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5-4-1861

## Santa Fe Gazette, 05-04-1861

Hezekiah S. Johnson

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SANTA-FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME II. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MAY 4, 1861. NUMBER 52. (NEW SERIES).

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable... Santa Fe, Nov. 25, 1860.

NOTICE

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by act of Congress approved on the 22d July, 1854, is required to make a full report on all such claims as originated before the creation of the Territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of 1848, denoting the various grades of title, with the date and nature, as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same, under the laws, statutes and contents of the country before its cession to the United States.

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER, JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR. SANTA FE, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMNER!

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

MAJOR ANDERSON A PRISONER!

A BEARER OF DISPATCHES CAPTURED!

Fort Sumner in Possession of the Palmetto Guard!

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS!

CHARLESTON, 13th.—Two of Anderson's magazines exploded, only occasional shots are fired from Moultrie.

The wharves, steeples and every available place is crowded with people. The U. S. ships are in the offing, but have not aided Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

The ships appear to be quietly at anchor, and have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks is one sheet of flame. Shells from Cummings Point and Moultrie are bursting in and over Sumner in quick succession.

The Federal flag still floats over Sumner. Anderson is only occupied in getting out of the fort.

The people are anxiously waiting for Anderson to strike his flag. Eleven shots from Sumner penetrated the floating battery below the water line.

The few shots fired by Anderson early this morning knocked the chimneys from the officers' quarters in Moultrie like the whirlwind.

Anderson's only hope is to hold out for aid from the ships. Two ships are making towards Morris I. with a view to land troops and silence the batteries.

Sumner is undoubtedly on fire—the flames are raging all around it. Anderson has thrown out a raft loaded with men, who are passing up buckets of water, to extinguish the fire.

The men on the raft are now objects of fire from Morris I. With glass balls can be seen skipping over the water and striking the unprotected raft.

Great havoc is created among the poor fellows.

It is surmised that Anderson is gradually blowing up the fort. He scarcely fires a gun. At half past 11 o'clock, flames were leaping from all the port holes.

The destruction of Sumner is inevitable. Four vessels, two of them large steamers, are in sight over the bar. The largest appears to be engaging Morris Island.

The flames have nearly subsided in Sumner, but Anderson does not fire any guns. Gen. Beauregard left the wharf just now in a boat for Morris Island.

The excitement is if anything increasing. I have read a letter from S. B. Boylston, dated at Moultrie, 6 o'clock A. M. He says not one man was killed or wounded. The iron battery had been damaged.

The rifled cannon of the battery did great execution on Sumner, and were all aimed into Anderson's port holes. Three of Sumner's barbette guns were dismantled, one of which was a ten inch Columbiad.

A corner of Sumner, opposite Moultrie was knocked off. The steamer Water Witch, Mohawk and Pawnee it was thought were the three first vessels seen in the offing.

Another correspondent says the bombardment has ceased. Anderson has hoisted down the Stars and Stripes, and displayed a white flag which has been answered from the city as a boat is on the way to Sumner.

The breaches made in Sumner are in the side opposite to Cummings point; two of the port holes are knocked into one, and the wall from the top is crumbling. Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The fire of Morris Island and Moultrie is divided between Sumner, and the ships of war. The ships have not yet opened.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—The batteries of Sullivan's battery are pouring shot and shell into Sumner. Anderson does not return the fire.

Sumner is still on fire. There have just been two explosions at Sumner.

The Federal flag was again hoisted over Sumner, when Purcher Miles with a flag of truce went to the fort. In a few minutes the Federal flag was again unfurled.

CHATEAULOU, 13 Via Augusta. Sumner has surrendered. The Confederated flag floats over the walls. None of the Confederated troops are hurt.

Gen. Beauregard has just gone to Sumner, also three fire companies to quench the fire before it reaches the magazine.

THIRD DISPATCH.—Sumner has been unconditionally surrendered. The people are wild with joy. No Carolinians were hurt. Two thousand shots were fired all together. Anderson and men were conveyed to Morris Island, under guard.

Anderson has reached the city. He is the guest of Gen. Beauregard. The people sympathize with Anderson, but abhor those in the steamer in sight, who did not even attempt to reinforce him. The wood-work and officers' quarters of Sumner are all burned. No officers were wounded. The fort was taken possession of at night.

MOSCOWBY, Apr. 13.—Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to the Secretary of War last night that there had been heavy firing all of Friday, that four guns of Ft Sumner had been dismounted, that the Confederated batteries were all safe, that nobody was hurt, that four steamers were off the bar, and that the sea was quite rough. Nothing of to-day's date has been received by the War Department from Charleston.

Special dispatches to the New York Herald state that Anderson saluted his flag, formed his command on parade ground, and marched out on the wharf, the drum and life playing Yankee Doodle during the salute.

A pile of cartridges burst in one of the canons, killed two and wounding four. One was buried in the fort, with military honors. The

others will be buried by the Carolinians. The wounded men will be taken to Charleston.

