Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1861.

MR. SEWARD.

If we have any unwillingness to see in print such a letter as an esteemed correspondent has sent us, and which will be found in another column, it is solely because we feel that no work is, or at least ought to be, more superfluous than a vindication of the policy of Mr. Seward. When from day to day the facts that are transpiring around us, without an exception, seem to array themselves, even as if they were living witnesses called to bear testimony to the far-seeing wisdom which shaped the course of Mr. Seward—there can be but few, we should judge, for whom any other than this same inexpugnable testimony of fact would be necessary. Still, though having the inherent qualities of being visible, or at least palpable to some sense, as all fact may not be self-interpreting, it may be both useful and helpful to many to read the communication with which our correspondent has favored us this morning.

As to the criticisms to which Mr. Seward has been subjected, we have only to remark, that so far as the leading Republican journals are concerned, there has been but little, on the whole, of such a kind as ought to be deprecated; but little that did not either directly or indirectly co-operate to advance the great issues, whose triumph was the aim of that enlightened statesman and the desire of all good men. Mr. Seward himself has, no doubt, better than most men, understood the important and salutary effects resulting from even the freest and boldest criticism that has throughout assailed him, when something said or done was so questionable as to provoke it, while it remained unexplained; for he, better than most men, understands the relations under which the organs of public opinion act—and the means by which the complex problems which underlie superficial facts can be most successfully worked out.

—Our correspondent, we may add, having recently returned from Washington, where he had access to the best sources of information, is likely to know whereof he affirms.

The Three Million War Loan.

This bill provides for the issue of bonds or certificates of loan to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing 6 per cent. interest. No certificate to be for a less amount than $25, and none to be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3 provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of one Major General and two Brigadier Generals for the State.

Section 4 prescribes the duties of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, as to their duties in providing supplies for the army of the State. Said officers are required to advertise for proposals for supplying the Commonwealth; such proposals to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidder—the contractor giving security for the faithful performance of the contract. The supplies so furnished to be carefully inspected by competent persons.

Section 10 provides for the establishment of hospitals with the usual staff of officers.

Section 13 requires the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General to give bonds, each to the amount of $20,000, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and bonds are also required of their subordinates.

Section 16 constitutes the Associate Judges and the Commissioners of each county a Board of Relief, whose duty it shall be to furnish proper relief to the families or other dependents of such volunteers as shall have been mustered into the service of the State in their respective counties; and section 17 authorizes the proper authorities of any county to levy a tax not exceeding 2½ mills on the dollar for the relief of volunteers or their families in such county.

These are the principal provisions of this important bill. It is long, and seems to be carefully drawn up; and we fervently hope that there will be no cause of complaint against those whose duty it shall be to carry out its provisions. The man who would rob the State at a time like this would rob a church or a sepulchre.

"ASSURANCES."

The statement that the President has given assurances to Northern Governors as to the policy to be pursued, other than those he has given to the people generally, is, we are glad to see, very positively denied in the best informed circles at Washington. He has solemnly pledged himself to the people—to the country—to enforce the laws and possess the public property. This pledge being fulfilled, the war will terminate; but beyond what is thus known to all, having been given to all, the President has not deemed it necessary to give such special assurances as have been spoken of, to any Governors or other State authorities, nor have any such assurances been asked of him. Further or fuller assurances than those already given, we opine, would be superfluous—unless we assume that our State Governors are either stupid or incredulous beyond the average of mankind.

To all who are not so, it is surely, now, no dark or doubtful problem what the determinations of the President and his Cabinet are. Not merely Governors of States and State authorities, but all the people, have received the most positive assurances that the Government will not be behind the People, and that Gen. Scott is quite as determined to have a final decision of the question involved in this contest, as the most radical Republican of the North. And these assurances mean "that he will never consent to sheathe the sword until the sword has fulfilled its mission."

COL. ANDERSON AND JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The story that has gained extensive currency of ex-Vice President Breckinridge taking a military office under Major (now Colonel) Anderson, can be traced to no authentic source. It probably originated with some manufacturer of sensation telegrams, and is said to annoy Col. Anderson very much. If Breckinridge is now inclined to fight for the Union, it is only because he sees the object of his first love is utterly hopeless. "Let no such man be trusted."

MR. SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.—The Republicans of the 13th Congressional District, of Ohio, have nominated Judge S. T. WORCESTER, of Norwalk, Huron county, as successor of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.

