



OUR FLAG.

There up with our flag! Let it stream on the air! Though our fathers are old in their graves, They had hands that would strike, they had souls that could dare, And their sons were not born to be slaves!

Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call, Our millions shall rally around; A nation of freemen that moment shall fall, When its stars shall be trampled on the ground.

The Rebellion.

A year ago the War had just commenced. We had been emphatically a peace-loving people. We were less prepared for War than any other nation. We had no great standing army; no arms suitable for carrying on a warfare according to the modern system; no munitions. Our navy was scattered in all the seas. We had few officers possessing sufficient military knowledge and experience to successfully plan a campaign, or to manage a large army on the battle-field. The rebels had been secretly preparing for the coming struggle for years. They had two-thirds of the Government arms sent to the extreme South. When the rebellion was precipitated on the country, government officers treacherously surrendered nearly all the forts, arsenals, and custom-houses in the South. The consequence was that for six months we made no apparent progress. Reverses met our armies both in the East and West. Many almost began to despair as to the power of a Republican form of Government to maintain its existence.

But during the summer, fall and winter the government was accumulating vast quantities of munitions of war; our foundries were going night and day manufacturing ordnance; thousands of the best cannon were brought from Europe; clothing, provisions, and means for transportation for an army of half a million of soldiers were provided; our soldiers were subjected to a drill and discipline that converted them from a mere mob into the finest army in the world. We now begin to see the results. We have retaken nearly half the forts that were surrendered a year ago. The confederates have been driven from Missouri, Kentucky, and half of Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina; we have possession of half the coast from Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi; the Mississippi River has been opened with the exception of a few forts in the vicinity of Memphis. The rebel papers are beginning to raise a moan of despair. They advise their patrons to invest their Confederate scrip in real estate before it becomes entirely worthless. They have almost entirely ceased their boasting; they charge their defeats first on one General and then on another. Some of them openly admit that their case is almost hopeless. A week ago they were going to risk everything on the two great battles—one at Yorktown, the other at Corinth. Now, however, they have abandoned Yorktown, a point of more strategical importance than any we have obtained since the War commenced; and, if the fears of the Memphis papers should prove true, Beauregard is hesitating whether to evacuate Corinth, or to risk the loss of the Mississippi Valley by a hopeless battle with Halleck against a greatly superior force.

Federal Loss at Pittsburg.

Gen. Grant has published an official loss of the battle at Pittsburg Landing. Killed, 2,185; wounded, 7,082; missing, 3,266. Total loss, 13,763. The rebels would not have lost in killed and wounded quite so many as we, had it not been for the carnage produced among them by our gun-boats. When they approached the river on Sunday evening they were mowed down in heaps. They lost but few prisoners. Our troops buried 2,500 of the rebels on the battle-field.

Wheat.

Both Fall and Spring wheat in this country look well. A rain is now much needed. The ground is yet sufficiently moist at a small depth, but the surface is too dry for small grain to grow fast. We see many of the farmers in this country have put their wheat on old corn ground without plowing. They sow the wheat in the stalks, then harrow it, thus breaking the stalks, they then drag the ground over with brush at right angles with the way it was harrowed. This is apparently a slowly way of farming; but notwithstanding the lazy appearance of this mode of putting in wheat, we know of some fields where both plans were tried, and that which was sowed on stink ground, without even breaking the stalks, yielded the most grain.

The House of Representatives passed a vote of censure upon Ex-Sec. Cameron last week, by a large vote, on the charge of extravagance during his term as Sec. of War. They also refused to censure Sec. Wells by an equally decisive vote.

The News.

On Monday evening the unexpected intelligence passed over the wires that Yorktown had been evacuated. From the great importance to the rebels of holding this point, we supposed they would make a most desperate stand there. The papers confirm the report of the telegraph. We got possession of 30 pieces of heavy artillery, and a large amount of ammunition and camp equipage. It secures us the entrance of James River.

There is also a rumor that Corinth is being evacuated, but it is not believed. The news from Pittsburg Landing is said to be of great importance, but papers are not allowed to publish it.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Cairo says, from the fleet we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal.

