Nebraska Advertiser.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
FISHER & HACKER,
Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
FURNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
One copy one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " " 12 " 3 00
Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per copy, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

VOL. VII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. NO. 9.

Nebraska Advertiser.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion - - - -	50
Business Cards, six lines or less, one year	8 00
One column one year - - - -	60 00
One half column one year - - - -	40 00
One fourth column one year - - -	26 50
One eighth column one year - -	18 00
One column six months - - -	40 00
One half column six months - - -	26 50
One fourth column six months - -	18 00
One eighth of a column six months -	12 00
One column three months - - -	26 50
One half column three months - - -	18 00
One fourth column three months - -	12 00
One eighth column three months - -	8 00
Announcing Candidates for Office, - -	5 00

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.
In Transient Advertisements, fractions over one square will be charged for by the line, at the rate of ten cents the first week, and 5 cents each subsequent week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. F. STEWART,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office in J. J. Thurman's Drug Store, Whitney's Main street. v6-n43-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. A. GODFRY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN,
Educated in France, having twenty-five years' experience in the Medical science: and one of the correspondents of the "American Journal of the Medical Science" has located permanently in Brownville, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.
Will not confine his services to common practice, but extend them to chronic diseases—diseases of long standing—Malignant Tumors and Sores Abscesses and Ulcers and Sore Eyes, even partial Blindness, Cancers, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy, Epilepsy, Dropsey, Consumption in the first and second stage, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of the skin. Particular attention paid to Ague.
Females, if requested, give reference to those professionally in attendance in the United States, and afterwards to him.
Can be found at all hours, either at J. H. Mann's Store, or at his dwelling house, when not engaged in professional business. n50-1y

H. M. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office corner of Main and First Sts.
Brownville, N. T.
n 30, 72—n30 v5 1y

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently Located near
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
offers the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the allicted.
One mile south of town, on the old Nixon farm. n40-1y

AUGUSTUS SCHOENHEIT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
Jobs warranted.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
J. SCHUTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold cheap for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. n2n18ly

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
Be careful, and buy only the genuine.
Feb. 1863 1849-3m

E. MOODY & SON,
NAGARY NURSERIES,
LOCKPORT, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fruit, Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
AND SHRUBS AND
STOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
LITTLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 1, '61. n40-1y

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter,
GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T

IRON.
A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
SPRINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Will be sold at St. Louis prices for cash.
The highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
Feb. 1, 1859. 1y.

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY
AND
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
General and Collecting Agent.
FAIRPRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
Will practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.
December 25, '61. n12-ylv

Money Advanced on
PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
Will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds when Mint returns are had. In all cases, I will use the printed returns of the United States Mint as my office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
COMMISSION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

Currants! Currants!
Are for sale at R. W. Furnas, Brownville, a few bbls. of Dutch Currants for sale at $1 per dozen cash.
Brownville, Sept. 28, 1862. n39-tf R. W. THOMPSON.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts, and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILL,
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. Chicago.
R. W. FURNAS, AGENT,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Of whom Circulars and detailed information can be had.
March 20, 1862. [n37-1y]

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,
BANKER.
LAND AND TAX PAYING
AGENT
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET. BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:
Lind & Brother — Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co., — " "
Riser, Dick & Co. — Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson, — " "
Jno. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port, — " "
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker, — Washington D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y-at Law, — " "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T. — " "
Taylor & Kriegh, Bankers, — Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Pye & co., — St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, — Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson, — Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Smatt, Esq., Pres't S. Bank, — Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, A'y at Law, — " "
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law, — Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry, — Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler, — Havana, Alabama.
Nov 8, 1860-tf.

REAL ESTATE
AND
Collection Office
OF
T. W. Bedford,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Main, Between Levee and First Streets.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Collections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents.
LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for cash and on time.
LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Capitolists, on lands selected from personal examination, and a complete Township Map, showing Streams, Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of location.
Brownville, N. T. Jan. 3, 1861. y1

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, servicable and fashionable
WEARING APPAREL,
TO HIS
New Stock of Goods
JUST RECEIVED,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
Those wishing any thing in his line will do well to call and examine his stock before investing, as he pledges himself to hold out peculiarly favorable inducements.
February 13th, 1862.

BROWNVILLE

Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.
The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.
No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.
Our charges too—an item these hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.
Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.
THORN, COLEMAN & CO.
Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMAN.
The subscriber will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in from two to eight days, remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth and beautiful*. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.
May 22, 1862. n46-2m.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.
Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one of those who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.
Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.
May 22, 1862. n46-2m.