The fort was burned to a mere shell. The guns on one side of the parapet are entirely dismantled, and others split and the gun carriages knocked to splinters. Anderson is reported to have ordered not to sight the men, but to silence the batteries. Sumner has been paraded by the Palmetto Guards, under command of Col. Richley.

The fire had again broken out in the ruins of the fort. The engines were sent down.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederated Congress, on re-assembling, will at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that in the act of declaration a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in times of peace.

New York, 13th.—The government is said to have chartered the steam ships Philadelphia and Erie. The former is being rapidly filled with provisions, army stores and munitions of war. The latter is to be held in reserve for any emergency.

NEWARK, 13.—Orders have been received to fit out the steamer Mercator immediately.

Later accounts confirm the report of the surrender.

The Carolinians are surprised that the fight is over. Soon after the flag staff was shot away, a flag was sent by Beauregard to Sumner, with a white flag, to offer assistance to silence the flames. He was met by Maj. Anderson, who said he had just displayed a white flag but the batteries had not stopped firing.

Wigfall replied that Anderson must hand down the American flag. Surrender or fight was the word.

Maj. Anderson then hauled down the flag. Several of Gen. Beauregard's staff came over and stipulated that the surrender be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to remain in actual possession at present.

Dispatches of the 14th say the negotiations were completed on Sunday night. Anderson's commands were to evacuate on Sunday morning, and embark on the way vessels in the harbor.

Five of Anderson's men were wounded, one of them it is thought mortally. After the surrender a boat was sent from a ship of war outside to Morris Island, requesting permission for the vessel to enter and take on Anderson's command.

It is reported that Anderson's surrender was because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcement.

The first day for forty hours and could not or would not help him. The explosions heard at Fort Sumner were occasioned by a lot of shells lighting. The barracks caught fire three times from hot shot from Fort Moultrie. Everything is in ruins but the casemates. Many guns are dismantled. The walls look like honey combs.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged, and the houses on the island are fully razed.

A boat from the fort to-night officially notified the fleet of the surrender of Fort Sumner. It is not known what will be done by Fort Sumner or the authorities.

Further accounts state that Major Anderson and his men were to leave Sunday night, 14th, on the loaded, for New York. The fleet was still outside.

Arrangements have been made in Washington to concentrate the military at any threatened point. The greatest anxiety is manifested to hear further Southern news.

Five officers of the Navy tendered their resignations and they were refused. The names will probably be stricken from the list. The "National Volunteers" passed resolutions denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressing their sympathy with the Secessionists.

Guards at the Departments have been largely increased. Dispatches from Washington, of the 14 give information that the President has determined on carrying out the policy of his inaugural, and will proceed at once to resist the action of the Confederated States. In his Proclamation he says:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the U. S. have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way. I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combinations and execute the laws."

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular governments, and redress wrongs that have long been endured. The first service assigned to the forces will be to repossess the forts, places and property that have been seized from the Union. The utmost care will be taken, consistent with the object to avoid destruction, or interference with the property of peaceful citizens, in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from date. I hereby convene both houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures which the public safety and interest demand." [Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres.

By W. H. SEWARD, Secy. of State.

The feeling throughout the country on the reception of the war news is intense. At Madison, Wis., on Saturday, a large and enthusiastic meeting, was held and patriotic speeches made. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we will with all the means in our power, maintain the government and flag of the United States. Several volunteer military companies are forming.

The N. Y. Herald's dispatches say Lincoln received the news of Anderson's surrender with the remark that he was not surprised. The 7th and 69th regiments have volunteered their services for the defense of Washington.

At Columbus, Ohio, Adj. Gen. Carrion has issued orders carrying into effect the military laws just enacted by the general assembly, providing for 3,000 regular militia, besides a militia of the reserve of not less than 35,000 men, to be subjected to immediate transfer into the regular force. The regular militia has been organized into twenty-five regiments, which upon a war basis would make 25,000 men. On Saturday, his office was thronged by persons eagerly inquiring for the news, and offering their services irrespective of party, in support of the general government.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, is in possession of information from all parts of the state, indicating that volunteer companies are being formed everywhere, and that 30,000 men can be relied upon to

respond to any call for their services in defending the national flag.

The news from the South creates the most intense feeling at Erie, Pa. Men of all parties express their determination to stand by the government and fight for the supremacy of the U. S. flag. All our volunteer companies will offer their services to the government to-morrow.

At Chicago the news of the surrender of Fort Sumner created a profound sensation. It was at first discredited, but when later dispatches arrived confirming previous reports the excitement was intense. All parties expressed a determination to uphold the government in enforcing the laws and maintaining the supremacy of the national flag.

At Detroit, the people were much excited. The unanimous sentiment of the State is that the position assumed by the Government must be maintained. An impromptu meeting of the members of the Detroit Bar and influential citizens was held, composed of all parties. They passed resolutions denouncing the rebellious organization called the Confederated States and declared their intention to stand by the old flag at all hazards.

At Albany, N. Y., it is rumored that Gov. Morgan has received dispatches from the President, asking for aid from the state.

Lincoln's reply to the Va. commissioners is decidedly unsatisfactory to the Republicans and Democrats; the former think that it is not decided enough, and the latter believe it to be the intimation of civil war.

