THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could 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 trailed on the ground.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

A Card.

I have made arrangements with FISHER & HACKER, by which they become the Publishers of both the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*, from and after the 15th day of April, 1862. All advertising, job-work, and subscription after that date, therefore, is exclusively under their control.—They are also authorized to settle up all my business connected with the printing business of previous dates.

R. W. FURNAS.

Pacific Railroad—Commissioners.

The Railroad Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, was amended, so as to give two Commissioners to Nebraska. They were both selected from Omaha. We have not seen this in the Congressional Proceedings, but it is currently reported as a fact. Many are disposed to censure our Delegate, Mr. Daily, as it is said the appointments were made on his recommendation. We do not know anything of the circumstances, or whether those Commissioners were added at the instance of Mr. Daily. If they were he doubtless had a good reason for doing so, and we hope our citizens will withhold their opinions until they hear his explanation. A former citizen of this place recently from Washington, thinks the location of the road is now irrevocably fixed, and that the appointment of Commissioners from this Territory to be added to committee, was done merely through compliment. But, if this is the case, we think it due to the population South of the Platte, that they should have one of the Commissioners.

Salmon River Gold Mines.

There is now in some localities a good deal of excitement about the new gold diggings in Oregon. We have heretofore published nothing in regard to them; because but little was known. We have seen a few isolated but extravagant statements in the newspapers representing the region lying along Salmon river as containing auriferous deposits far exceeding Australia, California, or any other country in the world yet known. One incredulous story states that *two men had taken out, in two days, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars*; other miners were doing as well; and that from $15 to $100 were taken to the pan. Other accounts state that the miners do not average $5 per day, and that but a few months in the year are suitable for mining.

Several in this neighborhood are strongly in the notion of going, but we think they had better wait until they hear more about the mines that they can depend upon. There is no reliable evidence that they are better, if so good as those of Colorado.

Masonic.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Nebraska convened in Omaha on Thursday last, Grand Master Armstrong presiding.—Quite a large representation were in attendance from the subordinate lodges.—The following are the newly elected officers:

Geo. Armstrong, of Omaha, G. M.
Lee P. Gillette, Neb. City, D. G. M.
Henry Brown, Neb. City, Sr. G. W.
G. W. Wilkinson, Omadi, Jr. G. W.
J. W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, G. T.
R. C. Jordan, Omaha, G. S.
Rev. H. T. Davis, Neb. City, G. C.
G. B. Graff, Dakota City, G. O.
S. Redfield, Neb. City, G. L.
A. H. Jackson, Dakota City, G. M.
S. D. Bangs, Bellevue, G. Sr. D.
E. C. Adams, Plattsmouth, G. Sr. D.
Aaron Cahn, Omaha, G. T.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Omaha, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1863.

Muster Roll

Of Captain So-nuk-mik-ko's Company B, in the First Regiment of Indian Home Guard Volunteers, commanded by Col. R. W. FURNAS:

So-nuk-mik-ko, Captain.
Pas-co-ya, First Lieutenat.
Tus-ti-muk-ke-ma-tho-ge, Sec. Lieu.
Wax-se-ha-jo, 1st Sergeant.
The-ha-jo, 2d "
As-sam-wa, 3d "
Billy Wagen, 4th "
Tus-ta-nuc-ha-jo, 1st Corporal.
Na-phs-ge, 2d "
Je-mot-who-ge, 3d "
Ok-tis-ya-ge-chep-ko, 4th "
O-ge-ha-jo, 5th "
Tus-si-ka-ya, 6th "
Ma-ho-si-ke, 7th "
Chit-to-ha-jo, 8th "
Nuk fa-ka-jo, Drummer.
Noth kap-ha-jo, Fifer.
Te-by-ya, Wagoner.

The above comprises the officers of Company B, Capt So-nuk-mik-ko. We forbear publishing a list of the privates, as their names are unknown to fame, in this uncivilized portion of the world.—They were all mustered into service under aboriginal cognomans. Most or all of them have English names—that of So-nuk-mik-ko, for instance, is BILLY BOWLEGS. He is a son of the celebrated Florida Chief, of that name. This company is composed of Seminoles; and Col. F. says it is the finest company of men, physically, he ever saw.