On the present gloomy aspect of affairs in the land of Dixie, the Memphis Argus mourns in the following strain:

"Telegraphic dispatches from Corinth to citizens of Memphis and to the authorities, convey intelligence of the most startling nature, if reliance is to be put in the intelligence, and it comes to us so well authenticated, with such an official air about it, that it scarcely admits of a doubt. If this intelligence be true, Beauregard has not only determined to abandon his strong position at Corinth, to the Yankee invaders, without a struggle, but is actually consummating that purpose by withdrawing portions of his splendid army, an army that has been gathered at immense cost, expressly and solely for the defence of that point. If this intelligence be true, the patriotic people of the South-west, who have so nobly contributed to the establishment of Southern Independence, may as well relinquish their hopes of success, and prepare to quietly yield a quiet submission to Northern despotism. With an enemy's army at our right, untrammelled and unimpeded, with New Orleans in the possession of the Lincolnites, and their victorious boats descending the river above us, and with another force penetrating the wilds of Arkansas, seeking to reach this point, there is really no hope left.

When Gen. Beauregard came to the West, he brought hope and confidence. His career hitherto had been one of the most brilliant success, and his name was a tower of strength. We believed then, that notwithstanding the blunders that had been committed, and the disasters to our cause that had resulted therefrom, there was still hope left.

"We felt confident that the hero of Manassas, could and would save the South-west, but how great is our disappointment, if it should appear that the intelligence in print to-day is correct. We have had our confidence in Gen. Beauregard shaken, by his defeat on the field of Shiloh."

Gen. Lew. Wallace's division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank rested on that town.

The mortar boats below continue firing at Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes. Commodore Foot is preparing for a genuine attack upon the rebel works. An attack was expected Tuesday from the rebel gunboats.

Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstration was made.

The Mississippi river is stationary and eight inches higher than ever known before.

It was supposed that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th, say at a meeting held night before last, it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the Federal fleet. Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope of the salvation of the city.

Gen. Fremont left Wheeling on May 29th, for Southwestern Virginia. He will have 20,000 or 30,000 troops under him. His task will be different from any other General's, viz: to clear Virginia of guerrillas. That accomplished he will march into East Tennessee to relieve the Union loving citizens from the terrible despotism of the rebels. Brownlow says Fremont is a favorite in East Tennessee.

The blockade of New Orleans will be raised. E. G. Latrop has been appointed Collector of that port.

Latest Dispatches.

We stop the press to give the latest news. A great deal of skirmishing has taken place at Corinth. In one engagement Gen. Pope took 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets can hear the drums beat in Corinth. At Paducah the report is current and believed, that Corinth is evacuated and occupied by Pope's division on Sunday.

A Fortress Monroe letter, dated the fifth, says McClelland's column are beyond Williamsburg. The gun boats are at West Point, having, on their way up, captured and destroyed many rebel transports. The report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners. A force was landed at West Point, which destroyed the railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

A portion of our fleet from New Orleans has passed up to Baton Rouge. The rebel troops there fled without firing a gun. It is thought Vicksburg will be taken in a few days.

The Homestead bill passed the Senate on the 6th inst, by a vote of 33 to 6.

A vote on the Pacific Railroad bill on the 5th in the House showed a clear majority for it.

A rebel schooner was captured in an attempt to run the blockade; she had on board 1,000 bales of cotton.

The New York World is about to change hands, and to be made a Democratic organ.

The Nebraska First. BATTLE FIELD OF PITTSBURG, TENN., April 15th, 1862.

The most terrible battle of the war, and the hardest fought contest that ever raged upon our continent, has been fought here, and the little town and vicinity are become historical for all time to come. The marks of the strife will last for years; and this may become the Mecca of the Republic, where many a pilgrim may be seen treading among the graves of the brave departed, and drop a silent tear, perchance, upon the little mound that covers the remains of some promising youth who fell "to fame unknown." Then will be the "time for memory and for tears," for the lights which burned up in a brilliant flame awhile have forever become dark, and many a sorrowful heart will throb, and many an eye be filled with tears. 'Tis a sad picture to look upon; but Glory glowers in the background, and Fame now lingers near.