At Richmond, Va., demonstrations of joy were made during Saturday night, and a party hoisted the Southern flag on the capitol, but it was subsequently removed by the guard.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, calling for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Springfield next week.

Gov. Curtin, of Pa., has gone to Washington. He says Pennsylvania can raise 100,000 men to defend the capital.

BOSTON, April 13.—The war news from Charleston creates a profound sensation in this city and business is comparatively neglected. The sympathies of all parties are with the government.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—A man made his appearance in this city this morning with a secession cockade on his hat. He was pummed by a crowd and had to be protected by the police. Intense excitement prevails, and there is great anxiety to learn the news from Charleston.

All the vessels in the harbor raised the American flag, save one—the bark Francis Peabody—which ran up the secession flag; and it required a large force of police to protect it from the people. The crowd at one time obtained possession of the vessel, and compelled a boy on board to take it down.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—A grand muster of the city volunteer companies was made this morning. Preparations are making to defend the Mississippi in the best possible manner.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—There is much enthusiasm at a public meeting to-night. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, commending the Administration for the present state of affairs, and sympathizing with the South. Zoulicoffer and others addressed the meeting.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—There is great excitement here. The people are gathered together in crowds. Cannons, rockets, bonfires, music and speeches are the order of the evening.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 13.—The Stars and Stripes are displayed in honor of Maj. Anderson. Volunteers are being enrolled.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—War feeling is rampant. People are incredulous about the Sumner news. Two regiments of militia will be ready to march in a few days.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—Intense excitement prevails. Meetings were held in two different halls this evening, in both of which strong Union resolutions were unanimously adopted. Several volunteer companies here and in different parts of the State have tendered their services to the government. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired for the Union, and one for Maj. Anderson.

MONTGOMERY, 13th.—Maj. Chambers has arrived, bringing Lieut. Warden of the Federal Navy as a prisoner of war from Pensacola. He was bearer of dispatches to Ft. Pickens. Guns have been fired here. There are great rejoicings in honor of victory.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from last week.] [Public—No. 33.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty seventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI. For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen and seventy seven, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

SEMINOLES. For the fifth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For the fifth of ten instalments for agriculture assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For the fifth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

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(Continued on fourth page.)

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK. For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES. For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES. For permanent annuity for education purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For eighth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK. For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIoux OF MISSISSIPPI. For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, eighty eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and two thousand dollars being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE. For first of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians seventy thousand dollars.

UMPUQUAS (COW CREEK BAND). For eighth of twenty instalments in blankets clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPUQUAS AND CAAPOOLAS, OF UMQNA VALLEY, OREGON. For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and the purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

WINNEBAGOES. For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

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**SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.**

Published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Saturdays.

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.  
JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.  
SANTA FE, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

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**War Commenced.**

The deed is done. War between the sections has begun. All anticipations of a peaceful settlement of national troubles have been dispelled and the sword has been appealed to as the final arbitrator between the contending parties. What a world of gloom now stares the American people in the face! It is such as may well strike terror to the stoutest heart, and weaken the nerves of the strongest arms. The most exalted patriotism will bow with shame before the edict that summons a race of brothers to a hostile conflict with arms. The civilization of the nineteenth century will recoil with abhorrence from the presence of the unnecessary fratricidal war. Christianity will invoke the interposition of Omnipotence to prevent the shedding of blood that courses through the veins of a race of men fitted for a higher and nobler office than making themselves a target for the missiles of war—war that is as unnatural as it will be fierce and destructive.

All history proves that hostilities of the nature of those in which the American people are now precipitated, have been, and will be conducted with a zeal and acrimony that cannot be excused between peoples of different nationalities. If some good influence does not interfere and check the strife that has, so unprovokedly, been inaugurated in the Harbor of Charleston the conflict will be a direful one—one in which thousands of precious lives will be lost, millions of treasure sacrificed and no good end accomplished that could not have been secured as well, without that loss and sacrifice. There must be an end of all this. They cannot be continued forever. A far better way has been fought, and victories won—no matter what the sacrifice on the one side or the other—peace. Peace. This is the common result in all wars—sometimes it happens that the peace is advantageous to one party and sometimes it benefits both. In a conflict like the one we are now engaged in, no practical benefit can accrue to either of the belligerents. If the North prevail over the South, it cannot enforce its rule upon the vanquished. If the South whip the North it does not desire to bring that section under its dominion.

Abstractly considered, then, our war is without cause and will conclude with no other result than to show which will be able to kill the most men and do the most immediate injury to its opponent. In the end, the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged, even if they should come out of the contest almost best. These States cannot be subjected by any force that may be brought against them. Should the Confederate States be the victors they will have a right to demand the same thing that in the other case would be granted them. They ask nothing more nor do they desire anything else.

The Montgomery Government is a reality. This the Washington Government acknowledges by the formidable force it is calling into the field to combat with it. It shows, too, that it is a vital reality that cannot be unceremoniously snuffed out of existence. Nothing short of an active extermination of a chivalrous and valiant race of men can destroy its vitality. How much better, then, would it have been for our government to have for the time being, looked over little points of honor involved in keeping possession of Forts, that were of no earthly use to it, and trust to the justice of its cause for a favorable future peaceful determination of the questions involved.

