The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING:—JULY 30, 1864.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A correspondent of the *Churchman*, furnishes some interesting information from a circular, which has been sent to several of the clergy. Three points are prominently brought out in the circular. First—A comprehensive selection of superior manuscript discourses, in a clear and legible hand, ready for immediate use, on all subjects of the Pastoral care, presenting the great truths and duties of the Gospel in their practical bearing, and in harmony with the highest thought of the age, are to be supplied once a week, or fifty-two a year for £8 8s. Two a week and 104 a year—£12 12s. Single specimen sermons, 2s 6d. Second—Special discourses to yearly subscribers, three sermons quarterly on given text and subject, supplied gratuitously. Third—Professional Consultations with a view to remove difficulties on the minds of theological students, explanation of studies, etc.—terms, one guinea.

——The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, met in Belfast, on the 3d inst. Rev. John Rodgers, the retiring Moderator, opened the Assembly with a sermon from the text, "That in all things he might have the pre-eminence." After the usual preliminaries of organization, the Rev. John Rogers was re-elected Moderator by a large majority. Some discussion arose on the principle of re-electing a Moderator. Among the noticeable things before the body was the question of an increase of the *regium donum*, which elicited considerable discussion, but nothing was done beyond instructing the committee to prosecute the application farther. Report on ministerial support showed that in ten years the average stipend over the whole Church has increased 50 per cent. According to representations in the report on the State of Religion, much good has been accomplished in the different departments of church labor. Dr. Glasgow, the first missionary of the Assembly to India, who has been laboring in that field for a quarter of a century, was present, and participated in the doings of the Assembly. Two missionaries were ordained for the mission work in India. We are indebted to the *United Presbyterian* for the materials of this item.

Thursday, 28th, by order of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Bishop Janes will preside over a conference composed of colored ministers, to be known as the "Delaware" Conference, at the John Wesley Church, in Philadelphia. This is a new era in Methodism, to hold annual conferences of colored ministers, and in the official act of that body, no restriction of color is stated, but this conference, and the "Washington" conference, to meet in Baltimore under the presidency of Bishop Scott, appear in the official list of conferences, and receive Episcopal visitation alike with the other bodies, previously organized.

——The English fashion of clergyman advertising their wants, is novel compared with American customs. Here is a specimen: A London clergyman offers to take the duty of a Country Parish, for five or six weeks, beginning on the 21st of August, in return for the use of rectory, garden, carriage, and servants, on board wages. Address, Rev. E. S. Church Pastoral Aid Society, Falcon Court, Fulton street, London, (E. C.)

——Rebel authority reports there are in Gen. Lee's army, 85 regular chaplains of various denominations, and scattered through the various corps, there are no fewer than 37 comfortable chapels, of logs or pine boards, in which religious services are conducted every Sunday. It is also stated that Gen. Lee and his staff are very attentive to the means of grace.

——The *Western Cumberland Presbyterian* is discussing the following question, "May a minister preach truth on any moral subject?"

——A cotemporary says the (O. S.) Presbyterian General Assembly have resolved to dispense with salaried agents, and, as we understand its action, to close the church doors on all agents, until the church collections are all taken.

——One hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been contributed in one year to the permanent funds of Princeton College. The *Visitor* says this is the right way to do things, and when the Church feels, in her interest heart, the faith she confesses, this is one way in which she reveals the true life of faith.

——According to the *Banner of the Covenant*, the seceding Presbytery, which has always refused the contaminating gifts of the Royal Bounty, is about to unite with the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The former body though small, is highly respectable. The meeting at Ballymena will probably take definite measures on the subject of union.

——It is estimated there are in China 111 missionaries, 42 missions, and 2,500 converts. In the main land opposite Hong Kong, which is an English colony, it is estimated that there are some 200 converts connected with three German missions, whose head quarters are at Hong Kong. These are included in the last item above.

——The French Wesleyan Conference has just been held at Nismes. Fifteen ministers were present. Six young men were received on trial, and three more were proposed as students. The membership is now 1,606, with 151 probationers, an increase of 84 members, and 28 probationers.