Late Potatoes.

Potatoes some years yield much better when planted late than early. Some seasons the earliest and others the latest suffer most from disease. The middle of June is early enough for late potatoes.

There is a probability that potatoes will bring a good price this fall. When any crop is very low one season, it is apt to be high the next.

From Halleck's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—General Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Florence, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.

A former dispatch says that when General Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliot had cut the Railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic and told his men to save themselves the best way they could. We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day—several more will be in running order in a few days. The result is all that I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK.
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Specials from Cairo say that immediately upon the occupation of Corinth, forces from General Pope's division were sent out in pursuit of such rebels as fled westward.

Gen. Granger, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came up with the rear of the rebel army six miles south of Corinth, and engaged them in a fight and lost fifty men. He was afterwards largely reinforced, when the rebels surrendered.

It is said from 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners were captured—a portion of these have already reached Pittsburg Landing, en route for Northern military prisons. At last accounts General Pope was nine miles Southwest of Corinth, which point his whole corpse had reached.

SIGEL IN VIRGINIA.—Gen Sigel is again in the field. This will be his fourth campaign during the war. It was first Lyon and Sigel; then Fremont and Sigel; then Curtis and Sigel; now, from his location, we should judge it was likely to be Banks and Sigel. The first two of his campaigns were in Southern Missouri last year; the third was in Western Arkansas this year, and the fourth—Sigel will soon let us know where he is. In all his campaigns, Sigel has proved himself to be not only a gallant soldier, but a most accomplished and scientific officer—a master of military strategy, and of all the manœuvres of the field—an indomitable, self-possessed, modest man—a loyal, intelligent citizen. The whole country has followed him with admiration throughout his entire military career in the far West; and now that he takes the field in a new quarter, he will be watched with, if possible, a keener interest. Gen. Sigel has already performed some of the most splendid feats of the war. May his present campaign be still more brilliant.—*New York Times.*

The London Times on Abolition in the District of Columbia.

Neither Englishmen or Frenchmen have been forward to recognize the fact that the 16th of April, 1862, was a day which will stand in American history as the greatest day since that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—the day of this century which will be honored through all time, whatever may be the destiny in store for the Republic. When the traditions of sea and land victories are becoming dim, when the grass has grown high on the graves of fallen heroes, that day will stand highest in the scale of national festivities, and the reformers of the second revolution will seem to form, in the vista of the past, one group with the patriots of the past. On that day the people of the States ceased to be a slaveholding nation. Till then there had been a gulf fixed between them and all those Christian nations which had outgrown the barbarism of holding men as slaves; and now the nation has come over to the side on which we stand. It is now entitled to act and speak as a free nation should. It is now qualified to act with us, without misgiving or hypocracy, against the slave trade. It is no longer a subject for the skepticism and scorn of the world, because of the contrast between its profession and its practice.—After a struggle between the best and the worst elements of its society—a struggle prolonged through two generations—it has abolished slavery on the national territory; and the National Government has ceased to be a slaveholding Power. Slavery has sunk to a mere State institution; and deprived of national sanction and support, exposed, as it now is, to the concentration of the American Government, together with all other governments, it cannot long sustain itself under the scorn and loathing of human society. A national institution it could assume to defy foreign opinions. As a "domestic institution," reprobated at Washington as in London and Paris its doom is plain and its strength broken.—*London Times.*

NEW YORK, June 7.

It is currently stated that but one member of the Cabinet is opposed to the President's policy of emancipation with compensation and the colonization of the blacks.

Gen. McClellan gives the following losses at the battle of Fair Oak—killed 890; wounded 3,627; missing 1,217.

WAR NEWS.

THE EVACUATION OF MEMPHIS.

6,000 TROOPS AT BATON ROUGE.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Later from Hunter's Command

A Rebel Defeat in Northern Alabama.

CAIRO, June 8, 1862.

The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

Our flotilla left Fort Pillow at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, consisting of the gunboats Benton, flag ship, Cairo, Carondelet, St. Louis, Louisville, and the rams Monarch, Switzerland, Lancaster, Queen of the West, Fulton, Mingo, Sampson and Hornet.

Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla passed on, and at eight o'clock Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above. A reconnoissance discovered the enemy's fleet lying near Memphis, consisting of the following vessels: The Gen. Van Dorn (flag-ship,) Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Gen. Beauregard, Sumter, and Little Rebel, all rams, under command of Capt. Ed. Montgomery.

During the night the rebels moved down the river, and at early dawn were out of sight; but in about half an hour were observed coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and followed by several rams, moved slowly towards the rebel fleet. when a shot from the Little Rebel's long rifled gun fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at a long lange.

The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel boat Beauregard being some distance in advance was sought out by the Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to be the first to strike the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in striking the Beauregard amidship, almost cutting her in two. causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel of the river opposite the city.

At this junction the ram Little Rebel made a dash for the Monarch, which was by this time in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking her wheel and making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which entering the sides of the Gen. Lovell rendered her unmanageable, and immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West.

A broadside from the Benton took effect in the sides of the Jeff. Thompson, and she was run ashore, and soon after was in flames, burning to the water's edge. Four of the rebel gunboats having been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our gunboats, firing as the advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg, and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews. The latter was run ashore.

Captain Montgomery and most of his officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore. The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Beauregard early in the engagement, slightly disabling the former. Col. Elliott, in command of the rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, stunning him temporarly, but he soon recovered, and remained on deck throughout the action This was the only casuality on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunner's at every opportunity. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is heavy, but has not yet been fully ascertained. Our tugs were busily engaged in picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

After the return of the gunboats, which had gone down in pursuit of the rebels, Commodore Davis sent a boat from the flag-ship Benton, with the following note to the Mayor of the city:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6. 1862. SIR: I have respectfully to request that you surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant, C. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer Commanding.

To his honor, the Mayor of the city of Memphis.

In about an hour a tug boat put out from the levee, bearing the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS. June 6th, 1862.

C. A. Davis, Flay Officer Commanding, &c.: SIR: Your note of this date is received, and contents noted. In reply, I have only to say that as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by force of circumstances, the city is in your hands.

Respectfully,
JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Immediately after the boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the post office. The party was followed by an excited crown, but was not molested.

The 43d and 46th Indiana regiments now occupy Memphis, Col. Fitch in command. The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made, and it is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats lie abreast of the city.—We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to be launch.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of June 4th, says the Foderals have landed 6,000 troops at Baton Bouge.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says that the Memphis & Ohio Railroad Company have recovered three locomotives which were recently run off by employees of the road. The party had only succeeded in destroying one small bridge.

The same paper says all the bridges between Memphis and Humbolt, except that over Wolf river, have been destroyed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Mitchell, dated Huntsville, June 6th, stating an expedition under Gen. Negley drove the enemy, commanded by Gen. Adams, from Winchester through Jasper back to Chattanoga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point. Wagons, ammunition and supplies were captured.—Still more important results are expected from this movement.

U. S. STEAMER AUGUSTA, OFF CHARLSTON, S. C., May 29.—I have hardly time to forward a letter by the prize just captured off this place, which is on its way northward. The news here is quite important. Our gunboats are within four miles of Charleston, by way of Stono Inlet, and we all expect soon to attack it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

The United States gunboat Bienville arrived last night with three steamers in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the Providence, Locrailla and Rebecca, all from Nassau.

The President's revocal of Gen. Hunter's proclamation was well received at Port Royal. General Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston.

A rebel steamer was run ashore on William's Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is still aground.

The schooner Cora, prize to the Keystone State, is below.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

It appears that about 170 prizes have been taken by our cruisers, but in consequence of the delay of Government officers in condemning the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to state the value of the prizes, hence no estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service.

Some idea, however, may be formed of the total by the single case of the Circassion, which arrived at New York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at a million and a half of dollars.—The sailors who captured her will, probably, receive $1,300 each. It is said there are some fifteen vessels, equally as valuable, now trying to run the blockade.

It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about 20.000 Enfield refles to Nassau, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who reship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way the British have been acting as neutrals towards us in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

A message received at the War Department from Gen. McClellan's Headquarters at 12 o'clock neon, states that all was quiet in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

It is now conceded that our loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks was much larger than first stated. It will probably reach 7,000.