Ballad Commemorating the Action of 25th Mo. Regiment at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

BY J. J. MARVIN.

Ye gallant Twenty-fifth, who fought at Pittsburg fight,
Began the bloody battle, just at the dawn of light,
To meet the furious rebels, your hearts and hands were strong,
While I recant your glory, just listen to my song.

At three on Sunday morning, three companies went out,
To have a little skirmish, and take a "secesh" scout;
But when we found their an ambush, to catch their picket spies.
Two thousand rebels rose to take us by surprise.

Our noble Major led us, and under his command,
We fought superior numbers, and almost hand to hand.
And when their horse would flank us, "My gallant boys," said he,
"Fall back a little, gently, and each man take a tree."

For four long hours we fought them, and kept them all at bay,
Till seven hundred rebels, beneath our volleys lay;
But when they reached our camps and formed their battery line,
Ten regiments abreast their murderous fires combine.

With grape, and ball, and cannister, they drove us from our camp;
But rallying in retreat, we made their forces tramp;
They drove us towards the river, till seige guns with their fire,
And gun boats with their shells, made their quaking ranks retire.

On Monday morning, early, brave Buell led our men,
And on their bristling squadrons, commenced the fight again,
Beneath our deadly volleys, their reeling lines gave 'way,
Till hosts of slaughtered rebels all through the green woods lay.

Till night drew down her curtain, their scattered legions ran,
Retreating far beyond, where the battle first began.
We took all their arms, a glorious victory won,
And chased them from the rising to the setting of the sun.

But in the hour of triumph, our hearts remember well,
Our true and valliant comrades, who in the battle fell,
While fighting for the Union, so gallantly they died,
And history shall name them with patriotic pride.

A tear for gallant Powell, and Peabody the brave,
Whom cursed traitor bullets, laid in a bloody grave:
Our Major and our Colonel, the Twenty-fifth shall cry,
God bless their sainted memory, and the places where they lie.

For Penfield and for Bramble, and glorious Captain Wade,
Let glory's freshest laurels above their bones be laid,
And we who now survive them, remember Pittsburg fight,
Where after bloody contest, our God sustained the right.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC NO. 86.]

AN ACT to protect the property of Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any Indian, being a member of any band or tribe with whom the Government has or shall have entered into treaty stipulations, being desirous to adopt the habits of civilized life, shall have had a portion of the lands belonging to his tribe allotted to him in severality, in pursuance of such treaty stipulations, it shall be the duty of the agent and superintendent of such tribe to provide that such Indian shall be protected in the peaceful and quiet occupation and enjoyment of the lands so allotted to him.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person of Indian blood belonging to a band or tribe who receive, or are entitled to receive, annuities from the Government of the United States, and who has not adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and received his lands in severalty by allotment, as mentioned in the foregoing section of this act, shall commit any trespass upon the lands or premises of any Indian who has received his lands by allotment, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the superintendent and agent of such band or tribe to ascertain the damages resulting from such trespass; and the sum so ascertained shall be withheld from the payment next thereafter to be made, either to the band or tribe to which the party committing such trespass shall belong, as in the discretion of the superintendent he shall deem proper, and the sum so retained shall be paid over by the said agent or superintendent to the party injured, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the trespasser shall be the chief or headman of a band or tribe, in addition to the penalties above provided for, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs in his district to suspend the said trespasser from his office for three months, and during that time to deprive him of all the benefits and emoluments connected therewith: Provided, That the said chief or headman may be sooner restored to his former standing if the superintendent shall so direct.

Approved, June 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the payment of certain moneys heretofore appropriated for the completion of the Washington aqueduct.

Whereas by act of Congress, approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty, there was appropriated for the completion of the Washington aqueduct five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs and under his superintendence; and, whereas, while the work was in progress and before it was completed, Captain Meigs was removed from such superintendence, and certain parties have claims for work done and materials furnished to and for the completion of said aqueduct which have not been paid: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the Washington aqueduct be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Robert McIntyre and others, according to the respective claims, for work done and materials furnished for the Washington aqueduct, under the direction of Captain H. W. Benham and Lieutenant James St. C. Morton, such sum of money as may be necessary, not to exceed five thusand six hundred and six dollars and sixty cents, out of the sum of money heretofore appropriated as aforesaid: Provided, That no sum or sums of money shall be paid under this resolution except such as shall be certified to be just and equitable by General M. C. Meigs.

Approved, June 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN ACT providing for the selection of jurors to serve in the several courts in the District of Columbia.