——The Unity's Elder's Conference, Moravian Church, has appointed two new Bishops for this Province. Rev. H. A. Shultz and Rev. David Digler selected by lot, will be consecrated to their sacred office on Sunday, 31st inst.

——The installation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding is announced to take place at the Cathedral, Baltimore, next Sunday, 31st inst. A number of distinguished prelates are expected to participate in the installation services.

——The *Times* of India contains an interesting account of an entertainment given by the Maharagah Dhuleep Singh, to the native converts of the Protestant Missions in Bombay. About four hundred and fifty were present, including the missionaries, and their families, of the different denominations.

——The *Universe*, a Catholic organ, in the diocese of Philadelphia, estimates the Catholic population in that diocese, at two hundred and twenty-five thousand, which is certainly a much larger number than generally supposed.

——A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope's health is re-established, and that his Holiness has resumed his receptions.

——Rev. Dr. Kendall, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and now Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, office in New York, has left for California, to facilitate missionary operations in that important field.

——Eighty-eight persons, either ministers, widows of ministers, or their children have been added the past year by the funds of the O. S. Presbyterian Church. $13,160 have been distributed in this way.

——St. Bernadine church, Philadelphia, has been built for the purpose of turning into a theatre.

——The *Press* says the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, though five hundred years old, was never dedicated till recently.

WILLIAM BAGALEY, WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 12 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRIDAY, July 29, 1864.

THE business is extremely dull to indisputable, and that there has been no movement to trade for some time past, is universally acknowledged. There seems to be no demand for any of the leading articles of produce and the transactions are almost entirely of a local and unimportant character. The steady decline in gold and the stringency in the money market has completely checked speculation, and those, who, a few weeks ago, were recklessly buying almost every article of produce at extremely high figures with the expectation of realizing large profits, have suddenly been brought to a stand. That many of these speculators will be compelled to disgorge very soon, seems altogether probable and that they will lose heavily appears to be a fixed fact. Military success is sure to bring down gold, and as gold declines almost every article of merchandize will follow suit:

WHEAT.—None offering, and, in the absence of sales, we give the nominal quotations from first hands at $2 90 for red, and $2 65@2 70 for white. Our farmers will find no difficulty in realizing the above figures.

CORN.—There is a fair local demand, and, with light receipts and a very short supply, the market may be quoted firm at the recent advance—$1,55 by the car load, and $1,60 for small lots from store.

OATS.—Is lower in consequence of more liberal receipts, but there is no quotable change in prices. We now quote at $1.00 by the car load, and $1,07@1,08 for small lots from store.

FLOUR.—There is no new feature to notice in this commodity, and we are still compelled to report a very dull market. The demand continues exceedingly light while prices are nominally unchanged—Extra Family ranging from $10,75 to $11,25 per bbl.

GROCERIES.—Market dull and rather neglected. Sugar is also dull with a sale of 5 hhds prime New Orleans at 20c. Coffee is dull and no sales reported. Rio is quoted at 43@c to 51. Molasses—small sales of strictly prime New Orleans at $1.25.

MILL FEED.—Sale of 2 cars bran at $1,60 each; 2 cars horts at $1,60; also, 2 tons bag, in lots from store at $1,65.

BUTTER.—Is firm and in good demand, while the supply is very light. We note several small sales of prime at 35.

EGGS.—Very dull and the supply is still in excess of the demand. We note sales of 12 bbls at 17@18.

DRIED FRUIT.—Is firm with a fair jobbing demand, and we note a sale in small lots at 20 cts.

BACON.—Is less active, the demand having apparently fallen off somewhat, while prices have undergone no change.

CIDER.—Is in fair demand and the market may be quoted steady at 45@50c, according to quality.

GREEN APPLES.—Are coming in pretty freely, and the market is a shade easier. Quotations may be fairly given at $3,00 to $4,00 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

JULY 29.—We have to report a continued quiet and dull market, and, as there appears to be no buyers, there is no little prospect of any immediate improvement. With the exception of several small lots being shipped to Philadelphia, there was nothing whatever done in Crude, and this being the case it is impossible to give quotations. For Refined there is not quite whatever, and, notwithstanding the stock is extremely light, there is no disguising the fact that sales could not be effected unless a material concession was made. Regine is shade firmer but unchanged, and we continue to quote at 35c. Benzine is in light supply and may by quoted firm at 80@85c per bbl.