**New York, April 18.**

It is authoritatively stated that Maj. Anderson implicitly obeyed instructions at Fort Sumter. It is reported that Capt. Mears, withappers and miners, has gone to Fort Pickens.

The Times presents an extract from Milton, Florida, twenty miles from Pensacola on the 11th, which states 10,000 men were before Ft. Pickens, determined to make an attack that night. A postscript to the letter at 6 o'clock P. M. says heavy cannonading has been heard for the past four hours at Pensacola.

The Herald says the Charleston correspondent of the London Times was saved by the British consul protecting him, and threatening to send for the British fleet if not released, as he was a British subject. He was immediately released and furnished with a passport.

The reports from Virginia, last night, to the New York papers, state that it is impossible to pass the secession ordinance, and that a vote had been taken, showing a majority against it.

The crowd at Brooklyn, last night separated in good humor after seeing the American flag displayed from the various edifices.

Col. Ellsworth is organizing a company of 600 picked men of Zouaves.

The freemen of Brooklyn are organizing.

At Jersey City the Zouaves have volunteered their services.

The German Turners of New York have tendered their services.

The whole Hudson Brigade has also volunteered.

The government has accepted the services of the Scott Life Guards.

The 37th Regiment Highlanders unanimously tendered their services last night. Drills were held in nearly every army.

It is said the 7th Regiment will take over 1000 men to Washington to-morrow.

The Massachusetts Regiments arrived in New York this morning. They marched down Broadway amid the wildest enthusiasm. Flags were flying from every dwelling. Cries and cheers of "God bless you" were frequently uttered. They embarked at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Washington.

The Board of Brokers appropriated \$10000 to equip the National Guards. The Board will be held again Saturday.

**Hartford, April 18.**

A large meeting was held here last night. It was called to sustain the Government—with the exception of a few leading Democrats, the mass of the people were true to the stars and stripes. The Bank's tendered \$300,000 to the Government for arming the troops.

The Connecticut Regiment will be organized in a day or so.

**Washington, April 18.**

Col. Chas. Lee Jones, resigned his commission as Adjutant General, to-day, of the District of Columbia.

**Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.**

This morning Co. D. took the required oath and now are ready for action.

Gen. Strong, who recently resigned the Brigadier Generalship, has enrolled a company for immediate service.

The operators on the Eastern and Canada telegraph lines, have been granted leave of absence for three months for military service.

**Boston, April 18.**

Eighty men enlisted at a single station between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Enlisting is going on rapidly in the State of New Hampshire.

A Quebec dispatch says in the Canadian parliament, Mr. McDougall, one of the leaders of the opposition from upper Canada, states that if the evils now existing in consequence of the union with lower Canada were not remedied an alliance between upper and lower Canada and the Northern States of the American Union would be formed.

**Jefferson, City, April 17.**

The following is Governor Jackson's reply to the demand from the War Department for Missouri troops to aid the enemies of the South.

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,**  
Jefferson City, April 17, 1861.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron,  
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 13th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but that those men are intended to form part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unjust, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not a man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any such wholly fraudulent.

C. F. JARVIS, Governor of Missouri.

**Madison, Ind., April 17.**

The excitement increases here daily. One volunteer company, comprising about 100 men, under the command of Capt. J. G. Sullivan, left town at 9:30 this afternoon, for Indianapolis. The scenes at the depot were very affecting, some soldiers shedding tears while bidding relatives and friends good-by. A patrol speech was made by Capt. Sullivan, just before the train started, and a salute was fired in honor of the volunteers, the Union and the Constitution. This was the first volunteer company accepted by Adjutant Gen. Wallace. Two other military companies leave to-morrow for the State rendezvous. The Home Guard, numbering 200, has been organized, and begun drilling to-night. The number will be increased to 500 or 600 men.

**Chicago, April 17.**

The first detachment of United States troops from Minnesota, passed through this city last evening, on their way for Washington. It numbered seventy-five men, under command of Maj. Pennington. The train leaving them was received, at the depot for a crowd of not less than 10,000. The remainder of the troops from Fort Ringly, composed of Maj. Morris' command and Sherman's battery, are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The war feeling continues unabated. The Governor's proclamation for volunteers is being promptly responded to. Several companies have already tendered their services.

**Montgomery, April 17.**

A gentleman of this city has taken \$125,000 of the Confederate loan at par and paid the amount in gold.

There will be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in less than thirty days.

The Government is likely to get large amounts of money from the European ship builders.

**Detroit, Mich., April 17.**

Gen. Cass made a speech this morning, on the occasion of the Board of Trade untiring the national flag over their rooms. He was strongly in favor of supporting the Union, the Constitution and the country's flag, under all circumstances. He said that in a crisis like the present, it was the duty of every citizen to stand by the Government.

Oakland county alone, offers to raise one regiment of troops, all that are required by the Federal Government from the entire State.

**New York, April 17.**

It is reported that A. J. Stewart has offered a million dollars to the Government.

