 81 c; Bayless, 50 do at 81c; J C Kennedy, 18 do at 81c; Blake & Co, 50 do at 81c; J C Kennedy, 31 do at 81c; Wagnold, Barnes & co, 25 bags cotton, at 81c; J H Wadsworth, 60 bales cotton, $1 82c; J Cunningham, 15 do at 81 c; Kinsey & Wood, 9 bags cotton, $1 80; H Dunlap, 50 bales cotton, $1 85c; Allen & co, 16 do $1 80; M Bloom, 25 do at 81 c; Kyle, Hall & Bay, 22 do $1 80; M Bloom, 25 do at 81 c; Kyle & Co, 18 bags cotton yarn, 60 lb Pa Bowl, Pierce & co, 18 bags cotton yarn, $1 45¾.—[Cin. Commercial.

The Crop Prospects in Iowa.

[From the State Register, Des Moines.]

In consequence of the great anxiety which has been felt by our citizens generally in regard to the probable damage to our principal crops throughout the State, from the seven

I embraced the opportunity of the attendance of a large representation from every section of the State at the Union Convention at Des Moines, on the 7th of July to address each of them certain interrogatories to elicit the desired information, so far as it was in their power to give. About 500 delegates were in attendance, representing every important county in the State except two, and the information derived from them, perhaps all, to give central and well considered replies. After all the care taken, however, it may only be considered as an approximation, but it may be more safely relied upon than the numerous exaggerated statements usually circulating about our crops at this season of the year, when suffering from any cause, some of which are kept afloat by designing persons. My inquires embraced the wheat, corn, oats and barley crops, by making comparisons with the yield of 1863, (our State census year,) it has not been difficult to arrive at the following results from the information given:

Wheat—Most of our wheat was sown later than usual, owing to an unfavorable spring; the extreme drought injured it to some extent, and in consequence of its maturing later in the season than usual, its terrible enemy, the chinch bug, has cut off, (and is still at work) a large portion of the crop. If our farmers would prepare their wheat ground by thoroughly plowing and cleaning up in the fall, two weeks at least can be gained in the spring for sowing, and the chin b bug may be cheated of half its food. From my data I learn that the chinch bug and drought have cut off the probable yield of the crop one-third, fixing that third at an average of five bushe s per acre—and that there is a remarkable hope that ten bushels will be the average yield per acre throughout the State, after making all allowances. The breath of land occupied is reported to be one-fourth over that of 1863, which gives an increase of 80,000 acres, and the aggregate of 1,280,000 acres, which will produce 12,800,000 bushels. Ten bushels per acre is the average product of 1862 and 1863, taken together, for the average occupied.

Corn—The breath of land occupied this year over that of 1863, is one-twelfth, making a total of 1,500,000 acres, and the average increased prospective yield of six bushels per acre, which will give an average product of forty-two and three fourth bushel per acre; by throwing off the fraction the gross yield will exceed 60,000 bushels, if the season continues favorable, which will exceed that of any previous crop in the state 17,000,000 bushels A fair and much needed prospect for that corn consuming animal, the hog, of which our State has a large stock.

Oats—The number of acres occupied in 1863, as per State census, was 336,157; the increase reported for 1864 is one-twelfth, making an aggregate of 364,148 acres, and the probable average yield at least thirty bushels per acre, giving an aggregate of 10,924,437 bushels, against 6,584,052 in 1863. This, with the crop, will permit a greater variety of food for sheep and a better yield of wool, to say nothing of a full provision for the wants and tastes of that valuable animal, the horse.

Hay crop—Abundance of grass can be had for the cutting, but owing to the general severe drought at the time when the grass most needed rain, it is not as early as usual but a sufficiency for all purposes can be obtained, if hands can be found to cut it. In this view there will not probably be more than two-thirds the usual quantity put up.

Other crops—They generally look well and give fair promise, and our farmers were never more industrious in trying to make every available acre produce some article; still there are many disheartening facts, testifying that the owners are fighting for their country, hundreds of miles away; but there are ten times as many fields which give evidence to the industry and thrift of the soldiers' wives and young children. If Providence smiles upon their efforts until the close of the harvest, I think I am during the past few weeks Iowa will secure in value greater crops this than during any previous year.

Elsewhere summary may be relied on as giving a fair approximate estimate of the growing crops, but it is only an estimate, and the reverse of the hog on the wheat may be more accurate than estimated, yet one would think that if we yield them fully one-third of the growing crop, it should be sufficient, a quantity equal to the whole consumption of the people of the State. It is to be remarked again, notwithstanding the unfavorable winter and spring for wheat, that it has generally turned out well, at least an average of one third more than the spring wheat, and in many instances cutting twenty bush to the acre of winter berry side by side with the spring varieties which were wholly taken by the bug. As for corn, Iowa has never exp rienced a more remarkable and healthy growth than has been exhibited since the late rains set in.