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 Register of Washington city, and of the respective clerks of the city of Georgetown and the Levy Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, within one month after the passage of this act, and on or before the first day of February in each year thereafter, to make a list of such of the white male citizens, tax-payers, residing within their respective jurisdictions, as they shall judge best qualified to serve as jurors in the courts of the said District, in which lists may be included, in the discretion of the officer making the same, the names of such qualified persons as were on the list of the previous year but did not serve as jurors, and the list thus made by the register and clerks aforesaid shall be kept by them respectively, and be delivered over to their successors in office.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers aforesaid shall select from the list of the register of Washington city the names of four hundred persons, from that of the clerk of Georgetown eighty persons and from that of the clerk of the levy court forty persons, which proportion, after the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may be varied from year to year according to the increase or decrease of population in the respective jurisdictions, by order of the circuit court of Washington county.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mayors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, all judicial officers, salaried officers of the Government of the United States, commissioners of police, and those connected with the police or fire department, counsellors and attorneys at law, ministers of the gospel and priests of every denomination, practising physicians and surgeons, keepers of hospitals, asylums, almshouses, or other charitable institutions created by or under the laws relating to the District of Columbia, captains and masters and other persons employed on vessels navigating the waters of said District, and keepers of public ferries, shall be exempt from jury duty, and their names shall not be placed in the lists aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the names selected from said lists shall be written on separate and similar pieces of paper, which shall be so folded or rolled up that the names cannot be seen and placed in a box, to be provided by the register and clerks aforesaid, which box shall be sealed, and after being thoroughly shaken, shall be delivered to the clerk of the circuit court of Washington county for safe keeping.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said register and clerks, and the clerk of the circuit court, shall, at least ten days before the commencement of each term of the circuit or of the criminal court meet at the City Hall in Washington city, and then and there the clerk of the circuit court shall publicly break the seal of said box and proceed to draw therefrom the names of so many persons as are required; and if the jury about to be drawn is intended for service in the criminal court, the twenty-three persons whose names shall be first drawn shall constitute the grand jury, and the twenty-six persons whose names shall next be drawn shall constitute the petit jury for that term; but in a capital case where the said panel shall have been exhausted by reason of challenge or otherwise, the court before whom such capital case is pending may, in its discretion, order additional names to be drawn; and if all of the names in the box shall have been drawn out and no jury found, the court may order the marshal to summon talesmen until a jury shall be found. And if a jury be required for the circuit court, the twenty-six persons whose names shall first be drawn shall constitute the jury for that term, and the names of the persons drawn as aforesaid shall not be again placed in such box for the period of two years. If any person whose name is so drawn shall have died or removed from the District, or has become otherwise disabled from serving as a juror, the said register and clerks shall draw from the box another name, who shall serve instead; and after the requisite number of jurors shall have been so drawn, the said box shall be again sealed and delivered to the clerk of the circuit court as aforesaid

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*. That it shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, at least five days before the meeting of the court for which a jury is required, to notify each person drawn, by serving on him a notice in writing of his selection as a juror of the court he is to attend, and of the day and hour he is to appear; which notice shall be given to each juror in person, or be left at his usual place of residence; a copy of which notice, with his certificate stating when and in what manner the original was served, shall be returned by the said marshal to the court before the commencement of the term for which the said jurors were drawn.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of either of the officers whose duty it is to make out the lists aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to act, or in case either of them shall be interested in any action or proceeding pending in the said circuit or criminal court, the chief judge of the circuit court shall appoint a fit and proper person to discharge the duty instead; and if the persons selected as jurors do not attend, the court may order the marshal to summon other respectable tax payers, possessing the other legal qualifications, to supply the deficiency.—And if at any time there should not be, by reason of challenge or otherwise, a sufficient number of jurors to make up the panel, the court shall order the marshal to summon as many talesmen as are necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be competent to act as a juror unless he be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the District of Columbia, over twenty-one and under sixty-five years of age, a good and lawful man, who has never been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. And a person may be excused by the court from serving on a jury when, for any reason, his interests or those of the public will be materially injured by his attendance, or when he is a party in any action or proceeding to be tried or determined by the intervention of a jury at the term for which he may be summoned, or where his own health or sickness of a member of his family requires his absence.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer named in the first section of this act shall put on the list he is required to make the name of any peason at his own request, or on the request of any other person, or shall be guilty of any fraud or collusion with respect to the drawing of jurors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days, for each and every offence. And if the clerk of the circuit court shall draw from the box a greater number of names than is required by the court, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or shall put in said box any name after the same has been delivered to him as aforesaid, or shall be guilty of any fraud or collusion in respect to the drawing of jurors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days, for each and every offence.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person selected as a juror and duly notified to attend according to the requirements of this act, shall, without sufficient cause, neglect to attend aggreeably to such notice, he shall be fined by the court in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every day he shall be absent during the sitting of said court.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the names on the lists specified in the second section of this act shall be selected, as near as may be, from among the citizens of the several wards of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the three divisions of the county of Washington outside the limits of said cities formed by the eastern branch of the Potomac river and Rock creek, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants residing in said wards and districts, respectively.