Marshal Hynders was knocked down Monday by Deputy Sheriff Colly.

The Express says it has reliable information that 49 persons were killed and 130 wounded in Fort Moultrie.

**St. Paul, Minn., April 17.**

Gov. Ramsey to-day issued a proclamation for a regiment of Volunteers in response to a call from the War Department.

**Michigan City, Ind., April 17.**

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night. Democrats and Republicans are in favor of the Constitution and the Union. Strong anti-secession resolutions were adopted, denouncing all as traitors whose voices are not heard unanimously to sustain the Government. Salutes were fired in honor of the stars and stripes which were displayed in all parts of the city. A volunteer company was immediately organized, and the first man who signed the roll is one of our most prominent clergymen.

**Montgomery, April 17.**

Gen. Pillow guarantees to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee in twenty days, if President Davis will accept of them, and there is no doubt that he will.

A. H. Stephens, in Atlanta, Ga. last night said that it would require twenty-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the Confederate States, and then it could not be done.

Of the 30,000 troops called out to-day, 4,000 are from each State, except Florida, the number from that State being 2,000.

**New York, April 17.**

The meeting of merchants, to-day, was most imposing and enthusiastic. \$1,200 headed the subscription list for the Seventh Regiment on the spot which required only twelve subscribers. Probably \$50,000 will be raised to-morrow.

**New York, April 17.**

The Daily News put out the American flag. Most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors.

The Day Book having drawn in the flag, a small crowd is about their office, which is guarded by the police.

**Rochester, N. Y., April 17.**

The Pacific Telegraph Company was organized in this city, to-day, and the following persons elected Directors: Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, Jeptha H. Wade, Isaac B. Elwood, Chas. M. Stebbins, Thomas B. Walker, John H. Berryhill, Edward Creighton, Samuel L. Seiden, Theodore Adams, John H. Harmon, Benjamin F. Ficklin, Albert W. Bell, James S. Graham, Joseph Medburn.

At the meeting of directors J. H. Wade was elected President, Hiram Sibley Vice President, and Isaac B. Elwood Secretary and Treasurer. Active measures will be taken to insure the completion of the line to San Francisco this year, the co-operation of the California Company having been secured to extend their line eastward.

**Richmond, Va., April 17—5 P. M.**

The ordinance of secession has not passed. The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing certain is known.

**New York, April 17, 3:15 P. M.**

A mob has just gone down to the Journal of Commerce to enforce the mob law or have the American flag hung out. The Express and Day Book were compelled under the same terms.

**New York, April 17, 3:30 P. M.**

The Journal of Commerce saved their building by displaying the American flag.

**Lexington, Ky., April 17.**

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend in this city: "I have filled all my appointments, and some extra ones, to immense crowds. Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war. The abhorrence of Lincoln's proclamation is immense among the people."

Mr. Breckinridge speaks in Lexington to-morrow night, and at Louisville on Saturday.

**Washington, April 17.**

The Treasury department has issued an order directing that the name of First Lieut. Rogers be stricken from the roll of the revenue service, for whilst in command of the revenue cutter Henry Dodge, in violation of his official oath and his duty to the Government, he surrendered his vessel to Texas.

**Memphis, April 17.**

Mr. Sanders declines the Postmastership. A committee of safety has been appointed. The resistance feeling is unanimous. Cannon are being cast.

**Louisville, April 17.**

At an extra meeting of the City Council this evening they appropriated \$50,000 to arm the city. It is rumored that a steamer with government arms en route from St. Louis to Newport, Ky., is likely to be stopped on her trip.

**Washington, April 17.**

It is rumored, on good authority, that secessionists in Virginia have just seized the Harper's Ferry arsenal. There is no confirmation, as yet, of the report.

**[Special to the Tribune.]**

It is distinctly announced on Southern authority, that as soon as the secession act is passed by Virginia, the Navy-yard at Norfolk, will be seized.

**Boston, April 17.**

Boston is filled with soldiers and they are still arriving. It is understood they go to Washington commanded by Gen. D. E. Butler. The Governor made them a speech from the State House. Four regiments leave this week, one for Fort Monroe. The Jaffole Bank has tendered \$100,000 to the State and the same amount to the United States.

**Montgomery, April 17.**

Fifty thousand volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee have been offered the Confederate States.

President Davis has issued a proclamation, inviting privates to make war on Northern Commerce, with letters of marque and reprisal. He accuses the wrongs of the past, those now threatened by those whose enmity is more implacable than provoked. He concludes by saying under the blessings of Divine Providence we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

**Boston, April 17.**

A large meeting of Irish citizens was held last night. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government. A proposition was made to raise an Irish regiment and tender it to the President.

**Washington, April 17.**

General Scott says out loud that nothing could be better than Major Anderson's conduct. He is entirely satisfied.

**Montgomery, April 17.**

Tenders have been made for letters of marque and reprisal.

**Washington, April 17.**

The Governor of Rhode Island has been telegraphed to come here with his quota of troops immediately.

The report is not believed that Harper's Fury has been seized, or that Jefferson Davis is in Richmond.