WM DUANE WILSON,
Secretary State Agricultural College.

DES MOINES, July 14, 1864.

Baltimore Market—Mail Report.

JULY 18—Coffee—No sales from first hands; holders firm at 45a50c per lb for Rio.

Flour—Sales of 1 bbl and firm at 11a11.25 for Howard street and Western super, and 11.75a12 per bbl for extra. All other descriptions are unchanged.

Grain—Wheat, 565 bushels white and 1365 bushels red received; inclined in the sales were 500 bushels new white at $2,05a2,12, and 1200 bushels do red at $2 per bush. Corn, 300 bushels white and 1600 bushels yellow offered; sales of 1400 bushels yellow at $1,28 per bushel—no sales of white corn. No receipts of oats or rye.

Molasses—Continues dull, though the stock is light and holders are steady at previous quotations.

Provisions—The heavy decline in mess pork at New York has caused a lowering of the prices here; we now quote new Western mess at 24 a$25 per bbl. All other descriptions slightly favor buyers. Nothing doing worthy of special notice.

Seed—There is some inquiry, but we hear of no sales. The scarcity of money no doubt retards operations.

Sal—We quote Liverpool ground alum at 4a$4,25. Marshall's fine $2,25 per sack, and Turks Island in jobbing lots $1 per bushel.

The Tobacco Trade.

The proprietors of the Louisville tobacco warehouses have been compelled to request their patrons to withhold further shipments for the present. Receipts very large accumulation now on hand, the difficulty of shipping, and the impossibility of increasing storage capacity have rendered this necessary, but the earliest possible notification will be given when shipments can be recommenced. There are many thousand hogsheads of tobacco lying there which have been signed for long since; but the eastern railroads are so gutted with freight and army transportation that they cannot be sent forward, and every place for their warehousing has been filled.

Milwaukee Market.

July 18—Flour—dull and lower. Grain—Wheat $1,95@ lower and firm. Sales about 10,000 bushels at $1,82@$1,84 for No 1 and $2,16 for No 2 in Smith's store. No 1 in Highy held at $2,17 Market closed Wednesday Home this evening firm at $2, $2,02@$2,05 for No 1 and $2,14@2,17 for No 2. Spring wheat closing dull, change short $8,000 to $4,000 for better demand. Sales 2,500 bu No 1 at 87a88c. Corn quiet.

Wool—Quiet and unchanged. Small parcels sold at 65a100c.

Cleveland Market.

JULY 19—Flour—Market firm. Sale 200 bbls XX red at $10,00.

Wheat—Sales this forenoon 6000 bush red, free on board, at $2,00. This afternoon, sellers asking $2,05, but buyers only offering the morning's rate. One car white sold track at $2,40.

Corn—Firm and better. Sales 1 car, on track, at $1,36.

Oats—Receipts heavy. Nominal at 80c on track.—*Herald.*

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R R, July 20—1 pkg, McClurkan, Herron & co; 3 bbls bacon sides, 1 bbl dry beef, Keon & Parker; 18 bbls whisky, Geo W Smith; 100 bbls flour, James Gardner; 256 sacks oats, Rea & Kell; 12 ton bams, Wm M Gormley; 8 rolls leather, Gerbert, Kellerman & co; 1 pkg metal, James Wood & son; 325 sks wax, Dorrington & co; 6 bbls flour, B Honegger; 1 car metal, R G Loomis; 25 boxes soap, E Biddle; 11 sks oats, Little & Trimble; 12 doz brooms, Geo Bellamy; 13 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 55 obs carbon oil, John A Caughey; 1 hhd tobacco, John Grubier; 2 bbls cement B sellers & co; 2 rolls leather, Hartley & co; 64 sks oats, L H Voigt & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 20—6 dry beef, S Ewart & co; 10 bbls oil, J P Scott; 3 bbls liquor, F Gilchrist; 27 pkgs hardware, J Hopkins; 23 sks rags, S P & O F Markle; 1 bbl sugar, Outcheon; 23 sks rags, S P & O F Markle; 1 bbl sugar, Fetzer & Arnkrone; 175 sks corn, Simpson & Knox, 50 bags mill-feed, Dorrington & co; 10 bbls paper, Feld & Lare; 3 pkgs fish, S Harbaugh & co; 5 bbls pearls, Mellon & Bro; 1 0 bbls cement, H H Collins; 81 pkgs starch, H Dalzell & co; 785 blooms, Heaney, Wade & co, 564 do do, Jones, Boyd & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 20—32 bales tow, J H Gallagher; 1 pkg furniture, W Gibb; 15 pkgs rivets, W Childs; 17 pkgs provisions, W Gibb; 4 cars brick, P Townsend; 9 bgs potatoes, 2 kegs butter, R & A Carson; 54 bgs oats, Simpson & Knox; 233 bush wheat, R F Kennedy & Bro; 1 bx mdse, Wm temple.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 121.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

[CONCLUDED.]

