ica in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal on the 7th day of November last.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 24.]

An Act to prohibit the "coolie trade" by American citizens in American vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall, for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, owner or otherwise, build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, any ship or vessel, registered, enrolled or licensed, in the United States, or any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies," to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years or for any time whatever, as servants or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, steamship, or steam-vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purposes, or in the "coolie trade," so called, or shall be caused to procure or carry from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subjects of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel or steamship or steam-vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts of the United States for the district where the said ship or vessel, steamship or steam-vessel, may be found, seized, or carried.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall build, fit out, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, or who shall send to sea, or navigate as owner, master, or factor, agent or otherwise, any ship or vessel, steamship or steam-vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or registered, enrolled, or licensed within the same or at any port thereof, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in that trade or business aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be severally liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any such persons as are above described in this act, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to or affect any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or to any vessel carrying such person or passenger on board the same: Provided, however, That a permit or certificate shall be prepared and signed by the consul or consular agent of the United States residing at the port from which said vessel may take her departure, containing the name of such person, and setting forth the fact of his voluntary emigration from such port or place, which certificate shall be given to the master of such vessel; but the same shall not be given until such consul or consular agent shall be first personally satisfied by evidence produced, of the truth of the facts therein contained, provisions of that act of Congress approved "February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled, "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and all the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled, "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulation thereof," shall be extended and shall apply to all vessels owned in part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed within the United States, propelled by wind or steam, and to all masters thereof, carrying passengers or intending to carry passengers from any foreign port or place without the United States to any other foreign port or place without the United States; and that all penalties and forfeitures provided for in said act shall apply to vessels and masters last aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in such way and at such time as he shall judge proper to the end that the provisions of this act may be enforced according to the true intent and meaning thereof, to direct and order the vessels of the United States, and the masters and commanders thereof, to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, wherever they may be, whenever, in the judgment of such master or commanding officer thereof, reasonable cause shall exist to believe that such vessel has on board, in violation of the provisions of this act, any subject of China known as "coolies," for the purpose of transportation; and upon sufficient proof that such vessel is employed in violation of the provisions of this act, to cause such vessel to be carried, with her officers and crew, into any port or district within the United States, and delivered to the marshal of such district, to be held and disposed of according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after six months from the day of its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 25.]

An Act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and additional appropriations for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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 they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of works at Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, seventy thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, three hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, sixty thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, including field works, five hundred thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending thirtieth June eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For fortifications on the northern frontier, including fortifications at Ogdensburg, Oswego at the mouth of Genesee river, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, Fort Gratiot, Mackinaw, and the Sault Sainte Marie, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, Penobscot river, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winship and exterior batteries, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For commencement of casemate at Battery on Staten Island, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the narrows, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For new Fort opposite Fort Delaware, on Delaware shore, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For additional Fort at the Tortugas, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage, two hundred thousand dollars.

For defence in Oregon and Washington Territory, at or near the mouth of Columbia river, one hundred thousand dollars, if, in the judgment of the President, the same, or any part thereof, should be advisable.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sum be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For the erection of temporary works in Maine, and in the harbor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when, in the judgment of the President, the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, shall be advisable, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of temporary works in Narragansett bay, when in the judgment of the President, the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, shall be advisable, two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 26.]

Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the order of Congress for the illumination of the Public Buildings on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, February 28, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 12.]

A Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, for their gallantry in the recent brilliant victories over the enemies of the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy of the United States, for the heroic gallantry that, under the providence of Almighty God, has won the series of brilliant victories over the enemies of the Union and the Constitution.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 13.]

A resolution for the relief of the loyal portion of the Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to pay out of the annuities payable to the Seminoles, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and which have not been paid, in consequence of the cessation of intercourse with those tribes, so much of the same as may be necessary to be applied to the relief of such portions of said tribes as have remained loyal to the United States, and have been or may be driven from their homes in the Indian Territory into the State of Kansas or elsewhere.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14.]

A resolution providing a stenographer for the joint committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the conduct of the present war, be authorized to employ a stenographer, who shall be paid by the Secretary of the Senate out of the money already appropriated to meet the expenses of said committee, at the same rate of compensation as that received by the reporters for the *Congressional Globe*.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 27.]

An Act to authorize a change of appropriation for the payment of necessary expenditures in the service of the United States for Indian Affairs.

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 be and is hereby authorized to pay to Benjamin Davis, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, such sums as may be found due to him on the settlement of his accounts as Superintendent, said payment not to exceed the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ten cents, and which shall be paid out of the unexpended ballance of the appropriation made by the act entitled "An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the payment of the Indian agents in Utah.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 28.]

An Act making appropriations for the signal service of the United States army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That officers temporarily serving as signal officers shall receive, from the time they are serving, the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, to equip and supply the forces now in the field, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the signal department, one thousand dollars.

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equipments and signal stores, for countersign signals, to prevent the collision of friendly regiments, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 29.]

An Act making additional appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

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 service of the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

For pay of two and three years volunteers, fifty million dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind for two and three years volunteers, twenty-six millions six hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and two dollars.

For transportation of the army and its supplies, fourteen million eight hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, one million six hundred sixty-one thousand and forty dollars.