Approved, June 16th, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Mount Olivet Cemetery Company, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edward A. Knight, Charles J. White and Charles D. Bowling, and their successors, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name and title of "the Mount Olivet Cemetery Company," and by that name may have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in the courts of law and equity, and other competent tribunals, may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter and renew at pleasure, may associate with them such other persons in said company to any number not exceeding nine, may fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body, and may from time to time ordain such by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws in force in the District of Columbia, as they may deem necessary or proper for said company.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation may acquire, hold, and dispose of such estate, real, personal and mixed, as may be necessary or proper for the purposes of said corporation: Provided, The said corporation shall not own at any one time more than one hundred acres of land in the county of Washington, and without the limits of the city of Washington; And provided further, That at least thirty acres in one body be set apart and used for the purposes of a cemetery.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That burial lots in said cemetery may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of by said corporation to the lot-holders, upon such conditions and subject to such regulations as said corporation or the board of managers may prescribe, and a certificate under the seal of said corporation, of the ownership or other interest in any lot aforesaid, shall in all respects have the same effect as any conveyance from said corporation of said lots would have, if executed, acknowledged, and recorded as conveyances of real estate are required by law to be; which certificate shall be entered in a book kept by said corporation for that purpose, the same to be open for the inspection of all persons interested; and burial lots in said cemetery shall not be subject to the debts of the lot holders thereof, and the land of the said corporation dedicated to the purposes of a cemetery shall not be subject to taxation of any kind.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of said corporation may be conducted by such board of managers as the said corporation may ordain, to be composed of the corporators, or any selected number thereof, and such other persons as the said corporation may elect.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no streets lanes, alleys, roads, or canals, of any sort, shall be opened through the property of aid corporation exclusively appropriated and used for the purpose of a cemetery; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize said corporation to obstruct any public road, or street, or lane, or alley now actually opened and used as such.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate or deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or work placed in said cemetery, or any fence, railing, or work for protection or ornament of said cemetery, or any tomb monument, gravestone, or other structure or work thereon, or shall wilfully destroy, out, break, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant, within the limits of said cemetery shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before any magistrate or justice of the peace, shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than five nor more fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall provide for the return, from time to time, to the Corporation of Washington, of reports of all interments made in said cemetery, of persons who have died within the limits of the city of Washington, in such manner as may be prescribed from time to time by said Corporation of Washington.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency; and each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for Congress, at any time hereafter to alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved, June 10, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 88.

AN ACT defining additional Causes for challenge and prescribing an additional Oath for Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the existing causes of disqualification and challenge of grand, and petit jurors in the courts of the United States, the following are hereby declared and established, namely: without duress and coercion to have taken up arms, or to have joined any insurrection and rebellion, against the United States; to have adhered to any rebellion, giving it aid and comfort; to have given directly or indirectly, any assistance in money, arms, horses, clothes, or any thing whatever, to or for the use or benefit of any person or persons whom the person giving such assistance knew to have joined, or to be about to join, any insurrection or rebellion, or to have resisted, or to be about to resist with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States, or whom he had good ground to believe had joined, or was about to join, any insurrection or rebellion, or had resisted, or was about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States, and to have counselled and advised any person or persons to join any insurrection and rebellion, or to resist with force of arms the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That at each and every term of any court of the United States, the district attorney, or other person acting for and on behalf of the United States in said court, may move, and the court in their discretion may require the clerk to tender to each and every person who may be summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror or venireman or talesman in said court, the following oath or affirmation, viz: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will support the Constitution of the United States of America; that you have not, without duress and constraint, taken up arms, or joined any insurrection or rebellion against the United States; that you have not adhered to any insurrection or rebellion, giving it aid and comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any assistance in money, or any other thing, to any person or persons whom you knew, or had good ground to believe, had joined, or was about to join, said insurrection and rebellion, or had resisted, or was about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States; and that you have not counselled or advised any person or persons to join any rebellion against, or to resist with force of arms, the laws of the United States." Any person or persons declining to take said oath shall be discharged by the court from serving on the grand or petit jury, or venire, to which he may have been summoned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each and every person who shall take the oath herein prescribed, and who shall swear falsely to any matter of fact embraced by it, shall be held to have committed the crime of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime.