General Lew. Wallace's Division to which the Nebraska Regiment belongs, was encamped five miles below this, between Crump's landing and Adamsville. We had expected to get into battle in a few days, but did not expect it here. On Saturday, April 5th, we were marshalled in battle array, and marched to Adamsville to repel the rebels who, as supposed, would attack our third Brigade stationed near that village. Their appearance was only a feint, perhaps, to keep us there, while the storm was brewing and gathering strength to overwhelm our soldiers here. They disappeared, and we returned to camp; but early Sabbath morning we were awakened by the sound of cannon up the river, and ere long the rattle of musketry filled our ears. Although we did not expect the enemy would attack our troops, yet we were then convinced that a hot battle was in progress, and the rebels the attacking party. The cannonading grew heavier, the firing of musketry more incessant, and we became anxious to take part in the fray.

General Wallace did not get orders to advance with his Division until late in the morning, and then, having to march twelve or fifteen miles to go five, we did not reach the scene of conflict until night had ended the strife.

We found the enemy had driven in our troops who had been camped far out, and expected on Monday morning to drive them into the river. Our Division was placed on the extreme right in advance, and some of General Boell's forces, who had crossed and were crossing the river, on the left. We slept on our arms Sabbath night, and were aroused many times by the "loud roar of cannon which were fired to keep us on the alert. When the dawn broke we were marshalled to arms, and advanced two hundred yards and took position to the immediate right of an Indiana battery belonging to Col. Thayer's Brigade. This time we commenced playing on a rebel battery a half mile in advance in the timber. The rebels defiantly returned shot for shot, but after a half hour's firing their battery was silenced, and they retreated.

We followed this success by adding more desperate, and brilliant ones to it, until their retreating changed to a panic flight. If the battle on Sunday was hot, bloody, and fiercely waged, the Monday's strife was still more terrible. Flushed by his triumphs on yesterday so dearly bought, yet was the enemy loth to let his former success slip through his fingers to-day and seize reverses by the bristling locks.

The fancied vision of a kingdom reared over the ruins of half a Republic was flitting away and the mighty sorrow for lost success began to crowd upon the mind of the rebel General. Then he resolved to wipe out the present, recall the gleaming past, and conjure up a golden future by a bold stroke of theory put in practice. The flower of the rebel army, the picked and bravest men, the favorites of the "Sunny South" were ordered to oppose our right and drive us back. Their best General, Beauregard, planted the colors himself, and exhorted, entreated, and commanded his men to stand by them until the last man of them died! His entreaties were vain, and his prayers unavailing. Steady and resolute as the onward march of a lava stream our right pressed bravely on, and as fall the leaves of summer before the rude, chilling breath of Boreas, so fell the flowers of the South, the picked men of the rebel army, before our hardy men of the North and West. The storm was too terrific. They could not brave it out, and so they fled. Yet they fought bravely and desperately. Inch by inch they contested the ground, and inch by inch they died. Their deeds were worthy a better cause; their valor a better name. All day long from five o'clock Sabbath morning until four in the evening we were engaged in driving over a space of four miles, the rebel host. The loud thundering of artillery had no interval—the rattle of musketry no cessation—the explosion of shells no waiting—the shrill shriek of bullets no period, and the clangor of war no silence during the long hours of the conflict.

'Tis now the fifth day since the battle, and still I seem to hear the loud and deafening din. Still the shells explode, and the bullets whistle; still the crash is heard, and the cheers of our troops ring

in my ears. The battle field is now literally a field of graves, or vast city of the dead. One may travel over an area five miles long and four broad, and his eyes will rest every fifth minute or less upon the mound of new earth thrown up to mark the spot where some young hero sleeps his last long sleep. Friend and foe are side by side; and in a future, happier year the friends of each may weep together over them. Officers as well as soldiers have fallen. Many who have commanded will command no more on earth. Their sun set in blood to rise not till the resurrection morn. Peace to their glorious ashes!

Your correspondent saw the body of a man which the bearers of a rebel flag of truce claimed as that of General Bragg. So the Mexican hero has fallen in an inglorious cause. So perish the enemies of our noble Republic.