COL. ANDERSON AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.—It appears that Lieut. Tilden, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, of the Ohio troops, accompanied the train on which Col. Anderson was a passenger to Harrisburg; and when at Middletown he received a letter from a friend in Kentucky, desiring him to inform Col. Anderson that Mr. Breckinridge would meet him at Cincinnati, to take command under him, to assist in organizing the Federal troops of Kentucky. Col. Anderson received the intelligence with much warmth, as Mr. Breckinridge was an old personal friend; but it is said he remarked, "the news is almost too good to be true." The fact of Col. Anderson's mentioning the circumstance to Gov. Curtin, however, came from an unquestionable source.

THE RATTLESNAKE FLAG AFLOAT.—The Rev. Thomas McKeg, of Ripley, Ohio, who has been a missionary for six years at Alexandria, Egypt, and arrived home a few days since, says while the ship on which he took passage was in the port of Liverpool, a vessel came in there from the Southern Confederacy, under the secession flag. The authorities refused to permit her to land, on the ground that no such government was known. The secession commander was compelled to run up the stars and stripes. Mr. McKeg was informed by intelligent English gentlemen that the British Government had no intention of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy.

SAM HOUSTON.—A gentleman who heard the speech of Sam Houston, delivered in Galveston, Texas, two or three weeks ago, assures the editor of the Washington *Star* that the stories alledging that Gen. Houston had accepted the secession of his State as a fact accomplished do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and maintains that it is the duty of the Unionists of Texas simply to bide their time, determined to reassert their liberties and rights of American citizenship on the first fitting occasion.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To be censured and maligned for a time, has been the fate of all those whose merit has raised them above the common level. But the wise and judicious will go forward in the faithful discharge of their duties, and despise the carpings of the envious and disappointed.

Perhaps no one of our public men has been more persistently abused and misrepresented than Mr. Seward, and yet in every contest he has not only manfully sustained himself, but has added new laurels to his former fame. He is no mere politician, but a man of mark—a statesman, whose mind grasps those great and enduring fundamental principles that are suited to the government of civilized society. Small intellects who can chatter fluently in the details, cannot properly appreciates mind like his, and yet such men are the master spirits in the world's history—men that furnish intellectual food for generations—like Homer and Shakespeare in poetry—like Aristotle and Bacon in philosophy, and Cæsar and Bonaparte in war. The time has now come when the people of our country will understand and appreciate the teachings of this great statesman. The truths he has spoken, and the principles he has explained and defended for years, have now become realities, and are in the act of practical illustration before the world.

Mr. Seward was called fanatical and aggressive, but now he is a safe, and prudent conservative, when compared with the new born zeal and terror of the Dickinsons and Butlers, and others who have been his life-long political opponents. Those who have opposed him, now see that slavery is the curse of our country, and the cause of all our trouble, and very many are strongly in favor of putting *entirely away* an evil that has plunged our country into a civil war that will, probably, cost a thousand millions of dollars, and a sea of blood. These can only see the evil when it is upon them; but Mr. Seward saw the evil day when it was afar off, and often warned our country of the danger.

After Mr. Lincoln's election, and the storm began to gather, all eyes were turned to Mr. Seward, as the great leader, for some declaration that might satisfy and save the country. He delivered his great speech. The hot-heads of his own party disapproved of it; but it served a mighty purpose—its purpose in its author intended. It threw the traitors off their guard, and set them to endeavoring to obtain a *peaceable* dissolution of the Union, which Mr. Seward well knew was impossible. It was a shrewd stroke of policy, worthy of Talleyrand in his best days. All thinking men so regarded that speech—it was but an *apparent* letting down on the part of the chief of the Republican host. There is no doubt but that there was a deep laid plot to seize upon Washington before Mr. Buchanan's term expired—and if they had not been diverted to the *possibility* of a peaceable separation and a Southern Confederacy. As soon as Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, some good men, and many hot-heads, including the leading Republican paper of New York city, charged that the administration was too slow, and that Mr. Seward was the member of the Cabinet that was holding back the arm of the government—that he was for peace—for compromise. He is undoubtedly the friend of peace, but not at the expense of principle which he has advocated with unswerving firmness during all his public life; yet he well knows there can be no permanent peace between freedom and slavery; but now that the administration has come up boldly to the work—now that the Cabinet is a unit for crushing out the traitors, let us for a moment look back over the field to the fourth of March. On the day Mr. Lincoln was sworn into office, the country and the public service was full of traitors; and treason, like the deadly serpent, lurked in every department; and no blow could be given until the hands were first carefully examined that were called upon to strike.