**August, Ga., April 17th.**

The offers of northern volunteers are considered as gaudious, but regiments are forming to meet them. Men and money are freely offered.

**Special to the Herald.**

**New Orleans, April 17.**

Several vessels are fitting out anticipating letters of marque. The status at Pensacola is unchanged.

**Memphis, April 17.**

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions free. The Council has appointed a military board and appropriated \$50,000 to defend the city. Union flags on steamers have been hauled down, and citizens are arming and volunteering.

**Boston, April 17.**

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which leaves this afternoon for Norfolk, will take six hundred and twenty troops. Their destination is said to be Fortress Monroe. The remainder will start over-land to-night by special train.

**The Western Bank has tendered a loan of \$50,000 to the State, and the other Boston Banks agree to increase the amount to \$1,000,000 for the defence of the Government.**

The steamer America sailed this morning. She takes out \$14,000 in specie.

**Philadelphia, April 17.**

The patriotic declaration of Governor Hicks for the Union has kindled great enthusiasm. The enlistment for volunteers is proceeding rapidly; 5,000 have already been enrolled, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia, while the exempt volunteers by age are forming reserve guards for the protection of the city. Intelligence from Harrisburg states that more than 10,000 have already been accepted. Senator Bigler has pronounced in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards.

**Augusta, Me., April 17.**

Gov. Washburn has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on Monday next, to determine measures in response to the President's call for troops. He has received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that the Maine quota troops will be required at the rendezvous by the 20th of May.

**Seizure of Muskets at Cincinnati.**

Chief of Police Dudley, this morning, seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer Ohio No. 3; twenty boxes were marked G. T. W., Little Rock, and seven marked L. R. Memphis; also five boxes for Memphis on the steamer Glendale, reloaded from the steamer Fannie McBurnie, on Monday last. There is a great crowd on the landing. The excitement is very high. The guns were shipped at Petersburg, Va., and are supposed to come from Harper's Ferry.

**St. Louis, April 16, P. M.**

A heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped. All steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions South. Two steamers have been chartered by the city authorities to act as police boats, thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing steamers. Three companies of troops leave to-night for the rendezvous at Columbus.

**The Home Guard is rapidly filling its ranks.**

The enlistment at the Newport, Ky., Barracks, is very active, and there are now over five hundred men in the garrison.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston via Nashville was taken off the steamer Glenwood this morning. The excitement throughout the city is on the increase. Volunteer companies are all full, and more men are offering than can be accepted.

**Reading, Pa., April 16.**

The Ringgold flying artillery of Reading, Capt. James McKnight, 180 men with four field pieces received a requisition from the Governor this morning to set out this evening at six o'clock for Harrisburgh.

**Trenton, N. J., April 16.**

Gov. Olden, Com. Stockton and others, were in council to-day relative to carrying out the requisition of the General Government. Orders will be issued to the Major General at the head of the four Military Divisions of the State, to raise in each division, one regiment of the uniformed companies called by law. The active militia in the several divisions will be first enrolled.

The Pocasset Bank has tendered \$25,000 to the Governor of Rhode Island for military purposes.

**Washington, April 16.**

It appears by a telegram published in the North Carolina Rough News newspaper of Monday, that Gov. Ellis sent the following dispatch to Cap. Creighton: "Can you take Fort Maceon with your company?"

**Richmond, Va., April 16.**

The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing has transpired. The current belief is that the Ordinance of Secession has passed the Convention. The Governor withholds his proclamation till the action of the Convention is divulged.

**Toronto, April 16.**

Agents of the Washington Government are here endeavoring to purchase the steamer Peerless. She is an iron vessel built on the river Clyde in Scotland, and a very handsome craft.

**Detroit, April 16th.**

An immense citizens' meeting was held to-day to consider present public affairs. Party issues are buried, and our people are a unit for the maintenance of the Government.

Volunteer companies are enrolling throughout the State to be in readiness for any emergency.

Gov. Blair is expected to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately.

**New York, April 15.**

A special Washing dispatch to the Post intimates that such orders have been sent to Lieut. Slemmer that he would probably open fire without waiting for an attack if troops were made to strengthen the position of the Confederate States. A company of Federal troops left for Washington on the Potomac to-day.

**Washington, April 13.**

The following is the form of call on the respective State governments for troops, issued through the War Department to-day:

"Sir: Under act of Congress for calling out militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, approved February 28th, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State, the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months, or less, if discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers, to master it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man.

The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the name of Commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 46 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota of each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, one regiment each.

Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee, two regiments.

New York, seventeen regiments.

Pennsylvania, sixteen regiments.

Ohio thirteen regiments.

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, four regiments each.

Illinois and Indiana six regiments each.

Virginia three regiments.

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 750.

The total thus to be called out is 73,391.

The remainder which constitutes the 75,000

**men under the President's Proclamation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.**

Hon. John Cochran has offered Gov. Curtin \$50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered by that State.

A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

Some Maryland troops will probably be soon called into the defence of the Capital.

More of the local military are offering their services to Government to-day.

