FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appropriations of arrearages for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For stationery, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For laborers, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars.

For furniture and repairs and boxes for members, five thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings of the called session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, at the rate per column fixed by law, eight thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the said proceedings shall be reported with and bound in the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first regular session of the present Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For contingent expenses, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed by the Secretary according to the exigencies of the public service, and additional compensation for extra labor of clerks in his office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, per act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are entitled thereto with full seals of the Statutes at Large, and to replace those once furnished to old officers which have since been unavoidably lost or destroyed, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of five clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, and four clerks of class one, per acts of April twenty-second and May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of eight additional night watchmen for the Department of the Interior, at a salary of six hundred dollars each per annum, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For the purpose of increasing temporarily the clerical force and messengers in the War Department and its bureaus, as follows, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War, one clerk of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth; and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, five clerks of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.

In the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of the first class and two of the second.

In the office of Surgeon General, one clerk of the third class.

In the office of the Paymaster General, three clerks of the second class and three of the third.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, two clerks of the third class.

In the Ordnance Bureau, two clerks of the first class, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical force.

For blank books, stationery, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTH WEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For transportation of bullion from assay office to the Mint for coinage, forty thousand four hundred and seventy four dollars and eighty-three cents.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For increase establishment of office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, seven thousand two hundred dollars; being for additional clerks and compensation to clerks in said office.

For additional compensation of clerk of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, three hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

For salaries of Governor, three Judges, and Secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

For salaries of Governor, three Judges, and Secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

For compensation of the district attorney for the Territory of Dakota, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district attorney for the Territory of Nevada two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshal for the Territory of Dakota, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the marshal for the Territory of Nevada, two hundred dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, fuel, furniture, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public money, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, two thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

For the pay of eight additional first class clerks in the Navy Department, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For the salary of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For the yearly compensation of the two laborers employed in the Library of Congress, which is hereby fixed at five hundred dollars each, beginning July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sum be and the same is hereby appropriated, in like manner, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, viz:

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty cents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department in "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be applied, so far as may be necessary, to pay for stationery, horse for use of the office, lights, washing, towels, ice, and miscellaneous items, in addition to the items mentioned in said appropriation.

Approved July 27, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the police organized by the United States for the city of Baltimore, and to enable the mint to furnish small gold coins, and to provide for the manufacture or purchase of field signals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the compensation of said police there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That of said sum not more than twenty thousand dollars shall be expended in any one month for said purpose, and that the same shall cease when the said police are dismissed from service by the United States: *And provided,* That the disbursements of the amount hereby allowed shall be made only with the sanction and by the authority of the Commanding General of that Military Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums, viz:

To enable the mint to furnish such small gold coins as may be required for the public service, forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipments for field signals, five thousand dollars.

Approved, July 27, 1861.

[PUBLIC.—No. 21.]

AN ACT to increase the present military establishment 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 shall be added to the army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major generals, with three aides-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army, and six brigadier generals, with two aides-de-camp each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; one-half, those of eighteen soldiers of the first class. The drum major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, and drum majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the term of the enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the regular army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion against and within our government of the Constitutional authority of the Government of the United States; shall be established and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall assign regiments, battalions, and companies to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided,* That all of the officers of the regular army who have been or may be detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps shall resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are appointed to said regiments from civil life; and that in the meantime the officers appointed to the same from the regular army shall be detailed by the commanding general to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved, July 29, 1861.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT to provide for the suppression of rebellion against any resistance to the laws of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of any or all the States of the Union, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the judgment of the President, it may be necessary to use the military force hereby directed to be employed and called forth by him, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia to be called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President: *Provided,* That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law therefor: *And provided further,* That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, but not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall be liable to be cashiered by a sentence of court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court; and such non-commissioned officer and private shall be liable to imprisonment, by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That court-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all fines to be assessed as aforesaid shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial, and shall be collected and paid over according to the provisions and in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of the act of February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of their respective States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That sections two, three and four of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the residue of said act and of all other acts as conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 29, 1861.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION relative to the exhibition of the industry of all nations to be holden in London in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he hereby is authorized to take such measures as shall to him seem best to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations to be holden at London in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the incidental expenses thereof.

Approved, July 27, 1861.

Official

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagon, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and four inches and a quarter inches long; felloes two and a half inches wide, and two and three quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at the small end; tires two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each felloe; hubs made of gum, the spokes and felloes of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin, hand to sand, three quarter inches wide, of No.8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to be painted and boxed so that they will remove from the middle of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-eighth inches in a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagon sit to track five feet from center to center of the wheels. Axle trees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king bolt hole in each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; size of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three quarter inches wide and four inches deep, fastened substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the bounds and bolster, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half inches deep,) with four half inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick at front end of the bounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front bounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the bounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the bounds over the front end of the tongue with one half inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front bounds together, and fastened on the under side and at front end of bounds, with half inch screw bolt through each bound, a seven eighth inch bolt through tongue and bounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue to the bounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of bounds with two rivets and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and bounds run together, secured by six rivets; a brace of seven eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axletree, and take two bolts in front part of the bounds, same brace three quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the bounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the tongue, and one through the shifter and brace; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one quarter of an inch thick. With a bolt in each end to fasten it to the bounds; the opening between the jaws of the bounds, to receive the tongue, four and three quarters inches in front, and four and a half inches at the back part of the jaws.

The hind bounds four feet two inches long, two and three quarters inches thick, and three inches wide; two one foot long where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long and five inches wide by three inches deep, with steady iron two and a half inches wide by one half inch thick turned up two and a half inches and fastened on each end with three rivets; the bolster stocks and bounds to be secured with their half inch screw bolts, and one half inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet eight inch's long, three inches deep and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three quarters inches wide at back end; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the mortise in the hind end of the pole eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron (upset down to seven eighths of an inch when it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide and one eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they run together; iron plate one and a half by one quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the bounds; front bolster iron strap plate above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner; and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind bounds, two and two and a half inches wide of No. 10 hound iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three quarters inches wide and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet two inches long, eighteen inches wide, and two inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at the small end; tires two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each felloe; hubs made of gum, the spokes and felloes of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin, hand to sand, three quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to be painted and boxed so that they will remove from the middle of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one