A vast and most difficult work was to be done—the Augean Stable had to be cleansed, which was a Herculean task. The treasury had been plundered, and its vaults were empty, the army was mostly removed to the most distant lines of the Republic; many of its officers avowed traitors, while others were doubtful and in sympathy with the rebels; the navy was scattered over the world, while many of those in command of our national vessels were traitors to the flag that floated over their decks. No statesman in the world's history were ever placed in a more trying and difficult situation than Mr. Lincoln and Seward were, but they steadily and surely moved along until they righted the Ship of State, and put her before the breeze in a style that commands the approbation of all loyal citizens; and at this moment the Democracy of the North is more liberal in their praise, as the most zealous Republican.

"Yes," says one, "but Mr. Seward paused, temporized and hesitated." Wait, good friends, be not hasty, for when the secrets of the past four months shall become public history, Mr. Seward will be acknowledged as *the man*, who, combining the art of diplomacy with that of the shrewd and far-seeing statesman, over-reached and headed the secession leaders. Yes, the great leader and champion of the victorious party, *opposed* to yield something *after* Mr. Lincoln's election. There are many reasons why he might do this. First, he knew well all the leaders of the rebellion; he understood their ultimate views, and that no compromise would *satisfy* them to remain in the Union; and while an offer to yield something to their clamors would not be accepted, yet their refusal to concede to reasonable terms would place them more clearly in the wrong, and *unite and consolidate the North*. Again, the Armories of the North had been robbed, the traitors were armed, and the capital was at their mercy, the North was not ready, delay was what the North wanted, and his line of policy gained the time, and saved the Capital.

No man in the Cabinet understood the difficulties more thoroughly. His long residence in Washington, united to his commanding public position, gave him an *inside* view, that outsiders could not have had; and such as it would not have been prudent to make public at that time. The first work was to weed out the traitors, and the moment that was done we find the government moving with energy and power; and when we hear, for the first time since he went into the Cabinet, Mr. Seward speaking to the country, through the published instructions to our Minister to France, is there exhibited any want of backbone? Is there any backing down from the high position he has occupied? Is there any talk of compromise, or soft words for the ear of treason? No! It is the clear and bold language of a fearless Statesman, pronouncing his own opinions, and the sentiments of twenty millions of freemen, based upon the constitution and the laws, and backed by the moral sense of the civilized world. Yes, that document is sound, and Mr. Seward is sound, and before six months elapse his course will be fully vindicated, and the country will look to him as one of her greatest statesmen and truest patriots, and the people will fix upon him as *the* man who is entitled to the highest honors of the republic. For years past his has been the master mind in the advocacy of great principles, potent and irresistable, and the mighty results will furnish the historian with materials for volumes; and when those who have misrepresented him shall be forgotten, his name will adorn one of the brightest pages in American history. The truth of the "irrepressible conflict" is now being demonstrated by his enemies, but the conflict is not a *result* of his teachings, but it flows from causes that he saw, as with the eye of a prophet, would bring disaster upon the country. As a Senator, he has commanded more of the attention of our people than any of our public men; and the time is rapidly approaching when the whole country will slough off the false demagogues and their temporizing expedients and accept him as the rightful leader in the struggle of humanity for rational liberty, and a higher and truer civilization.

JUSTICE.

Proposals for a Loan of $3,000,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In pursuance of the first section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State," approved May 15th, A. D. 1861, and the sixth section of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for the payment of the members, officers and contingent expenses of the Extra Session of the Legislature," approved May 16th, A. D. 1861, and by the authority of the same,

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until three o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, for the loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purposes set forth in the before named Acts of Assembly. The said loan to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Philadelphia, and the loan to be redeemable in ten years from date; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar has been directed to be levied on all the property in the Commonwealth taxable for State purposes. The certificates of loan shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever; and all certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or less shall have coupons attached; those of a larger denomination will be issued either as inscription or coupon bonds, at the option of the bidder.