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

McKelvy & Miller.....110 Pennock, Ball & Co.....240
J Gallagher.....35 Rhea, Kauffman & Co.....216
Babcock.....111
Total.....910

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 29—The market for Crude is very firm and holders are asking higher rates; quotations may be given at 55@55½ on the spot and 54@57 for August delivery. The market for Refined in bond is dull and heavy, but holders, in order to effect sales, seem unwilling to make any concessions; the nominal rates on the spot are 65@70. Free Oil too, is dull and apparently neglected, but holders do not seem disposed to give away; 75@80c are the asking rates. There is a fair demand for Naptha and prices are tending up—closing to-day at 45c.

New York Stock and Money Market—Mail Report.

There is an excellent feeling abroad to day in regard to the new popular loan, and no serious doubts appears to be felt of its complete and early success. The subscriptions, the first day, (to-day,) in the City of New York, amount to over two and a half millions. At the Treasury office alone, they are $1,987,200, and at the Fourth National Bank, over $500 000. The particulars from the other National Banks we have not yet received. The announcement of this definite policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury has also greatly relieved the concern felt about the future of the money market, and induced an improved confidence in the stock exchange. There is another rise of two per cent since last night in the 5-20 stock of the United States, proceeding in good part from the advices and orders from Europe by the steamer Scotia. The same cause and the free export of domestic produce, are influencing lower figures for exchange on London, and indirectly the price of gold, though speculation in the latter often works from the 2 per cent independent of exchange, either way. The movement to-day in the gold room was 2½ per cent lower than on Tuesday, and the speculation less confident. The extreme 253@253½ per cent. The price of money to the stock brokers, at call, is 6@7 per cent and the demand from this quarter, while partially in excess of speculation revives at the Stock Exchange Board, is quite freely answered.

The newspapers, as well as private advices by the Steamer, express an increasing demand for our 6-20 bonds on the Continent of Europe. The London *Times*, which has been both timid and unfair to the public credit of the United States since the second year of the war, does not disguise the fact that the Continental advocates of these stocks is something extraordinary in both its composition and strength, from the effect of the American war and exchanges. The renewed orders in this market to-day would seem to bear out this commercial fact to some extent.

The public debt of the United States on Monday last, including the unpaid requisitions on the Treasury, amounted in gross:

July 25, 1864.....$1,815,841,561
July 19, 1864.....1,793 213,965

Increase of the week.....$20,120,196

The increase is mainly in three years 6 per cent compound interest Treasury notes, subscribed for in the 5 per cent Treasury notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in June. These substitutions now amount to $58,420,000 in the aggregate 5 per cents, against $37,640,000 of these notes all taken and cancelled.

The sales of Government 5-20s were again quite large to-day, both at the stock board and on the street. A good many private bargains are made for round parcels of the terms which do not transpire. The prices at the Stock Board to-day were a shade better than the exchange on London being relatively in favor of buyers for the time. In Europe, there is not much hesitation about the price of the bonds, and reliable lots are offered. For this whole week they realized 110 per cent on the spot time, to-day advanced their rates to 111@111½ per cent, and the exchange keep up a week or so longer, the railway shares and mid classes stock of a speculative character continue to strengthen in price and demand and the average rise since yesterday is 1½@2 per cent.

Including gifts subscriptions to the new popular loan at the Treasury office to-day is $1,000,000 by the Bank of the Commerce. The Fourth National Bank also subscribed to the new loan, for the bank itself, $250,000; for Hetchem, Fon & Co., $100 000; for Auth ny & Hall, Hetchem, Fon & Co., $100 000; for Hoyt, Sprague & Co, $30,000; for John M Forman, $50,000.