Great bravery was shown by officers as well as men of our army throughout the battles' progress. No braver General than Lew. Wallace was on the field, and none more courageous than Colonel Thayer, Acting Brigadier General. Scarce less bold were Lieut. Col. McCord and Acting Adjutant Cramer, who ordering the Regiment to lie down, stood up themselves to receive the shells and grape, and bullets of the enemy!

Our Regiment's loss is light. Twenty are killed and wounded will number all. The Regiment was in danger's reach all day, and 'tis surprising no more were killed or hurt! 'Tis fair to say the rebels lost five men to every one they killed of ours along the line of battle. We may see the rebels again in a few days, and strife may now be awaiting us.

A great deal of rain has fallen since the battle, and the roads are very heavy. So soon as the weather and roads settle, battles and rumors of battles may be rife. Of these things,

MORE AGAIN.

The Presbytery of Missouri River.

This Presbytery met in Council Bluffs, April 11th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. D. L. Hughes.

Rev. D. L. Hughes was chosen Moderator, and Rev. H. M. Giltner, temporary Clerk.

Father L. G. Bell was dismissed to the Presbytery of Fairfield.

A committee was appointed to prepare a paper expressive of the very efficient missionary labors which Father Bell has performed during the last 25 years in the bounds of what is now the State of Iowa. He was the first Presbyterian minister who crossed the Mississippi River to plant the standard of the cross in the Territory of Iowa. He has already passed the boundary of three score years and ten.

Rev. D. L. Hughes and Elder J. C. McCandish were elected principles and Rev. Wm. McCandish and Elder Thos. Officer alternates to the General Assembly.

Reports were heard from the different churches on the state of religion, which, from some of the churches were very encouraging.

Rev. H. H. Dobbins was elected Stated Clerk.

Presbytery was much pleased with the flourishing condition of the Presbyterian Church in Council Bluffs, and also with cordial hospitality shown them by the citizens.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Brownville, Thursday, September 11th, at 7-12 P. M. H. H. DOBBINS, Stated Clerk.

Cronology of Secession and War in New Orleans.

Below we give in a few lines the prominent events in the history of New Orleans, for the past year of rebellion:

January 10.—Forts St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, and Fort Pike, on Lake Ponchartrain, seized.

Jan. 11.—The United States Barracks at Baton Rouge seized.

Jan. 23.—The Louisiana State Convention meets at Baton Rouge.

January 26.—Convention passes the secession ordinance, one hundred and thirteen to seven.

January 31.—Seizure of the United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans authorities. The United States cutter McClelland lying at New Orleans, is delivered by the officers to the State authorities.

February 4.—The Louisiana Senators formally secede from the United States Senate.

February 6.—New Orleans illuminated in honor of secession.

March 1.—Beauregard, of Louisiana, appointed by Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Brigadier General of the "Provisional" army.

March 8.—Louisiana passes an ordinance to transfer certain funds (the amount seized at the mint) to the Confederacy.

April 25.—The steamer Cahouba is seized at New Orleans, and is subsequently released.

May 11.—The New Orleans banks suspend specie payment.

May 18.—The Confederate Congress makes New Orleans a port of entry.

December 7.—General Butler's expedition arrives at Port Royal, the rendezvous for the Ship Island expedition, 1862.

January 9.—Advance of Halleck's Mississippi expedition from Cairo.

March 16.—Commencement of attack on Island No. 10.

March 21.—Department of the Gulf created, Gen. Butler in command.

April 7.—Surrender of Island No. 10.

April 14.—Reported that the bombardment of the river forts began on this day.

April 24.—Our gunboats passed the forts.

April 25.—Our gunboats before the city.

Glorious News from the Army of the Potomac.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED!!!

THE ENEMY'S WORKS IN OUR POSSESSION.

GEN. McCLELLAN IN PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. They left a large amount of camp equipage and gun, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 4th, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton: We have the ramparts, guns, ammunition, equipage, &c. We hold the entire rebel works, which our engineers report very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I move General Franklin's division and as much more as I can transport by water to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. The gunboats have gone up the York River. Gloucester is also in our possession. "I shall push the enemy to the wall."

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

About 80 heavy pieces of artillery were left spiked. We found a large amount of medical stores, ammunition, camp equipage, tents and private property of officers. A negro found there says the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[Public No. 42.] AN ACT authorizing floater to issue in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold by them within the Las Ormigas and La Nana grants, in the State of Louisiana.