The proposals must state explicitly the amount proposed to be taken and the rate to be paid. The State reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of the amount offered to be taken unless the proposer stipulates otherwise. No conditional proposals will be considered.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal at least ten per cent. of the amount must be paid down, the balance, if preferred by the bidder, in thirty and sixty days, when certificates shall issue for the same, bearing interest from the time of the payment.

The proposals must be directed under seal to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, endorsed "Proposals for Loan."

The bids will be opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day above named in the presence of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General and such other persons as may see proper to be present, when, after examination of the same the Governor will award the loan to the highest bidder or bidders.

By order of the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, May 17th, 1861.

my17dawtw3w5T

BURLINGTON HERRING—A fresh supply of Mitchell's Smoked Herring just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Land streets.

my13

Military Notices.

☞OFFICERS OF UNACCEPTED COMPANIES, ATTENTION.—A meeting of ALL THE OFFICERS of the succor for the soldiers in the various camps are requested to send them to the Committee Rooms, in Fourth street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Officers of Companies are requested to report the needs of their men.

17 The above time and place.

MRS. A. MULDRO,
Pres. of Ladies Society.

my18

ARMORY COMPANY D, U. S. ENGLES CADETS,
Second Story Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street.

☞RECRUITS WANTED.—This Company will receive a few more able-bodied young men to fill their ranks to the full complement. They now have seventy stand of arms for drilling, and have assurances they will be among the first accepted.

Armory open every evening in the week, Sundays excepted.

ap24-d1m JNO. F. GLASS, Captain.

PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1861.

☞THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENCE will meet at the City Armory, City Hall, EVERY DAY, from 9 until 10 in the morning, and from 2 until 3 in the afternoon, when companies for Home Defence must report themselves to be organized. All communications addressed to the Secretary

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary.

ap20:tf

Public Notices.

PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1861.

☞THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS upon each Share of its Capital Stock, out of the Earned Profits of the last six months. Two dollars and Two and 50-100 Dollars Per Share to be paid to Stockholders on or after the 15th inst.

my8:2w F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1861.

☞DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., out of the Profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th inst.

my8:2wdaw3 H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

MAPS OF THE

SEAT OF WAR!

Three sheets, showing all the

Forts and Stations

of the FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S,

corner Wood and Third streets.

N. B. These Maps are now, just wet from the press, engraved on steel.

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES.—The attention of those in search of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. &c.,

is directed to our splendid stock.

W. W. YOUNG,
(successor to Cartwright & Young,)
No. 97 Wood Street,
corner of Diamond alley.

my20

NEW ARRIVAL—
25 bbls. Extra Family White-Wheat Flour;
25 " " " Red " "
20 68 lbs sacks " White " "
25 98 " " Red " "
25 49 " " White " "
20 49 " " Red " "
6,000 lbs. country smoked clear Sides;
9,000 " " " Hams;
10,000 " " " Shoulders;
200 bus. Dried Peaches, received and for sale by
S. RIDDLE,
No. 162 Liberty street.

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. my20:2w

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak-tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect fastening for sale at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.

PATENT CONSOLIDATED RUBBER BELTING, a new and superior article, on hand and for sale by M. DE LANGE,
my20:1w 233 Liberty st.

PETROLEUM.—300 bbls. Crude Rock Oil, suitable for refining, in store and for sale by
J. DALZELL & SON.
ap20

LARD OIL.—50 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil;
15 " " 2 " "
Our own manufacture, in store and for sale by
J. DALZELL & SON.
my20

COMPRESSED BULLETS.

UNITED STATES MINNIE MUSKET AND RIFLE BALLS. Also every description of ROUND AND CONICAL BULLETS manufactured to order. Large stocks constantly on hand.

☞Orders filled at sight, by

THOMAS & CHS. LEROY & CO.,
Patent Shot and Lead Works,
241 and 243 Water street, New York.

my13:1md

BATHING SPONGE,

HAIR GLOVES,

TRAVELING FLASKS,

TOILET SOAPS,

MILITARY SHAVING SOAPS,

DRESSING AND FINE TOOTH COMBS,

CEPHALIC PILLS, for headache

HAIR DYES, all kinds,

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,

HAIR RESTORATIVES, all kinds,

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, all kinds

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

COLOGNE WATER,

SIMON JOHNSTON,

For sale by
corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

my18

CHEAP DRY GOODS

AT

BURCHFIELD & CO.'S.