We learn from Messrs Fisk & Hatch, No 38 Wall street, who give special attention to conversions for account of holders, the 7-30 per cent Treasury Notes of 1861, 6 per cent stock that the conversion of the 10 h of August Notes is now going on rapidly. Only about three weeks remain to take advantage of these favorable privileges, as the notes will be paid off in currency, if not turned into the gold bearing stock of 1881 by the 15th of August. Under the last order of the Department, gold interest is now allowed at the rate of 7 30 per cent to the 15th of August, and 6 per cent interest thereon on the bonds of 1881 at the rate of 6 per cent from the 1st July. Very few holders of the notes are parting with the 1881 stocks, which they realized in exchange, having learned in the past three years to appreciate the advantage of the gold interest.

The eight millions export return from the port of New York, for a single week, published this morning, is made the text for the following sinewy and widely mistaken editorial by one of the opposition papers of this city:

"The reports from New York during the past week sum up to the enormous amount of over eight millions of dollars—making in two weeks nearly sixteen millions. But how is the sum made up? A glance over the details reveals the fact that the most valuable articles of export, about a million to two millions each, are those which are the result of the labor of the south, and which are now almost entirely cut off from the north by the military blockade. Their non-arrival is greatly lessening our taxables. Their non-arrival is greatly lessening our taxables. Their non-arrival is greatly inflating through the redoundent currency. Therefore their consumption is greatly reduced; people are compelled to delay them less than they have been accustomed to do of their liver. The surplus thus created must be exported. The impoverishment of the country could not be more forcibly illustrated. The export of sugars also considerable. Now sugar, to a certain extent, is a prime necessity, and yet hundreds of families are compelled to reduce their use of it to the lowest limit. The export embrace large quantities of cotton, but our farm products generally there is little going forward."

The facts of the export list thus blindly subjected to a political purpose, are about as follows: The value of Tea and Coffee, articles of foreign growth, with which this market is greatly overstocked, two-fourths during the week, $700,000. The value of Tobacco one of the great staples of export now, is to form the War, and with which the country can always well afford to part, is $56 000. The new-seems make, not one-half, but less than one sixth of the grand total of $8 000 000. The overstock of sugar unaffected to the extent of $326,000 this item, added to Tea and Coffee, gives almost a million of dollars of staple Foreign Merchandize received for the season's market here as against seven millions of the same kind of Domestic Produce and ordinary miscellaneous articles of which the country, even in the midst of a great War, has a large surplus. And of all articles of export one has a large surplus. And of all articles of export one of these stocks is something extraordinary in both its composition and strength, from the effect of the American war and exchanges. The renewed orders in this market to-day would seem to bear out this commercial fact to some extent.

Imports by Railroad.

TUESDAY, July 26.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R R, July 25—4 cars pig metal, Jas Wood & son; 200 bbls flour, Schoonmaker & Lang; 112 bbls carb oil, J A Caughey; 43 sks wool, S Harbaugh & co; 1 car hoop steel, H Sellers & co; 50 bbls whiskey, Holland & Anjier; 30 sks metal, John Myers; 100 bbls flour, Cup & Shepherd; 33 sks wool, J T Hewitt & co; 25 do do, Wm Porterfield; 42 do do, H Kearns & co; 10 do do, John Porterfield; 42 do do, 8 do make, A Lang; 16 sks rags, Godfrey & Black; 6 do do, flax seed, Little & Trimble; 1 bbl starch, McClurkan, Herdman & co; 20 bbls oil, B A Fahnestock & son; 4 cars pig metal, Kyman & co; 2 bbls cheese, Jas Monteith; 50 pkgs rags, McClintock, Smith & co; 10 bxs candles, Wm Porterfield; 1 car hoop steel, H Sellers & co; 50 pkgs paper, Shriver & Lassig; 10 doz brooms, J H Jack & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 29—200 pkgs oil, Simpson & Kidd; 50 bxs cheese, L H Tod; 170 sks oats, Simpson & Kidd; 50 pkgs soap, Lambert & Voigt & co; 44 do do; J Caufield; 25 bxs soap, Lambert & Shipton; 45 bxs cheese, C C Bakley; 6 sks wool, J L Hutchison; 499 bxs mill-cut, Rea & Kail; 7 bxs cheese, Marshall; 499 bxs mill-cut, Rea & Kail; 7 bxs cheese, Foster, Aiken & co; 63 do do, S Robinson & co; 50 do do, petroleum, D H Edgerton; 23 sks wheat, Hitchcock, Allegheny Station, July 29—23 pkgs wine, W P Tomlinson & co; 96 do do, Amherst Oil co; 21 do do, Bell & Baird; 1 crate, 8 roll's do, Hartly & Cook.