Approved, June 17, 1862.

From the Country Gentleman.

Alkaline and Saline Soils.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your issue of 10th July, E. W. Brewster, of Denver City, Colorado, inquires respecting the remedy for counteracting the influence of too much alkali in the soil, on some portions of his land.

In California, Colorado, and in some other sections of our recently acquired territory, there are large quantities of otherwise good lands, but which are rendered valueless for cultivation in consequence of the great amount of alkali (potash) they contain. The potash is there naturally—not in consequence of an artificial application of wood ashes or potash.

In the 4th Annual Report of the California State Ag. Society, there are two essays "On the formation of, and means of Subduing Saline Soils." W. Thompson in his essay, says:

"That the components of alkaline soils are frequently furnished from the decayed granite of the mountains, there can be but little doubt. The potash contained in the decaying rock has an invincible tendency on getting free from its former associations, to get dissolved in water, in which it continues connected, and thus during the heavy rains of winter, some of our springs and rivers may be considered as a weak solution of potash, &c.—Some of the former remaining so at all times, the solution getting stronger as the heat of the summer dries up and diminishes their former supply of water. As the rivers rise they overflow their banks, and in some situations leave, along the lower portions of level plains, sheets of water of considerable extent, where, having no outlet, it necessarily remains till evaporated by the sun. The quantity of alkaline matter which is thus deposited in one year may be very small, but in the course of ages it accumulates, and soils are thus rendered barren from an excess of those very alkalies which in less quanties, are essentially necessary to the growth of plants."

To reclaim these alkaline soils, Mr. T. recommends embankments to prevent overflowing, drainage, irrigation, and the planting and growing such crops or plants as require much potash in their composition.

There are other alkaline and saline soils which are never overflown. They contain naturally, in their surface and subsoils, potash or soda, or the salts of iron, or other deleterious salts to such an extent as to render them worthless for most of our cultivated crops.

Probably Mr. Brewster's land, which "is a sandy loam with a heavy clay subsoil," naturally contains excess of potash. The clay subsoil, from its impervious texture, prevents the washing out of excess of potash. Drainage and irrigation, if practicable, would probably effect a cure. Whether this could be economically effected is a matter that should be taken into consideration, previous to the expenditure of much money or labor.

Mr. W. Simpson, in his essay, says:

"The source of the alkalies has been correctly attributed to the decaying rocks of the mountains. To the abundance of the salts of potash and soda everywhere in the soil of California, may be attributed, in a great measure, the enormous yield of her cereals, the majestic size of her trees, and the mammoth proportions of her vegetables.

An alkaline soil is, strictly speaking, a soil which contains excess of alkaline ingredients, but as its earthy constituents are variable, the term is definite in nothing but alkaline properties, and, although from the impervious nature of the clays, they are more liable to its accumulation, yet alkaline loams are by no means uncommon in this country."

The same alkaline deposits result from "potash water" in Colorado, as spoken of by Mr. Thompson in his essay.

In the report of Major Emory, U. S. Commissioner, on the boundary between the United States and Mexico, in speaking of the lands bordering the Colorado river, Lieut. Micher, one of the assistants, says:

"The bottom is intersected by innumerable lagoons and sloughs, which, during the annual rises, fill to overflowing, and irrigate the soil. The earth is consequently impregnated with the salts of potash, magnesia and soda, which are held in solution by the water. No vegetation will grow beyond the influence of these overflows, and when a white efflorescence appears upon the surface of the ground, it is useless plant, as nothing edible for man or beast will grow."

It is said "we can have too much of a good thing." This seems to be the case in regard to potash and soda in a great deal of the land in California and Colorado. How to get rid of this excess of potash is a question Mr. Brewster wishes to have solved. I have alluded to Mr. Thompson's method, and perhaps the time may soon come when it will be found profitable on these alkaline soils to grow those plants that require a very large percentage of potash in their composition.

According to the U. S. Dispensatory, 1,000 pounds of Wormwood ashes will yield 73 pounds of potash. The same amount of ashes of Fumitory will yield 79 lbs. of potash, and 1,000 pounds of the ash of Angobia will yield 96 pounds of potash.