For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, twelve million one hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For regular supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, barracks and quarters, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners, and other supplies and services of the Quartermaster's department to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two and to be divided among the several heads of appropriation herein named, as the exigencies of the service may require, seventy-six millions five hundred thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, two hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all the mounted troops one million nine hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

For purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance, and ordnance stores, seven million five hundred thousand.

For the medical and hospital department, one million dollars.

For amount required to refund to the State expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field, fifteen million dollars.

Approved, February 25, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 15.]

Joint Resolution in relation to certain railroads in the State of Missouri.

Whereas by the fourth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri, and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, it is provided as follows: "That the said lands, hereby granted to the said State, shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature, thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other;" and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States; and whereas the said grant of lands has, by virtue of said act, and of an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, been applied to the construction of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad, constructed and owned by the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, and the Pacific Railroad by the Pacific Railroad Company, which last-mentioned road is finished and running from St. Louis to Rolla; and whereas the ability of said railroad companies to transport the property and troops of the United States over their respective railroads has been greatly impaired by the destruction of bridges, depots, and other property of said companies, and the partial destruction of said roads, and in view of the pressing public necessities of the United States, and waiving the right to have their property and troops transported free from toll or other charge on said railroads, as contemplated by the reservation aforesaid, have resolved as follows: therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such an adjustment with the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company and the Pacific Railroad Company, for the transportation, past and prospective, of the property and troops of the United States, over said railroads during the existence of this rebellion, as in view of the public exigency may be just and reasonable, and legislate the same: Provided, however, That the sums paid to said companies shall be as near as may be the cost of transporting such property and troops, and not exceeding the prices fixed by the War Department on the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for transportation by railroads, which adjustment and liquidation shall preclude any further claim on behalf of such companies against the Government for compensation or damages previously accrued, or for the military occupation of the said roads by the order of the President, in the time of the necessity of War may in his discretion, withheld from time to time such portion of the moneys which may be due to either of said railroad companies to indemnify the Government against any failure of such company to promptly transport such troops and supplies; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of War from taking possession of said railroads and their appurtenances, and applying the same to the exclusive use of the Government wherever, in his judgment, the public interests may require it, without, in such case, compensation to said companies.

Approved, March 6, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 16.]

A Resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of a certain act therein named.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the true intent and meaning of act numbered eighteen, entitled, "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States," approved July twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act shall be construed to apply to expenses incurred as well after as before the date of approval thereof.

[Approved, March 8, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17.]

A Resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the commission to investigate the military claims in the Department of the West.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all sums allowed to decline from the United States to individuals, companies, or corporations, by the Commission heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War, for the investigation of military claims against the Department of the West, composed of David Davis, Joseph Holt, and Hugh Campbell, now sitting at Saint Louis, Missouri, shall be deemed to be due and payable, and shall be paid by the disbursing officer, either in St. Louis or Washington, in each case upon the presentation of the voucher with the Commissioners' certificate thereon in any form plainly indicating the allowance of the claim and to what amount. This resolution shall apply only to claims and contracts for service, labor, or materials, and for subsistence, clothing, transportation, arms, supplies, and the purchase, hire, and construction of vessels. [Approved, March 11, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 30.]

An Act to authorize the issue of the United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each: Provided, however, That $50,000,000 of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: And provided further, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties of imports and interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50 with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be returned from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the United States notes and coupons or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form that the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the Act entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby received and re-enacted; and the sum of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this Act into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than 30 days, in sums of not less than $100, with any of the Assistant Treasurers designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after 10 days' notice on the return of said certificates: Provided, That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided further, That the aggregate of such deposit shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand, heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid or received in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second. To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall falsely make or forge, counterfeited or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering, any note, bond, coupon, or other security issued under the authority of this act, or certificates issued under acts to authorize the issue of Treasury notes or bonds; or shall pass, utter, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal, with intent to utter, publish, or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered note, bond, coupon, or other security, with intent to defraud anybody corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of printing any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be used for the purpose of printing such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, except such as shall be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave or cause to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving, any plate or plates in the likeness or similitude of any plate or plates designated for the printing of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, or shall send or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used for printing of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States; or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or coupons or other security or securities, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall print, photograph, or in any other manner execute or cause to be printed, photographed or in any manner executed, or shall aid in printing, photographing or executing any engraving, photograph or other print or impression, in the likeness or similitude of any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities or any part or parts thereof, except for the use of the United States and by order of the proper officer thereof, or shall send or sell any such engraving, photograph, print or other impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print or other impression for the purpose of vending or selling the same, except by the direction of some proper officer of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, issued as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding 15 years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Approved, February 25, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 18.]

A Resolution to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica," approved the 26th day of February, 1861, be amended on the sixth and thirteenth sections, so that when a witness refuses or is unwilling to testify, under the provisions of the said Act, the proceedings to compel his testimony may be at the suggestion of either party, instead of at the suggestion of any one only, as is provided in the said act.

Approved, March 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 19.]

A Resolution providing for the custody of the letter and gifts from the King of Siam.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letter from his Majesty, the Major King of Siam, to the President of the United States, and the accompanying gifts be deposited in the collection of curiosities at the Department of the Interior.

