

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 sould 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 ; pation of freemen that moment shall fall When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

FOR DELEGATE IN CONGRESS, SAMUEL G. DAILY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

All citizens of the county are invited to be present and hear his vindication from the slanders insidiously circulated against

That Letter.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 27th, 1861.

FRIEND TAYLOR: Your favor dated the 15th just enclosing a letter of the same date to the Secretary of the Interior, only reached me last night. I received letters from the Territory dated five days later, on the same night. went this morning and delivered the Secretary your letter in person, and he made an order on it to the head of the census bureau to furnish you the information .-It is just as I expected about the appor tionment bill. The fact is you will never get those fellows to vote for a fair bill when you do get the proper data upon which to found it; I know them too well. adjournment question, and I have some time ago had a resolution passed ordering the Committee on Ways and Means to so alter the Direct Tax Bill as to omit us and hold the appropriation for Legis-lative expenses, and I feel very confident that the committee will report it, and that Congress will pass it, and what is dorse it by thousands.

I wish to say to you in confidence that there can be a good thing made out of these Saline Lands, and you shall be in a full interest. I believe the lands can be for a small amount, and I tell you there allowed to enter as mail stations one secis money in it, I had a long talk with the Secretary of the Interior to-day. feel confident that it all can be fixed

during this session of Congress. at work like McCawber hoping something is quiet on the Potomac. Congress ad- Kearney like it?

journed over for the holidays. I remain yours sincerely, S. G. DAILY. [Signed] The above is said to be the celebrated letter received by W. H. Taylor from S. G. Daily. We know nothing ever, we refer to any and every settler whether it is the genuine one or not, and of this place and those along the contemdo not care. But admitting it to be genume, what of it? Is there anything pro- Office Books in Brownville. posed or contemplated therein which is springs in our midst-at our own doors, face. as it were? It is so, simply because no authority has ever been given by Government to use these springs; and to go on them without authority is tresspassing, and the persons so doing would be go there and make their own salt. So some months past, it is concluded thatthey can, and have done so. But can in the language of common parlanceany such be found where salt did not he is "played out." But ere he emerges Simply because to manufacture the salt be supplied by the present writer.

merchant to bring on a stock of goods; and daring, we would be well satisfied ing the confederate conscription act and merchant to bring on a stock of goods, and structed by insurgents and rebels against the United same are heraby appropriated, out of any money in levying contributions on Union men. It States, too powerful to be in his command in every battle in levying contributions on Union men. It States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordi- the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the ser- or if any person shall engrave, or cause or produced for the use of the sale and structed by insurgents and rebels against the United States by order of the proper officers thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or produced for the use of the sale and structed by insurgents and rebels against the United States by order of the proper officers thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or produced for the use of the sale and structed by insurgents and rebels against the United States by order of the proper officers thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or produced for the use of the sale and states are the sale and states are the sale and states are the sale and sal

self for his profession; the capitalist to or our term of enlistment. to construct railroad and other internal the Mississippi, but effected nothing. ger in that wood pile?"

in his pocket since December last-near- 10 Indiana, (Zouaves,) and placed ly a year-and never found out that his ahead, for fighting qualities. the "spirit move" him somewhat at the It is hoped they will speedily succeed .-

been Taylor's object in writing Daily in regard to these Saline Lands? What could have been Taylor's object in desiring the entries of these Saline Lands cancelled? Two or three fold, undoubtedly. He hated Morton, who had suceeded by certain ho-cus-po-cus, in entering most of it, and was simply at work scaring the hen off, that he might have an opportunity of sucking the eggs himself. Mr. Taylor wanted "a full interest" in that "good thing," without a doubt.

Mail Swindles.

now busy in showing up the honest, chris. Joyful will we be when again we can with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. tian, loyal qualities of that gentleman. breath the pure air of the boreal clime, And as these same gentleman are loud But you have made a good issue on the and long in reference to "mail contracts," tyrants presence, and the blight of the &c., we propose to contribute an item in

This same Judge John F. Kinneythen of Nebraska, now of Utah-in 1857 in connection with other parties obtained from the General Government a contract more the people of the Territory will en- for carrying a weekly mail from Brownville to Fort Kearney. The mail was not carried over that route over a half dozen times. In fact we cannot find any one who knows of its being carried more leased from Government on long time than once. At that time contractors were tion of land at every twenty miles. The distance from Brownville to Fort Kearney was received in that contract at 240 miles. Write me often. Nothing new here. Kinney received seven thousand six hun-All think a war with England more than dred and eighty acres of land for carryprobable. Mortan and Father are here ing six times. There is a land speculamay turn up. You can talk with Bob tion for you. How do the "honest set-Furnas about those Saline Lands. All lers along the line from here to Fort and the remains to Ohio.