Captain Schultz arrived to-day with the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, signed by the Queen.

Ratifications having been exchanged the treaty is now law.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The *Tribune's* editorial says: We learn through a private channel, in which we confide, that the Unionists of Texas will soon be heard from. We understand that their arrangements for restoring their State to the Union have been quietly mustered, and that they have, before this, thrown the old flag to the breeze, under the lead of Gen. Sam. Houston.

We cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that Old Sam and Uncle Sam will have possession of the State. We await further tidings with lively interest.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Phiadelphia *Press*, under date of the 5th, says, from City Point I learn to-day, that our war vessels in the James river above City Point, have run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and it is reported that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions, sinking the rebel gunboats about Richmond. If this be true the Monitor is at Rockets. A number of powerful gunboats have been sent up the river during the past two or three days, and our fleet before Richmond is now quite formidable, consisting of at least six vessels armed with the very best of naval ordinance.

NEW YORK, June 9.

A letter from our fleet off Charleston says a detachment of 800 men was sent out from Stano to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They were encountered by one thousand of the enemy. After a short skirmish the latter were driven off. Our forces then destroyed the track for some distance, and held the position until the enemy appeared in strong force, when we retired in good order.

The Captain of the revenue cutter Flora, reports the enemy 10,000 strong in the vicinity of Stono.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8.

News from Shenk's Division states that a scouting party had been to New Market, who learned that Jackson retreated through there three days ago, with his army reduced to 5,000. The remainder were scattered through the mountains.—Fremont's forces followed them the whole way, capturing wagons, supplies and prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Dispatches to the War Department says all quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional canonading at our forces engaged on bridges.

A friendly consultation occurred between the Secretary of State and Foreign Legation, concerning the difficulties between Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls at Orleans. It has been made the subject of amicable correspondence between Secretary Seward and the Minister from the Netherlands.

It is reported that Reverdy Johnson goes to New Orleans as Commissioner from the State Department, to take the necessary evidence for a final consideration of the subject.

NEW YORK, June 9.

A private letter from Richmond gives the number of the Confederate Army at 200,000 men, well distributed, and determined to make a desperate fight. Rebel officers taken prisoners have made statements to the same effect.

CITY POINT, June 6.

The Petersburg Express of the 4th says a dispatch from Mobile inform them that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The following dispatches are from Southern papers:

Charleston, S. C., June 3.—The Federal gun boats are moving up to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails, as the gun boats are in sight.—Every confidence is expressed in Gen. Gist's ability to drive the invaders off.

Charleston, S. C., June 4.—The enemy landed this morning, 2,000 strong, at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place, in which the enemy were repulsed and 20 men taken prisoners.—There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island. It is tomored that 100 more Yankees were cut off and captured.