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 Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue and deliver to the respective owner or owners of the Las Ormigas and La Nana tracts of land, formerly situated in the parish of Matchitoches, now parishes of Sabine and De Soto, in the State of Louisiana, to his or her assigns or other legal representatives, certificates or floater, in the usual form, for so much land as may have been at any time heretofore sold, donated, granted, or reserved by the United States within said tracts of land or either of them; and which certificates of floater may be located by the holder thereof on any lands belonging to the United States, and the holder may enter at a price not exceeding one dollar, or twenty-five cents per acre, and which certificates or floater shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for lands so sold, donated, granted, or reserved: Provided, That as a condition precedent to the issuing of the floater heretofore authorized, the claimant, or claimants, shall present to the Commissioner of the General Land Office satisfactory evidence of title thereto, and that such claimants have been and continue to be loyal to the Government of the United States: And provided further, That such certificates and floater shall not exceed in gross seven hundred and forty acres and seventy-seven and sixty-two hundredths acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved, March 17, 1862.

[RESOLUTION PUBLIC—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 Republic of New Granada and Costa Rica," approved the twentieth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended in its 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 claimant, as 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.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the letter from His Majesty the 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 contracts 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—No. 43.] AN ACT to provide for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and to define their duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inspector general of the army shall constitute a board of sutlers, whose duty it shall be to prepare, immediately after the passage of this act, a list or schedule of the following articles which may be sold by sutlers to the officers and soldiers of the volunteer service, to wit: Apples, dried apples, oranges, figs, lemons, butter, cheese, milk, sirup, molasses, raisins, candles, crackers, waflets, brooms, comfoters, boots, pocket looking-glasses, pins, gloves, leather, tin washbasins, shirt buttons, horn and brass buttons, newspapers, books, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, blacking, blacking brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes, hair brushes, combs and fine combs, emery, crocus, pocket handkerchiefs, stationery, armor oil, rotten stone, razor straps, razors, shaving soap, soap, suspenders, scissors, shoosticks, needles, thread, knives, pencils, and Bristol brick. Said list or schedule shall be subject from time to time to such revision and change as,