Cleveland Market.

JULY 29—Wheat—Market very dull. The only sale reported to-day was 1 car red wheat on track, this forenoon at $2,11c. The market closed very heavy and nominally 2@3c lower.

Corn—A sale of 3 cars shelled on track was reported at $1,25c; which is an extreme price and could not be duplicated. Ear corn is very dull and meets with little or no inquiry.

Oats—Not much demand. Sale 1 car on track at 89c which is the outside figure.

Highwines—A shade better request but very irregular. Sales 25 bbls at $1,71c; 50 bbls at $1,72c; 25 bbls at $1,73c; 50 bbls at $1,74.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 136.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of California certain lands for State prison purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of the United States to the lands comprising that portion of the promontory or point known as "Punta de Quintin," or "Point San Quintin," lying east of the north and south line, dividing sections number three and ten from number two and eleven in township number one, north range six west, of Mount Diablo Meridian, embracing portions numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of the said township number one, north range number six west, upon which the State prison of the State of California is now located, not exceeding in quantity four hundred and fifty acres, be, and the same is hereby, ceded, granted, and confirmed to the said State of California, without prejudice to the rights or claims of any other parties.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 139.]

AN ACT to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares and merchandize, and all baggage and effects of passengers coming from any contiguous foreign country or countries, except as hereafter provided, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles and envelopes in which the same shall be imported, shall be subject to the presence of, and be inspected by, an inspector or other officer of the customs, at the first port of entry or custom house in the United States where the same shall arrive; and to enable the proper officer thoroughly to discharge this duty, he may require the owner or owners, of his, her, or their agent, or other person having charge or possession of any trunk, traveling bag or sack, valise, or other envelope, or of any closed vessel, car, or other vehicle, to open the same, or to deliver to him the proper key; and if such owner, agent, or other person shall refuse or neglect to comply with this demand, the said officer shall retain such trunk, traveling bag or sack, valise or whatsoever it may be, and open the same, and, as soon thereafter as may be practicable, examine the contents; and if any article or articles subject to the payment of duty shall be found therein, the whole contents, together with the envelope, shall be forfeited to the United States, and disposed of as the law provides in other similar cases. And if any such dutiable goods, article or articles, shall be found in such vessel, car or other vehicle, the owner, agent, or other person in charge of which shall have refused to open the same or deliver the key as herein provided, the same, together with the vessel, car, or other vehicle, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be held by such officer to be disposed of as the law provides in other similar cases of forfeiture.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to avoid the inspection at the first port of arrival, required by the first section of this act, the owner, agent, master, or conductor of any such vessel, car, or other vehicle, or other agent, or other person having charge of any such goods, wares, merchandize, baggage, effects, or other articles, may apply to any officer of the United States duly authorized to act in the premises, to seal or close the same, under and according to the regulations hereinafter authorized, previous to their importation into the United States, which officer shall seal or close the same accordingly; whereupon the same may proceed to their port of destination without further inspection: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to exempt such vessel, car, or vehicle, or its contents, from such examination as may be necessary and proper to prevent frauds upon the revenue and violations of this act: *And provided, further*, That every such vessel, car, or other vehicle, shall proceed, without unnecessary delay, to the port or place of destination, as named in the manifest of its cargo, freight, or contents, and be there inspected, as provided in section one.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to make such regulations, and from time to time so to change the same as to him shall seem necessary and proper, for sealing such vessels, cars, and other vehicles, when practicable, and for sealing, marking, and identifying such goods, wares, merchandize, baggage, effects, traveling bags or sacks, valises, and other envelopes and articles; and also in regard to invoices, manifests, and other pertinent papers, and their authentication.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the owners, master, or person in charge of any vessel, car, or other vehicle, sealed as aforesaid, shall not proceed to the port or place of destination thereof named in the manifest of its cargo, freight or contents, and deliver such vessel, car, or vehicle to the proper officer of the customs, or shall dispose of the same by sale or otherwise, or shall unload the same or any part thereof, at any other place than such port or place, or shall sell, or dispose of the contents of such vessel, car, or other vehicle, or any part thereof, before such delivery, he shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and such vessel, car, or other vehicle, with its contents, shall be forfeited to the United States, and disposed of and sold as in other cases of forfeiture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent sales of cargo, in whole or in part, prior to arrival, to be delivered as per manifest and after due inspection.