ENGLISH BERAGE FOR 6½c.

CHAVILLAS FOR 6½c.

ORGANDY LAWNS CHEAP.

GREY MOZAMBEQKS CHEAP.

☞Call and see them. my18

THREE CHEERS FOR THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE!

Eaton, Macrum & Co.'s,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

"Union" Neck Ties—superior quality
"Union" Neck Ties for Ladies.
"Union" Neck Ties for Boys.

"Union" Head Dresses for Ladies.
"Union" Watch Guards—two styles.
"Union" Dress Buttons.

"Union" Rosettes—various styles.
"Union" Badges, on Silk, Muslin and Paper.

Red, White and Blue Ribbons, all widths.

GREY FLANNEL AND FANCY

TRAVELING SHIRTS.

☞MILITARY COMPANIES supplied with all kinds of Furnishing Goods at *Prime Cost*.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
17 Fifth Street.

ap20:ms

MILITARY BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

HUNT & MINER'S.

GILHAM'S MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES. This is the best work published. It contains as much of the systems of Generals SCOTT and HARDEE as is necessary for the use of Volunteers. Just published in the United States ARMY; by William Gilham, U.S.A. of Indiana. One large volume, cloth; price $2 50.

COOPER'S MACOMB'S TACTICS: 2 vols., $1 50.

SCOTT'S MILITARY TACTICS: complete. 3 vols.; price $2 50.

HARDEE'S TACTICS: unabridged, 3 vols., $1 50.

WILL'S HAND BOOK OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE SOLDIER'S GUIDE: 1 vol., 25 cents.

THE DRILL OF THE RECRUIT: complete.

☞Army Regulations, Latest Edition, and other Military Works, can be had at the lowest prices at

HUNT & MINER'S

my18

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

FOR

ONE DOZEN BOXES OF MASON'S GENUINE

CHALLENGE BLACKING,

AT

FERGUSON'S GROCERY,

my17-M3 Corner of High and Wylie streets

JUST ARRIVED,

A NEW STOCK OF PIANOS,

HAINES BRO'S NEW YORK MAKE.

Prices $175 and $185, cash, and upwards. Just received.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 63 Fifth street.

my17

FOURTH SPRING SUPPLY OF THE

Celebrated Gold Medal Premium

PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY HAINES & CO., BALTIMORE,

Have just arrived.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 63 Fifth street.

my17

BURCHFIELD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

UNEQUALLY LOW.

my13ap

CHEESE—50 boxes new W. R. Cheese just received in store and for sale by
J. B. GARFIELD & CO.
my13

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having called for a Volunteer Force to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection, and to consist of thirty-nine Regiments of Infantry and one Regiment of Cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of thirty four thousand five hundred and six officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of forty-two thousand and thirty-four officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and it is directed to be printed for general information:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Of the Volunteer Force called into the service of the United States by the President.

The volunteers called into service under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the third day of May, 1861, will be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and the provisions and organization of each arm will be as follows:

1. INFANTRY.

Thirty nine Regiments of Volunteer Infantry will be raised. Each Regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
1	Captain.	1	Captain.
1	First Lieutenant	1	First Lieutenant.
1	Second Lieutenant.	1	Second Lieutenant.
1	First Sergeant.	1	First Sergeant.
4	Sergeants.	4	Sergeants.
8	Corporals.	8	Corporals.
2	Musicians.	2	Musicians.
1	Wagoner.	1	Wagoner.
64	Privates.	82	Privates.
83	Aggregate.	101	Aggregate.

The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a Regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterwards by the Colonel, on recommendation of the Captain.

Each Regiment will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
830	company officers and enlisted men.	1,010	company officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.	1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.	1	Lieutenant Colonel.
1	Major.	1	Major.
1	Adjutant, (a Lieutenant)	1	Adjutant, (a Lieut.)
1	Regimental Q. M. (a Lieut)	1	Regimental Q. M. (a Lieut)
1	Assistant Surgeon.	1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Sergeant Major.	1	Sergeant Major.
1	Regimental Q. M. Sergt.	1	Reg'tal Q. M. Sergeant.
1	Reg'tal Commis'y Serg't	1	Reg'tal Commis'y Serg.
1	Hospital Steward.	1	Hospital Steward.
1	Principal Musician.	2	Principal Musicians.
24	Musicians for Band.	24	Musicians for Band.
865	Aggregate.	1,045	Aggregate.