> How this could be done we leave our readers themselves to conjecture. By some "honest christian" maneuver, we suppose. That the above are facts, howplated route at the time, and the Land

not a fair, legitimate, honest business Kinney entered these mail stations with States, the citizens have subscribed libtransaction? It is proposed to lease from Land Warrants borrowed from the rebel erally for bounties for new recruits. It Government the Saline Lands. What for? W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, and was is but just that those who remain, enjoy-That they may be developed and made to to deed to Cobb part of the lands thus ing all the comforts and blessings of serve an important purpose in all this entered, as a consideration for the use of home, should contribute according to region of country; furnishing an unlim- the warrants. In the year 1861, when their means, towards paying those who ited quantity of salt at greatly reduced the rebellion broke out, John F. Kinney forsake their business and the pleasures prices, not only to the people of Nebras. deeded all these lands, particularly those of society to fight the battles of their ka, but the whole Northwest. Have not belonging to the rebel Cobb, to his son- country. We have been requested to these lands been known since the settle- in-law, Julian Metcalfe. For what pur- invite the citizens of this county to meet ment of the Territory? Have they been pose, think you, honest, loyal Nebras- on next Saturday, October fourth, to conof any material benefit to the country ?- kians! For what purpose were these sider the best mode of raising a bounty his remarks by giving it as his opinion Are they likely to be while in their pres- lands thus deeded? Why not deed them for recruits. ent condition? Will any capitalist or to Cobb, as originally agreed upon!company of capitalists ever undertake to Then the General Government could have develope and make them useful until they confiscated them as rebel property; now can have some assurance, permit, or au- they are shielded from the operations of thority from Government. Has not salt the confiscating act. Could there have always been high priced in this Territory? been any other object in view than to Is it not to-day higher than ever known? protect rebel property? We ask honest Why should this be so, with such rich salt voters to look these facts square in the

Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEB.,) Helena, Ark., Sept. 11.

Mr. Editor : Not having seen any letliable to indictment as tresspassers. We ter from your correspondent "More know it is claimed that settlers can now Again" in the columns of your paper for confined to the South, but will be felt in really cost them more than even the from the great deep of his ominous silence fession that the military means for suppresent high selling prices? Why?— (if he ever shall,) perhaps, his place can pressing the great rebellion have proved a failure, but simply that there is a point States in certain cases to take possession of Rail-

successfully and profitably, it requires As you are doubtless aware our present experienced laborers, and the proper locality is in the vicinity of Helena, Ark., of. preparations, which those who go there where we have already been well nigh to manufacture for their own use cannot six weeks, and that since we arrived the regiment has been transferred from Gen. -But to the point Taylor seeks to make Wallace's to Gen. Steele's division, a by the publication of this letter-"I tell transfer which is not very popular with their loss of general officers in the late you there is money in it." Yes, "money the men. We have been commanded by battles was greater than ours. The rebels in it." Who would either purchase or no General who pleased us so well as Lew admit their loss at the battle of Anticlam lease these lands unless he believed there Wallace, although he seemed to us a very Maryland they have lost 30,000. was "money in it?" Who is there so strict disciplinarian. His management philanthropic as to engage in any busi- of his division, to which we belonged, on ness unless he is first made to believe the justly celebrated bloody battle fields there is "money in it." What induces of Donelson and Shilo, gained our entire the man to bid for a mail contract; the admiration, and, though he is energetic Gen. Johnson is at Hopkinsville enforc-

build boats and navigate our rivers, and | We have been on two tramps this side improvements throughout our land; the Drill, guard and fatigue, give us daily farmer to secure in this country his one employment. No regiment in the service hundred and sixty acres of land, at the east or west, it is said, has endured the low price of \$1,25 per acre, but the hardships of campaigning better, nor acbelief that there is "money in it ?" Is any complished more active service than ours, sensable man able to discover the "nig- since it entered the field of activity; and if we remain in the service until our fect quiet has reigned along the lines, But there is another view to be taken three years wind up, under the efficient of this matter. It is this. If the "vir- management of our present Lieut. Col. tuous indignation" of W. H. Taylor was Livingston, no regiment will be better aroused to the extent he now claims, drilled in the "manual" and "evolutions when he received this letter, why did he of the line." Gen. Wallace, in the drill, not make it public then? He has kept it ranked us next to his own regiment, the