**Boston, April 15.**

A requisition was received by the Governor this morning for two thousand troops to report in Washington for duty forthwith. In accordance with this a council was held, and the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry were ordered to assemble on the common to-morrow, for the purpose of drafting the number required.

The most intense excitement exists among military men, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war, are particularly anxious to get power to raise companies or enlist in the ranks of those companies which are ordered for service.

**Springfield, Ill., April 15.**

There is great excitement here on the war question. Without regard to party the people stand by the Government, and will respond heartily to the President's call for volunteers. Several companies are now being organized here. A grand meeting of the people is arranged for to-morrow night, at which McClernand, Trimball and others will speak. Gov. Yates will issue a call for six regiments of State volunteers to-morrow. The Legislature will convene in extraordinary session on the 23d.

**Washington, April 15.**

When Maj. Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up. Senator Wigfall received the sword of Maj. Anderson and returned it to him. The fleet is still off Charleston.

**Washington, April 15.**

Gen. N. Sanders has telegraphed the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Angus Belmont, Mayor Wood, and others:

"One hundred thousand necessary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, negroes included. The negroes are strengthening the military. The place will be conquered.

Northern Democrats standing by the Southern people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Black Republican Federal aggression. Pennsylvania by her Legislature should repudiate the war action. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable. Hold your flag. (Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

**Montgomery, April 15.**

Jeff Davis' answer to Lincoln's proclamation is rough and curt. It is as follows:

"Fort Sumpter is ours and no body is hurt.

With mortar, paizian and petard,  
We tender Old Abe our Beauregard."

**Springfield, April 15.**

The following is the Proclamation by the Governor of Illinois, issued to-day:

"I, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, hereby convene the Legislature of said State, and the members of the Twenty-second session of the General Assembly are hereby required to be and appear in their respective places at the Capital, in the city of Springfield, on Tuesday the 23d day of April, A. D., 1861, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subject, to-wit: the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and placing the same upon the best footing to render efficient assistance to the General Government, by preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, and protecting the property and rights of the people; also the raising such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing object and also to provide for the expenses of such session.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Springfield, on this 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.

By order of the Governor. (Signed) RICHARD YATES,  
G. M. Hatten, Secretary of State.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

Fernandez de Taos, N. M.—551 St.  
MAURICE LOEWENSTEIN CHAS. EMIL WENDEL  
LOEWENSTEIN & WESCHER  
Dealers in  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
will be found at their old stand,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico—551 St.  
LAW CARD.  
J. HOWE WATTS,  
(Formerly of Watts & Jackson)  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
April 20.—550, if

**P. VALDEZ & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise:  
NEW STORE.  
Fernandez de Taos, N. M.—551 St.  
MAURICE LOEWENSTEIN CHAS. EMIL WENDEL  
LOEWENSTEIN & WESCHER  
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J. HOWE WATTS,  
(Formerly of Watts & Jackson)  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
April 20.—550, if

**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**

April 20.—550, if

**MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW MEXICO MINING COMPANY WILL BE HELD IN SANTA FE, N. M., ON THE 23d DAY OF JULY, 1861.**

**By order of the Board of Directors.**

April 29, 1861.—552, 2.

**H. G. HENDRICK**

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this State and vicinity, that he is visiting them for the purpose of teaching the art of taking ambrotypes. He has a long assortment of cases of all descriptions.

**Pictures put in Rings, Lockets and Breast Pins.**

Also, to any one who would, like to learn the art, there is a chance for doing so, so he can furnish him with separate.  
Santa Fe, April 29, 1861.—550, 2e.

**NOTICE.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Kelly and Stephen Bales, in Las Vegas, under the name and style of Cassidy & Co., has this day been dissolved without consent. All those indebted to said firm will please come forward and make payment. All those having claims against said firm will present them to Stephen Bales, at the same time.

**Las Vegas, March 15, 1861.—555, 5e.**



CALAPOOIAS, MULLALA, AND CLACK-AMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

PONCAES.

For third of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For second instalment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

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

MAKAH TRIBE.

For second instalment on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For second of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

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

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND ULMATILLA TRIBES.

For second of five instalments of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings on the reservations, fencing and opening farms, per third article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employes, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Plo-plo-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

YAKIMA.

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

For second of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings and fixtures of the various employes, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

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

For second of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths, tinsmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters, and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, and carpenters, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the building for the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the salary of such persons as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

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

For second of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters' and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Uppur Pond d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For second of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty 25th June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

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

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

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

MOJAVE INDIANS.

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

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

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and other structures, and for the Indian employes, and for the pay of the Indian employes, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of instructors to manual labor schools, for

all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

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

QUI-NALET AND QUIL LEH-UTE INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

SKLALLAMS.

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

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

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

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO.

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

INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employes; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron, and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty seven thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

FOR THE WICHTAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employes; purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building agency houses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, travelling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indian in California to reservation in that State, twenty five thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chipewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents.

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

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

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chipewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents.

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

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

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

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

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

For survey of the Ponca reserve, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of five supervisors for the reservations in California, to instruct the Indians in husbandry at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, per act 19th June 1860, making nine thousand dollars.