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fifth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for payment of salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For fifth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For last of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops provided for in said treaty, for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for the Indians, and to furnish tools for said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred dollars.

QUI NAI ELT AND QUIL-LENE INDIANS.

For second of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'KALLAMS.

For second of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOUT.

For second of four instalments, in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.

For fourth of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, thirty thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber, and grinding grain, one or more mechanics' shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, five thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods and provisions, five thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions of [sic] the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO TERRITORY, LEARNED FROM THE CHICTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, expenses of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FOR THE WITCHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED TRIBES.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

MATTEER BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

For first of twenty instalments to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHWESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

For first of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty thirtieth July, eighteen hundred and sixty three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, five thousand dollars.

GOSHIP BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

For fifth of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding, or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand dollars.

CREEK NATION.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, as permanent annuity, to be paid them in money, or for such mechanical labor or useful articles as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct, per third article treaty September three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty five, ten thousand dollars, payable on condition that the said nation ratify the amendments made by the Senate.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA.

For this amount as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second supplementary to treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, approved April twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, per same article and treaty, during the pleasure of the President, five thousand dollars.

For the first of fifteen instalments to be expended annually for the purposes of supplying them with gilting twine, cotton-matting, calicoes, linsey, blankets, sheeting, clothing, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful purposes, as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article of the supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the first of fifteen instalments for same objects, for the Pembina band of Chippewas, per third article of the supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand dollars.

For the first of fifteen instalments for pay of blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, one farmer, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per fourth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For this amount to be expended in building a new mill, with a run of millstones attached, per fifth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For this amount [illegible] the chiefs of said bands, through their agents, per fourth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For this amount for the payment of claims of injured persons for depredations committed by said Indians on the goods of certain British and American traders, at the mouth of Red Lake river, and for exactions forcibly levied on the proprietors of steamboats plying on Red River, to be paid in full; and the remainder to be paid pro rata upon the debts of said tribe incurred since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to be ascertained by the agents in connexion with the chiefs, per fourth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified by the sixth article supplementary treaty April twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For this amount to defray the expenses of cutting out a road from Leach lake to Red lake, per fourth article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

For the first of fifteen instalments to defray the expense of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to be selected upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, nor more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile traveling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles, per sixth article of treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmiths, etc, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to defray the expenses of bringing the chiefs of the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, and to defray their expenses while detained in the city of Washington, in making treaty, and their return to their home, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, and not to be employed more than twenty days to attend upon each one payment and the duties connected therewith, and ten cents per mile for travel, not exceeding three hundred miles, per Senate amendment to seventh article treaty March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and ninety dollars.

Same for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred and ninety dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including the traveling expenses of the superintendent and agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California, five thousand dollars.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the acts of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory (not parties to any treaty) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Dakota, including the purchase of goods and other articles, with a view to the preservation of peace, ten thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the Indian service in Utah Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the transportation and necessary expense of delivery of provisions, &c, to the Indians within the Utah Superintendency, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORADO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

CHEROKEE NATION.

For interest on the "abstracted bonds" belonging to the national funds, fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For interest on the "abstracted bonds" belonging to the school fund, three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For interest on the proceeds of sales of school lands in Alabama, sold at different times from and including the second quarter of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, to December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty, computed to March first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents.

For subsistence and clothing and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawaxanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, at their new homes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle the claims and carry into effect the provisions of the treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the confederated tribe of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians, three thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-one cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to expend such part of the amount herein appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulations with any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, as well as the Cherokees, as may be found necessary to support such individual members of said tribes as have been driven from their homes and induced to want on account of their friendship to the United States, and enable them to subsist until they can support themselves in their own country: *Provided*, That an account shall be kept of the sums so paid for the benefit of the said members of said tribes, which account shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth shall be made of the lowest responsible bidder, after sufficient public notice by advertisement in appropriate newspapers: *Provided, also*, That the said Secretary shall not be required to pay any bid which is in his judgment unreasonable in its character: *Provided, further*, That no part