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any unauthorized person or persons shall wilfully break, cut, pick, open, or remove any wire, seal, lead, lock, or fastening or mark attached to any vessel, car or other vehicle, crate, box, bag, bale, basket, barrel, bundle, cask, trunk, package, or parcel or any thing whatsoever, under and by virtue of this act, and regulations authorized by it or in any other act of Congress, or shall alter or in any other way wilfully aid, assist, or encourage the affixing or attaching, by wire or otherwise, to any vessel, car, or other vehicle, or to any, crate, box, bale, barrel, bag, basket, bundle, cask, package, parcel, article, or thing of any kind, any seal, lead, metal, or any thing purporting to be a seal authorized by law, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, or shall pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: And each vessel, car, or other vehicle, crate, box, bag, basket, barrel, bundle, cask, trunk, package, parcel or other thing, with the cargo, or contents thereof, from which the wire, seal, lead, lock, or other fastening or mark shall have been broken, cut, picked, opened, or removed by any such unauthorized person or persons, or to which such unauthorized person or persons, or to which such a seal, or other thing purporting to be a seal, or other thing wrongfully attached as aforesaid, has been wrongfully attached as aforesaid, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted* That from and after the passage of this act the penalty or forfeiture for violating any of the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act to further provide for the collection of the revenue upon the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontier, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be a fine of one hundred dollars, and the same shall be disposed of and applied as herein provided for the distribution of fines and penalties recovered by virtue of this act; and so much of the said first section as conflicts herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, whenever he shall think it necessary, additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below, as follows, to wit: Passamaquoddy, Maine, four; Portland and Falmouth, Maine, eight; Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, fourteen; and Kansas had remained absolutely dry, and Pembina, Minnesota, two; Chicago, Illinois, eight; Michillimackinac, Michigan, two; Sandusky, Ohio, one; Cuyahoga, Ohio, three; Erie, Pennsylvania, one; Buffalo Creek, New York, six; Niagra, [Niagara,] two; Genesee, two; Oswego, five; Oswegatchie, two; Champlain, four; Vermont, two.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to remit in whole or in part, and upon such terms as he shall judge right, the fines, penalties, or forfeitures incurred or accruing under the provisions of this act, or of said act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same; and he is hereby authorized to ascertain the facts upon applications for remission under this act in such manner and under such regulations as shall be by him prescribed, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act, shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of and applied as provided in the ninety-first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved on the second of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, creating circuit courts for said districts, and Kansas had rendered judgments or decrees prior to the passage of an act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, creating circuit courts for said districts, which cases might have been brought, and which cases might now be cognizable in a circuit court, the original papers, and all other papers now on file in the district courts aforesaid, shall be transferred into the clerks office of the circuit court for the district in which said causes were heard and determined, and it shall be the duty of the district court clerks of said districts respectively, to have said papers so removed. And it shall also be the duty of said district court clerks to transfer to the offices of the circuit court clerks aforesaid the books of records and journals of the district courts aforesaid, in which are any entries, orders or proceedings affecting, or in any manner relating to cases which were of circuit court cognizance, or which might have been prosecuted in a circuit court, after having first copied in a book for that purpose, provided that all entries, orders, or other proceedings, which may be found in said books, journals or records relating in any manner to cases which were not of circuit court cognizance, and which could not have been prosecuted in a circuit court.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That for the necessary costs and expenses of the transfer of books and papers, and for the expenses of procuring books to copy the entries and orders aforesaid mentioned, and for the copying of said record entries from the original books into the new one, at the same rate of compensation now allowed to clerks of courts for copies from their records, the clerks of the district courts shall be paid, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon the certificate of the judge of the district court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the transcripts thus made into a new book, after said book shall have been certified by the clerk to be full and true copies from the original book, shall have the same force and effect as records of the originals; and that the clerks of the circuit courts aforesaid shall be the custodians of the books and papers transferred to their offices, and their certificate of a transcript of any of said books or papers shall be received in evidence with the like effect as if made by the clerk of the court in which the proceedings were had.