For compensation of twenty laborers, to aid each of the supervisors, (which compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month), per act nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, twelve thousand dollars.

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

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaty), and office and travelling expenses of the superintending agents, thirty five thousand dollars.

For payment to the Sioux and Wash-ton lands of the Dakota and Sioux Indians, for their reservation on the Minnesota river, in the State of Minnesota, comprising five hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred acres, at thirty cents per

acre, one hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That the said sum may be paid, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in bonds of the United States authorized by law, at the present session of Congress.

For payment to the Medi-wa-kan-ton and Wash-pa-ko-o-da bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, for their reservation on the Minnesota river, in the State of Minnesota, containing three hundred and twenty thousand acres, at thirty cents per acre, ninety-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the said sum may be paid, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in bonds of the United States, authorized by law at the present session of Congress.

For general incidental expenses of the Indians in the Territory of Utah on reservations therein remote from emigrant routes, purchase of agricultural implements and stock, and for the erection of houses, &c., including the necessary travelling expenses of the superintending of Indian affairs, agent, clerk hire, &c., forty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of one superintending agent for the northern district of the Indian service in California from twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he entered on his duties, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, per act of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, at three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, three thousand six hundred and twenty nine dollars.

For salary of one superintending agent for the southern district of the Indian service in California from nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he entered on his duties, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, per act of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, two thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents.

For salaries of five supervisors to the Indian reservations in California to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each, for half the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, per act of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to twenty laborers for the five reservations in California, at fifty dollars per month for the half year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, per act of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, six thousand dollars.

For salary for an additional agent for the Indian service in New Mexico from twenty second August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, twelve hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety cents.

For salary for an agent to the Ponca Indians from the twenty first August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand and ninety six dollars and nineteen cents.

For salary for an agent to the Pawnee from the twenty first August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand and ninety six dollars and seventy cents.

For salary for an agent to the Yavapai from the twenty first August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand and ninety six dollars and seventy cents.

For salary for an agent to the Yavapai from the twenty first August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand and ninety six dollars and seventy cents.

For salary for an agent to the Yavapai from the twenty first August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand and ninety six dollars and seventy cents.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the treaties of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, with the lower and upper Sioux Indians, per tenth article of said treaties, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the expenses actually incurred.

For payment to the Choctaw nation or tribe of Indians on account of their claim under the eighth and twelfth articles of the treaty with said nation or tribe, made the twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which sum shall be paid in money; and for the residue, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be issued the proper authorities of the nation or tribe, on their requisition, bonds of the United States authorized by law at the present session of Congress: *Provided*, That in the future adjustment of the claim of the Choctaws, under the treaty aforesaid, the said sum shall be charged against the said Indians.

*Sec. 2 And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the agent for the Wichitas and other Indians in the country leased by the Choctaws to the United States shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

*Sec. 3 And be it further enacted*, That for the relief of destitute Indians, and with the view of preventing suffering and starvation among the Indian tribes who have failed in raising crops from the drought of last summer, there be appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and provided that the amount shall be expended, if necessary, within the present fiscal year.

Approved 2d March, 1861.

[Preamble-No. 8.]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING A LOAN.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at any time before the first day of July next, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasury and for the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues.

*Sec. 2 And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be redeemed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby

authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury; *Provided*, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars; and *provided also*, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

*Sec. 3 And be it further enacted*, That before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States public notice that sealed proposals for such a loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than ten days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

*Sec. 4 And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

*Sec. 5 And be it further enacted*, That the residue of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury notes issued under the act of seventeenth of December, and the secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to exchange at par, bonds of the United States authorized by said act of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the said Treasury notes and the accruing interest thereon.

*Sec. 6 And be it further enacted*, That, to defray the expense of engraving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; *provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act to any officer whose salary is established by law.

*Sec. 7 And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids as heretofore provided, unless he shall consider it advantageous to the United States to do so, but for any portion of such loan, not taken under the first advertisement, he may advertise again at his discretion. [Approved, February 8 1861.]

[PUBLIC-No. 9.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND ADDITIONAL AGENTS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to make a separate superintendency of Washington Territory, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of its next session after such appointment, a superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

*Sec. 2 And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of its next session after such appointment, three additional Indian agents for said Territory, with an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each: *Provided*, That no agent or sub-agent, either special or temporary, or otherwise, shall be appointed, employed, or continued in employment in Washington Territory, except only the three agents and two sub-agents provided for by existing law, and the additional agents provided by this act.

*Sec. 3 And be it further enacted*, That the President, in adjusting the limits of the respective superintendencies of Oregon and Washington, may attach any tribe situated partly in both of either superintendency, in such manner as, in his judgment, may best promote the public service.

Approved, February 8, 1861.

—An antique coin from Zanibar was on exhibition in Salem, Mass., the other day. The inscription upon it is in Coptic Arabic characters, which were used in the time of Mohammed and for three centuries after, and signifies "God is great. Mohammed is his prophet. God is one." The coin is 1,141 years old.

of such persons as the said confederated tribes