in the judgment of the said board, the good of the service may require. Provided, always, That the inspector general shall at any time be authorized to suspend, or the sale of such liquor be in any way authorized by said board. A copy of said list or schedule, and of any subsequent change therein, together with a copy of this act, shall be without delay, furnished by said board to the commanding officer of each brigade and of each regiment not attached to any brigade in the volunteer service, and also to the adjutant general of the army.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the receipt from said board of said list or schedule and copy of this act by the commanding officer of any such brigade, the acting brigadier general, surgeon, quartermaster, and commissary of said brigade shall constitute a board of officers whose duty it shall be to affix to each article in said list or schedule a price for said article, which shall be by them forthwith reported to the commanding officer of the division, if any, to which said brigade is attached, for his approval, with or without modification, and who shall, after such approval, report the same to the inspector general, and the same, if not disapproved by him, shall be the price not exceeding which said articles may be sold to the officers and soldiers in said brigade. Whenever any brigade shall not be attached to a division said prices shall then be reported directly to the inspector general, and if approved by them shall be the price fixed for such brigade as aforesaid; and whenever any regiment shall be unattached to any brigade the acting colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, and captains thereof shall constitute the board of officers by whom the price of said article shall be fixed for said regiment in the same manner as is herein provided for an unattached brigade. The prices so fixed may be changed by said boards respectively from time to time, not oftener than once in thirty days, but all changes therein shall be reported in like manner and for the same purpose as when originally fixed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each brigade, immediately upon receipt of a copy of said list or schedule and copy of this act, as herein provided, to cause one sutler for each regiment in his brigade to be selected by the commissioned officers of such regiment, which selection shall be by him reported to the adjutant general of the army; the person so selected shall be sole sutler of said regiment. And the commanding officer of each unattached regiment shall, in like manner, cause a selection of a sutler to be made for said regiment, who shall be sole sutler of said regiment. Any vacancy in the office of sutler from any cause shall be filled in the same way as an original appointment.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sutlers chosen in the manner provided in the preceding section shall be allowed a fee only upon the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment for which he has been chosen, or those stationed at the post at which he has been appointed, and for no greater sum than one-sixth of the monthly pay of each officer, non-commissioned officer or private for articles sold during each month; and the amount of one-sixth or less than one-sixth of the pay of such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, so sold to him by the sutler, shall be charged on the pay-rolls of such officer, non-commissioned officer or private, and deducted from his pay, and paid to him by the paymaster of the regiment or military post, as the case may be: Provided, That if any paymaster in the service of the United States shall allow or pay any greater sum to any sutler than that hereby authorized to be retained from the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, for articles sold by any sutler during any one month, then the amount so allowed or paid by the paymaster shall be charged against his pay and returned to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private against whom the amount was originally charged: And any captain or lieutenant commanding a company who may certify any pay-roll bearing a charge in favor of the sutler against any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, larger or greater than one-sixth of the monthly pay of such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial: Provided, however, That sutlers shall be allowed to sell only the articles designated in the list or schedule provided in this act, and none other, and at prices not exceeding three times as to said articles, as herein provided: And provided further, That the sutlers shall have no legal claim upon any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, for an amount exceeding one-sixth of his pay for articles sold during any month. He shall keep said list or schedule, together with a copy of this act, fairly written or printed, posted up in some conspicuous part of the place where he makes said sales, and where the same can be easily read by any person to whom he makes said sales.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspector general to cause the price of sale and articles kept for that purpose, by said sutlers, to be inspected from time to time, once in fifteen days at least, by some competent officer, specially detailed for that duty, and such changes in said price, or in the quality and character of the articles mentioned in said list or schedule, so kept as shall be required by said officer shall be conformable to this act. And such officer shall report each inspection to the inspector general.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be permitted to act as sutler unless appointed according to the provisions of this act; nor shall any person be sutler for more than one regiment; nor shall any sutler farm out or underlet the business of sutling or the privileges granted to him by his appointment; nor shall any officer of the army receive from any sutler any money or presents; nor be interested in any way in the stock, trade, or business of any sutler; and any officer receiving such presents, or being thus interested, directly or indirectly, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial. A sutler shall not be an enlisted man on credit to a sum exceeding one-fourth of his monthly pay within the same month; nor shall the regimental quartermasters allow the use of the army wagons for sutlers' purposes; nor shall the quartermasters' conveyances be used for the transportation of sutlers' supplies.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any sutler who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, by the colonel, with consent of the council of administration, be dismissed from the service, and be ineligible to a reappointment as sutler in the service of the United States.

Approved March 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.] AN ACT to provide for the appointment of clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, to fix their salaries, and provide for the absence of the Assistant Treasurer, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized and provided, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, one chief clerk with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and one disbursing clerk at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and one other clerk at a salary of two hundred dollars per annum, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum; and the

compensation for such clerks, for the year ending next fiscal year and for the year following, shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Assistant Treasurer, he may, in his stead, authorize the chief clerk to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties imposed by law of the Assistant Treasurer.

Approved March 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 45.] A RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to accept money appropriated to any State for the payment of interest on the public debt, and to apply the same as directed in the said State.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any appropriation to pay the interest on the public debt, or to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the paymaster general, and caused to be made by the legislative body of any State, or if appropriated by act of Congress, to make any regulations that may be necessary for the disbursement and protection of such funds to the specific purposes which they may be appropriated by the said States.

Approved, March 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 46.] A RESOLUTION expressive of the sense of Congress to Captain A. H. Foote, of the United States navy, and to the officers and men under his command in the steamer USS Albatross.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the conduct of Captain A. H. Foote, of the United States navy, and of the officers and men of the steamer USS Albatross, in his command, for the great gallantry and heroism displayed by them in the attack upon Fort Donelson, for their efficiency in the capture of the fort, and for their devotion to the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

Approved, March 19, 1862.

The Markets.

Within the last month there has been a slight increase in the price of St. Louis. The last paper downward tendency in the market of all kinds of produce, especially wheat. On May 24 the highest that the best corn brought was 38c. The effect of the capture of Orleans. We quote as follows:

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Flour, and other goods.

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