Approved, March 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 20.]

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the causes of the failure of certain contracts for steam machinery, and to remit penalties connected therewith.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of certain contractors for building steam machinery to deliver the same within the time specified in their several contracts, and to remit the whole of the penalties for such failure, or a part thereof, as to him may seem just and equitable.

Approved, March 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of its volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any State, during the present rebellion, shall make any appropriation to pay the volunteers of that State, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept the same, and cause it to be applied by the Paymaster-General to the payments designated by the Legislative acts making the appropriation, in the same manner as if appropriated by act of Congress; and also to make any regulations that may be necessary for the disbursement and proper application of such funds to the specific purpose for which they may be appropriated by the several States.

Approved, March 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]

A Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Captain A. H. Foote, of the United States navy, and to the officers and men under his command in the Western flotilla.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are due, and are hereby tendered to Capt. A. H. Foote, of the United States navy, and to the officers and men of the western flotilla under his command, for the great gallantry exhibited by them in the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson, for their efficiency in opening the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers to the pursuits of lawful commerce, and for their unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

[Approved, March 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 32.]

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due or parts thereof not less than $1,000, signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificate shall be payable in one year from date or earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum.

Approved, March 1, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 34.]

An Act to provide for the appointment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York be and he hereby is authorized to appoint from time to time, by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such other clerks, messengers, and watchmen, in addition to those already employed by him as the exigencies of the public business may require, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That such rates shall in no case exceed those now allowed by law for the several persons similarly employed in the office of the said Assistant Treasurer. The compensation for such additional clerks, messengers, and watchmen for the current and next fiscal year, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Estimates for compensation for such additional clerks, messengers, and watchmen, after the next fiscal year, shall be submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury with the annual estimates.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York be and he hereby is further authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, a competent person from among his clerks who shall be called the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, in addition to the duties performed by him and any others which he may be required to perform by the said Assistant Treasurer, is hereby authorized to witness the execution of any and all transfers of Government stock and powers of attorney, and sign all receipts, for patent fees and bullion receipts, with like effects as if the same were witnessed and signed, respectively, by the said Assistants Treasurers in person. The said Deputy Assistant Treasurer shall receive an additional compensation of $1,000 per annum, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the total compensation received by him shall not exceed $2,500 per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of $7,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of blank checks for the use of the Sub-Treasury.

Approved, March 6, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 35.]

An Act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to masters of American vessels clearing for foreign or other ports during the present rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors of the customs at the ports of entry within the United States, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to cause to be administered to each and every master of any American ship or vessel, steamship or steam vessel, which shall be about to clear for any foreign port or place, or for any port or place within the United States, the oath of allegiance required by chapter 44 of the acts of the year 1861, which oath shall be duly taken by such masters before such vessels shall be permitted to clear as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the oath of allegiance aforesaid, may be taken before the collector of customs at the port from which such vessel is about to clear, or before any notice of the peace or notary public or other person who is legally authorized to administer an oath in the State or district where the same may be administered. And that any violation of such oath shall subject the offender to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury, who shall be liable to be indicted and prosecuted to conviction for any such offence before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Approved, March 6, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 36.]

An Act to fulfill treaty stipulations with Hanover.

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, to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations contained in the third and fourth articles of the treaty between the United States and Hanover, of the 7th of November, 1861, viz: To carry out the stipulations contained in the third article of said treaty, $47,451 12. To carry out the stipulation contained in the fourth article of said treaty, $4,042 80, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest provided for in said article.

Approved, March 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 37.]

An Act to make an additional article of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1862.

WAR AND SOUTHERN COMMERCE.—A copy of the New Orleans *Price Current*, embracing a summary of the year's business, ending March 1, 1862, has been sent to the Navy Department, by one of the officers of the gulf squadron. It appears from this journal that the exports of cotton from New Orleans for the past year have been eleven thousand bales, against one and a half million bales the previous year. The exports from all the Southern ports have been only thirteen thousand bales against more than two millions the previous year. Exports of tobacco from New Orleans, nothing, against 17,000 hogsheads last year. Imports—Specie, nothing, against $12,000,000 the previous year; Coffee, 30 bags, against 250,000 bags; salt, nothing, against 500,000 sacks.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PRESS.—We are now in regular receipt, says the New York *Times*, of Union newspapers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida—from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and many points in Tennessee—from all parts of Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia—from Norfolk, Alexandria, and other places in Eastern Virginia—in fact, they come to us from more than half of the region lately held by the late Rebel Confederacy.

Some idea may be formed of the size of McClellan's military family, from the statement that it occupies the time of two locomotives and two hundred cars, day and night, to supply it with subsistence stores.

During the past 170 years England has expended in war over ten thousand millions of dollars, of which four thousand millions remain in the shape of the most colossal of national debts.

The wool crop of Oregon for this year is about 300,000 pounds. Of this, about 125,000 pounds will be manufactured during the year by the Salem Woolen Company, and the rest exported.

As daylight can be seen through the smallest holes, so the most trifling things show a person's character.

Eight thousand tons of Australian coal have been received at San Francisco since July 1st.