Charleston, June 4th, p. m.—Prisoners taken taken say the enemy landed 1,700 troops on Battery Island and John Island. They are now in front of Gen. Gist, in force, under cover of the gun boats. An advance is imminent.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Eliab Kingman, Franklin Tenney, J. J. Coombs, Sayles J. Bowen, Charles H. Upton, Henry Addison, Hallet Kilbourn, and their associates and assigns, be and they are hereby created a body corporate, under the name of the "Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," with authority to construct and lay down a double track railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the cities of Georgetwon and Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues and streets: Commencing on Bridge street, at the intersection with High street, or at such point on said Bridge street east thereof, in the city of Georgetwon, as may be designated hereafter by the corporate authorities thereof, along said bridge street to its intersection with the street running to the tubular bridge over Rock creek to Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington; along said avenue to Fifteen street west; along said street south to said avenue; along said avenue to the foot of the Capitol grounds; thence around the southern boundary of the Capitol grounds; and along their southern boundary easterly to Pennsylvania avenue; along said Pennsylvania avenue to Eighth street east, or Garrison stret; and along said street south to the navy yard gate, with a lateral road running along the eastern front of the Capitol from the southern to the northern gate, and thence by "A" street to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and thence from said depot through First street west to Pennsylvania avenue, so as to intersect with said main road; also, a double or single track branch railways, commencing at Boundary street north and running down Seventh street west to Pennsylvania avenue and to the Potomac; also, a railway commencing at Boundary street and running down Fourteenth street west and New York avenue to Pennsylvania avenue to a point of intersection with said first-mentioned railway, with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding five cents a passenger for any distance between the termini of either of the said main railway, or between the termini of either of the said branch railways, or between either terminus of said main railway and the terminus of either of said branch railways: Provided, That the use and maintenance of said road shall be subject to the municipal regulations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, within their several corporate limits, and that whenever the Capitol grounds shall be enlarged, then the said routes shall be made to conform thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said roads shall be deemed real estate, and they, together with other real property and the personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation as other real estate and personal property in the cities aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said railway shall be laid in the centre of the avenues and streets, as near as may be, without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes, in the most approved manner adapted for street railways, with rails of the most approved patterns, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets: and the space between the two tracks shall not be less than four feet nor more than six feet, and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width, the guage to correspond with that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Sec. 4. And beit further enacted, That the said corporation, hereby created, shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for the space of two feet beyond the outer rail there of, and also the space between the tracks, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States or to the cities of Georgetown and Washington.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent the Government, at any time, at their option, from altering the grade or otherwise improving Pennsylvania avenue, and such other avenues and streets as may be occupied by said roads, or the cities of Washington and Georgetown from so altering or improving such streets and avenues as may be under their respective authority and control, and in such event it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railroad so as to conform to such altered grade and pavements.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended or repealed by the Congress of the United States

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token, device, script or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the capitol stock of said company shall not be less than three nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall deemed personal property and transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railways, with all the modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day as often as every five minutes, except as to Seventh and Fourteenth streets, and on these once in fifteen minutes each way, and until twelve o'clock at night as often as every half hour; and through day and night as much oftener as public convenience may require

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That said company shall procure such passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots at such points as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And the said company is hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depots with the main tracks. And the said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said company shall be taken to their principal depot and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall on demand of the President of the United States, Secretary of War, or Secretary of the Navy, cause to be transported over said railway and freight cars laden with freight for the use of the United States; the officers causing such service to be done shall pay reasonable compensation therefor.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That within five days after the passage of this act the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon, for a period to be fixed by said corporators, not less than two days, and said corporators shall give public notice, by advertisement in the daily papers published in the city of Washington, of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened, and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the company shall be held to be stockholders; Provided, That every stockholder shall pay at the time of subscribing twenty-five per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the corporators, or his subscription shall be null and void. If at the end of two day a larger amount than the capitol stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the books shall be closed, and the said corporators named in the first section shall forthwith proceed to apportion said capital stock among the subscribers pro rata, and make public proclamation of the number of shares allotted to each, which shall be done and completed on the same day that the books are closed: Provided, further, That nothing shall be received in payment of the twenty-five per centum at the time of subscribing except money or checks or certificates of deposit enclosed "good" by the president or cashier of some good solvent bank or banks. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case of their refusing or neglecting to act, then a majority of the remainder shall, within twenty days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company, to meet within ten days thereafter, for the choice of directors of which public notice shall be given for five days in two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation; and in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in the board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and who shall hold their office for the year and till others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors (a majority of whom, the president being one, shall be a quorum) shall elect one of their number to be president of the board who shall also be president of the company; and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said company, in such sum as the said directors may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by laws, rules and regulations, as they shall deem needful and proper touching the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter, or to the laws of the United States, and the ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions, and upon such notice, as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings to the stockholders and to Congress.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor, Common Council, and the several officers of the corporation of the cities of Georgetown and Washington, and the said Corporations are hereby prohibited from doing any act or thing to hinder delay, or obstruct the construction or operation of said railroad, as herein authorized.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of their road-way and if any person or persons shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage on or over said railway, or any part thereof, or shall injure or destroy the cars, or depots, stations, or any property belonging to said railroad company, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit, and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars to said company, and shall remain liable, in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act, as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railways between the Capitol and Georgetown within sixty working days from and after the company shall have been organized, and from the Capitol to the Navy Yard within sixty days thereafter, and on said Seventh street, and from said Boundary street, on Fourteenth street, to the point of intersection as aforesaid, within six months from the approval of this act, then this act shall be null and void and no rights whatever shall be acquired under it.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistant with any of the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

Approved May 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 65]

AN ACT making appropriations to reimburse the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for temporary clerks, for the current fiscal year and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to provide for the employment of additional clerks in the office of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter expressed, viz:

To reimburse the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury additional clerks authorized by the act of twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and three thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to apply the temporary clerks so authorized according to the character of their services, and to such of them as he shall see fit, compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class.