Theory would say, (and I think experiment would prove it true,) that the growing of the above named plants would fast remove the potash from these alkaline soils, wherever these potash plants could be grown upon them, provided the plants were removed from the soil as soon as natured; and then if burned the ashes might be profitably applied to soil deficient in potash, or they might be leached, the lye boiled into plack salts, and they would become an article of commercial value, and the land eventually prepared by the removal of extra potash for more valuable cultivated crops.

Capt. Stansbury, in his Exploration of the Great Salt Lake Valley, saw millions of acres of land that yielded no other vegetable but the "everlasting artemisa," or wormwood—a pretty sure indication that the soil abounded largely in potash. He also saw other tracts so saturated with the carbonate of soda as to be utterly useless for cultivation, and still other large tracts entirely covered with "chloride of soda," or common salt—millions of bushels overspread the soil—the salt equal in quality to the best manufactured at Syracuse.

In New England we have thousands upon thousands of acres of land so impregnated with the salts of iron, that many of our cultivated crops fail to be profitably grown upon them. Heavy liming and manuring will make such lands tolerably productive; but lime at $1,50 per barrel, and manure at $4 per cord would make the improvement of such soils too expensive.

The effect of an excess of ashes, lime and iron, upon the crops in any soil, as far as my observation extends, is very similar. Indian corn may vegetate and grow as long as the young plant obtains its nutriment from the parent seed, but as soon as it begins to absorb from the soil, the leaves assume a reddish, purplish hue; the main root is corroded and cut off as if done by a worm; the first or lower leaves rust and dry up, and generally a light crop follows. I have seen the above results arising from over liming and ashing, and also from excess of iron in the soil. This last kind of soil will not, with ordinary manuring, yield or grow timothy grass. Where excess of lime or ashes is in the soil, if potatoes can be made to grow, they are very apt to be *scabby*. I have seen them so much so that they were not fit for table use. The too heavily limed and ashed land after a few years cultivation became much improved and very productive, yielding extra crops of red and white clover.

Mr. Simpson in his essay, attributes much of the fertility of the California soils to the abundance of potash and soda everywhere in the soils of that State.—Major Dickinson, in his letter to the *Country Gentleman*, June 5th, has much to say in praise of the alkaline soils of the southern States, and the wonderful effects of such soils upon the growth of the apple tree, all of which may be true, and as far as my observation extends, I do not think our farmers fully appreciate the value or worth of wood ashes for the improvement of their soils and crops.—But other ingredients in the soil beside potash, are necessary for maximum crops of corn, grain, roots, &c.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Chapter on Wine-Making.

As grape culture has become an "institution" of this country, I propose to make a few remarks on domestic wine making for the benefit of your grape-growing readers.

In order to make the best wine that the kind of grape grown will admit, allow the fruit to remain on the till fully matore, then pick carefully, and remove from the clustars all unripe or imperfect grapes; then put your selected, best ones into a tight cask well cleaned in small quantities; say about a bushel at a time, which are to be moshed with a common clothes pounder, or a similar instrument till the pulp and seeds become well separated, and the juice of the grapes are thoroughly expressed.

My remarks will be confined to wine making by those who merely desine to make a barrel or less for "home consumption;" and who are not expected to be provided with the facilities that professed wine makers possess

Having pounded the first basket of grapes, turn the contents of the cask in another vessel, and proceed as before till all your grapes are beaten or mashed when you may proceed to express the must or pure juice of the grape, entirely seperated from the skins, pulp and seeds of the fruit.

In the absence of a wine press, this may be done by placing the mash in a strong bag, made of strainer cloth, and then press out the must in any manner that may be the most feasible. For expressing a few gallons, it may be done with the mere hands, but when a barrel or more is made, some lever should be brought to bear upon the bag, in order to express the most of the must.

My system of applying the lever is as follows: I first set a large wash-tub against the studding of the side of my barn floor, upon which I lay a board, upon the centre of which the bag of mash is placed. I then nail a strip of plank to a stud, of the right height to receive the end of the lever, which is made of plank, and about eight inches wide where it comes in contact with the bag, and about eight feet long, being tapered off from the bag to four inches wide at the handle. The pressure exerted by such a lever, will be apt to rend the bag, unless quite strong, and but very little must will be lost, thro' the cheapness of such a temporary press.

On this plan enough grapes may be mashed, and the must expressed, to make a barrel of wine, in half a day, by one person.

The next question is, what is to be done with the must, whether it be five, ten, or thirty gallons? Shall sugar or spirits of any kind be added to it?

It is contended by some people,