The field officers of the Regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the Regiment.

The Adjutant and Regimental Quartermaster will be selected from the company officers of the Regiment by the Colonel, and may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment, and the vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

2. CAVALRY

One regiment of Volunteer Cavalry will be raised, and will consist of four, five, or six squadrons. Each squadron will consist of two companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
1	Captain.	1	Captain.
1	1st Lieutenant.	1	1st Lieutenant.
1	2d Lieutenant.	1	2d Lieutenant.
1	1st Sergeant.	1	1st Sergeant.
1	Company Q. M. Sergeant	1	Company Q. M. Sergeant
4	Sergeants.	4	Sergeants.
8	Corporals.	8	Corporals.
2	Buglers.	2	Buglers.
2	Farriers and Blacksmiths.	2	Farriers and Blacksmiths.
1	Saddler.	1	Saddler.
1	Wagoner.	1	Wagoner.
58	Privates.	72	Private
79	Aggregate.	95	Aggregate.

Volunteer cavalry may be mustered into the service by companies or squadrons

When two squadrons shall have been recruited, a Lieutenant Colonel will be appointed to their command; and when two more squadrons shall have been received, a Colonel and Major will be appointed, and the four squadrons will be organized into a Regiment. Two additional squadrons may be mustered into the Regiment without affecting the organization of its Regimental Field and Staff.

For the Regiment there will be—

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major,
1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant)
1 Regimental Quartermaster,
1 Assistant Surgeon,
1 Sergeant Major,
1 Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant,
1 Regimental Commissary Sergeant,
1 Hospital Steward,
1 Principal Musician,
16 Musicians for Band.

And the minimum aggregates will be—

If the Regiment consists of four squadrons... 559
If the Regiment consists of five squadrons... 816
If the Regiment consists of six squadrons... 976

And the maximum aggregate will be—

If the Regiment consists of four squadrons... 738
If the Regiment consists of five squadrons... 976
If the Regiment consists of six squadrons... 1,156

All officers of Volunteer Cavalry will be appointed and selected in the same manner as Infantry officers of like rank.

3. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

This force will be organized into three Divisions of from three to four Brigades.

Each Brigade will consist of four Regiments and

One Brigadier General,
One Aide-de-Camp (a Lieutenant,)
One Assistant Adjutant General, (a Captain.)
One Assistant Quartermaster, (a Captain.)
One Commissary of Subsistence, (a Captain.)

All the general officers will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except the Aids de Camp, who will be selected by the Brigadier from the Company Officers, and who may be reassigned to his company at the pleasure of the Brigadier General.

Each Division will consist of three or more Brigades, and of

One Major General,
Two Aides-de-Camp, (Captains or Lieutenants,)
One Assistant Adjutant General, (a Major.)

The above officers will be appointed and selected as prescribed above for the additional Officers of a Brigade.

The officers, commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances of similar grades of the regular Army: *Provided*, That their allowances for clothing shall be $2 50 per month for Infantry, and $3 per month for Cavalry, and that each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of Cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive 50 cents per day for their use and risk, except that, in case the horse becomes disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed, or another horse be supplied. Every Cavalry Volunteer, who shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, shall serve on foot.

Every volunteer non commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and is a Cavalry Volunteer, 75 cents additional in lieu of forage, for every 25 miles of travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, on appearance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Any volunteer who may be recruited into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowance, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

The Ranks of the Regiments of Infantry and of the Regiment of Cavalry will be paid as follows: one fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of Sergeants of Regular soldiers; one-fourth, those of Corporals of Regular soldiers; and the remaining half, those of privates of Regular soldiers of the 1st class.

The Wagoners and Saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of Corporals of Cavalry.

The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant Major. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant, the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Cavalry.

There will be allowed to each Regiment one Chaplain, who will be appointed by the Regimental Commander on the votes of the Field Officers and Company Commanders, on duty with the Regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained Minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of Captain of Cavalry.

5. PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

Two-thirds of the Company Officers of the Regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each Regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the Regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the Sergeants on the recommendation of the Colonel of the Regiment, approved by the General commanding the Brigade.

After the completion of the organization of a Regiment one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above, from the ranks.