For the necessary furniture, stationery, and labor consequent upon the increased force, seven thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there be employed in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis a chief clerk, with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, and one assistant clerk with an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; and the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the salaries of said chief clerk and assistant clerk for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: Provided, That the clerks hereby authorized are to be in the place of all clerical force now authorized by law in said office.

Approved, May 20, 1862.

MARRIED—On June 8, 1862, by the Rev. Mr. PORT, Mr. JOHN A. MARTIN and Miss LUCY A. COX, all of the town of Peru, Nemaha county, Nebraska.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sweet Potatoes.

Mons. CAR has now ready, in his garden of Mr. FURNAS, a large quantity of Narsemond Sweet Potatoe Plants.

Two Patent Corn Planters for sale at this office.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN PERMANENTLY RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be important, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it may cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

n46-3m.

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by the proprietors of valuable medicines. They never cease to press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are daily effected by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really astonishing. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Liniment is familiar to every family in the land. The many benefits they have received from its use, make it well for every family to be provided; there is no telling what hour they may require its use. These articles stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

For Grading and Paving the side-walks on Main street, from the tin store of J. C. Denner to the Lyceum, will be received at my office at any time until the 5th of July. Those proposing may contract for either or all of the pavement. Those doing the work will be shown upon the lots where the pavement is wanted.

J. H. MORRISON, Sec.

June 12th, 1862. n49-2w pr fee $1.50

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Platform Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

☞ Be careful and buy only the genuine.

June 12th, 1862. n49-3m

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed the day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the settlement of the estate of Willis Hill, deceased.

C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

June 12, n49-3w pr fee $2

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed the day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the settlement of the estate of William Gillmore, deceased.

C. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

June 12, n49-3w pr fee $2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Q. A. Smith, vs Hiram O. Minick, John S. Minick. } District Court, Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, 14th of July, A. D. 1862,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of Dow's Hall, in Brownville, the place where the said court was last held, in said Nemaha county, offer for sale the following described real estate, to-wit: the south east quarter of section No. 13, in township No 8 north of range No 16 east of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska Territory, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, taken as the property of Hiram O. Minick and John S. Minick, to satisfy an order of sale against them in favor of the above named plaintiff.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

June 12, 1862. n49-5w pr fee $7.50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. B. Berger, Reuben C. Berger, Eli H. Wilcox, vs D. D. White & Co. } Civil Action.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against D. D. White & Co., in the above entitled cause, in favor of J. B. Berger, Reuben C. Berger and Eli H. Wilcox, I, J. W. Coleman, Sheriff of said county, in said Territory, have levied upon the following described real property, taken as the property of said D. D. White & Co., and that I will offer the same for sale, for cash in hand at public auction, at the house in which the last term of the District Court for said county was held, on Monday, the 23d day of June, 1862, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to-wit: One ox wagon, taken as the property of D. D. White & Co., to satisfy said demand.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

June 12th, 1862. n49-2w pr fee $3.00

ESTRAY PONY.

On the 16th day of May A. D., 1862, I took up on my premises at London, in Nemaha county, Nebraska, a black stud Pony, about seven years old, small white mane, blaze in the face, right hind leg white from the knee up to the knee, two white spots on the back caused by the saddle.

JOSEPH COLEMAN.

May 22, 1862. n48-3w pr fee $1.50

DISPEPSIA AND FITS.

A sure Cure for those distressing complaints is made known in a "TREATISE on FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS," published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The production is furnished by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, and having failed in a single case. It is especially adapted to cases of Fits and of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients can be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis of Asthma, may find relief by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person who may write for it, or their name. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 12 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.