SEC. 5 *And best further enacted*, That the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said district of Wisconsin shall hereafter be held at the times and at the city of Milwaukie, in said district, on the second Tuesday of April and the second of September, and at the city of Madison, in said district, on the first Monday in January in each year, respectively. And all writs, process, and proceedings returnable to the terms of either of said courts as now fixed by law shall be deemed returnable, and shall be continued before and to the terms of said courts, respectively, as fixed by this act: *Provided*, That all recognizances, processes, or orders issued from the district court of any district in this act mentioned, in such district, to the circuit court, and in such transferred to the circuit court, and in such cases transferred, and shall be returned thereto. And no writ of error, appeal, or other final process, or process required, or proceeding had in accordance with law to obtain any judgment or decree, shall be affected by reason of the transfer directed by this act.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 141.]

AN ACT to repeal the fugitive slave act of eighteen hundred and fifty, and all acts and parts of acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections three and four of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and an act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' passed September, eighteen hundred and fifty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 142.]

AN ACT to provide for the improvement of the grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for exchange of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to deed to John Perkins a portion of the extreme south point or angle of the farm of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in exchange for two acres of land, more or less, now owned and occupied by said Perkins, and situated near the middle of that side of the Hospital farm which fronts upon the public roads: *Provided*, That not more than three acres are given for one contained in the last described piece of land belonging to the said Perkins: *And provided, further*, That the said Perkins is able to give and does give to the United States a good and sufficient title to the piece of land now owned and occupied by him.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to defray the expenses of moving the dwelling house on the present Perkins tract to the tract exchanged for it, and of digging and walling a well, out of any appropriation already made or that may be made for enclosing the grounds of the hospital.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 143.]

AN ACT to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, to be repaired, and made useful for the purposes of commerce and navigation, so far as the same, in his judgment may be necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in repairing and rendering useful for purposes of commerce and navigation such of the public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard of the United States as may, in his judgment, need such expenditures.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 144.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Colored Catholic Benevolent Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Basil Mullen, John Warren, William H. Wheeler, Charles Dyson, James M. Terrill, David Adkins, William Queen, John H. Butler, William Ford, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Colored Catholic Male Benevolent Society located in the city of Washington, and by its corporate name shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, to plead [implead] and be impleaded in any court of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, of competent jurisdiction, to receive subscriptions, gifts, and benefits, and to make such rules and by-laws as shall be necessary and expedient for the government of the Society, and to alter the same from time to time in such mode as shall be prescribed therein: *Provided, always*, That such rules and by-laws shall be in no wise inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States, or with the objects of the society. The objects of the society are hereby declared to be to provide for the care and comfort of such members as shall be sick, disabled, or dependent, and of the families of such members in cases where the officers of such society shall deem it expedient, and also to provide for the decent interment of such persons as may die in membership of such society, or be burying in the families of such members.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That said society shall have power to hold real estate, or personal and mixed estate, by purchase, gift, or devise for the purposes of such society, and no other, and to lease, sell, or convey such real estate, or mixed estate, or personal property as may be devised or donated to such society, and the leasing or sale of which will promote the interests of said society.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have the right at any time to modify, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 145.]

AN ACT repealing certain provisions of law concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as makes it not lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States or person[s] of color, natives of the United States, and so much of the third, fifth, and seventh sections of "An act concerning the navigation of the United States" approved the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as concerns the crews of vessels therein named, and so much of the first section of an act entitled "An act to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States and upon certain foreign vessels," approved the thirty-first of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as makes discrimination in favor of vessels certain proportions of whose crews shall be citizens of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens of the United States.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

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