Corporals will be taken from the Privates; Sergeants from corporals.

The First Sergeant will be taken from the other Sergeants of the Company by the Captain.

The Regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the Sergeants of the Regiment by the Colonel.

6. RECAPITULATION.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
39 Regiments of Infantry	33,774	40,794
1 Regiment of Cavalry	650	1,165
	34,424	41,959
Brigade Staff	60	60
Division Staff	12	12
Aggregate	34,505	42,034

By order:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1861.

The President of the United States having directed an increase of the regular Army of the United States by the addition of eight Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of cavalry, and one Regiment of artillery, making a minimum aggregate of 18,164 officers and enlisted men, to be augmented, at the discretion of the President, to a maximum aggregate of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the following Plan of Organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

For the increase of the forces of the Regular Army of the United States, as directed by the President.

1. INFANTRY.

Eight Regiments of Infantry, in addition to those now in service, will be raised.

Each regiment will consist of two or more battalions.

Each battalion will consist of eight companies.

Each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
1	Captain.	1	Captain.
1	1st Lieutenant	1	1st Lieutenant.
1	2d Lieutenant	1	2d Lieutenant.
1	1st Sergeant.	1	1st Sergeant.
4	Sergeants.	4	Sergeants.
8	Corporals.	8	Corporals.
2	Musicians	2	Musicians.
64	Privates.	82	Privates.
82	Aggregate.	100	Aggregate

Each battalion will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
656	Company Officers and enlisted men.	800	Company Officers and enlisted men.
1	Major.	1	Major.
1	Battalion Adjutant, (a Lieutenant)	1	Battalion Adjutant, (a Lieutenant)
1	Battalion Quartermaster and Commis'y, (a Lieut)	1	Battal on Quartermaster and Commis'y, (a Lieut)
1	Sergeant Major.	1	Sergeant Major.
1	Quartermaster Sergeant.	1	Quartermaster Sergeant.
1	Commissary Sergeant.	1	Commissary Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.	1	Hospital Steward.
663	Aggregate.	807	Aggregate

Each Regiment will be organized, supposing three battalions to constitute a Regiment, as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
1,949	Battalion Officers and enlisted men.	2,421	Battalion Officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.	1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.	1	Lieutenant Colonel.
1	Regimental Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)	1	Regimental Adjutant, (a Lieutenant.)

The Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary (a Lieutenant.)

1 Drum Major.
2 Principal Musicians.
24 Musicians for Band.

2,025 Aggregate.

2 CAVALRY.

One additional Regiment of Cavalry will also be raised, and will consist of three battalions. Each battalion will consist of two squadrons, and each squadron will consist of two companies, each of which will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
1	Captain.	1	Captain.
1	First Lieutenant.	1	First Lieutenant.
1	Second Lieutenant.	1	Second Lieutenant.
1	First Sergeant.	1	First Sergeant.
1	Company Quartermaster Sergeant.	1	Company Quartermaster Sergeant.
4	Sergeants.	4	Sergeants.
8	Corporals.	8	Corporals.
2	Musicians	2	Musicians
2	Farriers.	2	Farriers.
1	Saddler.	1	Saddler.
1	Wagoner.	1	Wagoner.
66	Private.	72	Private
79	Aggregate.	95	Aggregate.

Each Battalion will be organized as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
316	Company Officers and enlisted men.	380	Company Officers and enlisted men.
1	Major.	1	Major.
1	Battalion Adjutant	1	Battalion Adjutant.
1	Battalion Q. M. and Commissary, (a Lieutenant.)	1	Battalion Q. M. and Commissary, (a Lieutenant.
1	Sergeant Major	1	Sergeant Major.
1	Quartermaster Sergeant.	1	Quartermaster Sergeant.
1	Commissary Sergeant.	1	Commissary Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.	1	Hospital Steward.
1	Saddler Sergeant.	1	Saddler Sergeant.
1	Veterinary Surgeon.	1	Veterinary Surgeon.
325	Aggregate.	389	Aggregate.

Each Regiment will consist of two or more battalions, organized, when consisting of three battalions to a regiment, as follows:

Minimum.		Maximum.	
978	Battalion Officers and enlisted men.	1,167	Battalion Officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.	1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.	1	Lieutenant Colonel.
1	Regimental Adj't. (Lieut)	1	Regim'tal Adj't. (Lieut)
1	Regimental