until since he was beaten before the Ter- Officers have been detailed and sent to ritorial Convention. It is true he felt the Territory to recruit for this regiment. Convention held in this County for the Nebraska ought to be so proud of this purpose of electing delegates to the Ter. regiment- the only one in the field bearritorial Convention. Mr. Taylor was ing her name-that she should take pride present and had a friend read that letter in filling up its decimated ranks. And before the County Convention. The re- the young men and middle aged of Nesult was that many who really intended braska, cannot join a regiment of better to have voted for Taylor Delegates, des. reputation; and when this war is over, troyed their tickets and voted for Daily, and peace shall rule, that man will have the respect of the community in which he Still another view. What could have resides, who can justly say that he belonged to the Nebraska First!

We are encamped in one of "God's first Temple's," on a hill which slopes easterly toward the "Father of Waters." It is said that the Arkansas sunsets are beautiful in the extreme, but we cannot behold their splendor, for the hills to the westward rise high in the air, and the grand old oaks of a thousand years, spread their arms heavenward, and intercept our view of the golden hair which floats in wavy lines, and charming ringlets around the glorious brow of evening fair. Half of our time will soon have and press the soil as yet unpolluted by the nation. I wonder if, in the coming winfire burns cheerily, mocking the chilling wind which shrieks on the hill, or howls over the moor; and the happy social cirwill be missed, if any seat will be found vacant, if any, any heart will swell with the emotion which knows no utterance, when the eye rests on the place once filled by another?

Many have fallen, and many yet shall go to "that bourne from which no traveler

Surgeon J. H. Seymour died Sept. 9th. His wife arrived the same day, but not until the spirit of her husband had flown. We escorted his body to the boat, Chaplain Tipton accompained the mourner

Robert Hester, of Company "C," was buried last evening-was ailing a long

Lieut. Berger is still with his company -resignation not having been accepted G. H. T.

RECRUITING .- The quota to be raised by this county to fill up the Nebraska First is forty. They must be raised in But the matter does not even stop there. some way. In other counties, and in the to be ready to leave the city at an hour's

TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. of a new life of the nation.

The Herald considers it the most imthe federal constitution, and says the grav- ability which his friends claim for him, one. It has been forced upon the nation Nebraska Republican. by the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South. It

an overwhelming revoltion in of labor, the importance of which is not

the North and West. The Times says the wisdom of the step is uneuestionable and its necessity indisputable. Its adoption now is not a con-

that can be called in shall also be availed WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. A dispatch from headquarters of the army of the Potomac the 23d, says they to be 20,000, and since the invasion of

Louisville, Sept. 24. The appearance of the city is quite martial-stores all closed and mititary detachments seizing all unenrolled persons to labor on entrenchments. The rebel

advaace reached Shelbyville last night.

St. Louis, Sept. 24. A dispatch from headquarters announces the arrival of Gen. Suhofield at Spring field, Mo. He will instantly commence vigorous preparations to check the rebels advancing from Arkansas, under Hind-

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23. Since the reconnoisance across the Potomact at Clarksburg on Saturday, perscarcely disturbed by picket skirmishing. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, while the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but not it is thought in strong force. We also occupy Williamsport with sufficient strength to repel any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us. Harpers Ferry is likewise in our possession. We thus stand in a position to check re-crossing to this side, and to commence offensive operations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. The Time's Washington special says Leesburg and vicinity is in possession of our forces. Stahl's division of Sigel's corps has been ordered to occupy Centre-

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24. Gen. Curtis has assumed command of

CAIRO, Sept. 24. The War Eagle, from Helena, has arrived. She reports that the day before she left 15 pickets were killed outside of Helena, and that an attack from the enemy was momentarily expected. The report is probably exaggerated.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25. Gen. Buell has arrived with seven diisions of his army. The city is safe .-Resumption of business permitted.

Three regiments of cavalry, under Mc-Cook. drove 8,000 rebel cavalry out Mumfordsville. Col. Ed. McCook, commanding brigade, was at Elizabethtown yesterday morning. On his way up he aggregate 47 rebels; and, in conjunction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. In acdition to Gen. White, Colonels Dutrassey, Trimble and Ford arrived The friends of Judge Kinney are just expired, and we will not be sad-hearted. here to-day under arrest, in connection

ALTONA, PA., Sept. 24. States, met here to-day, according to agreement. Fourteen were present, and three represented by proxy. The greatter, during the long evenings, when the est unanimity appears to prevail with regard to the President's emancipation proclamation. The object is not, as yet, clearly understood. Gov. Curtin will strongly urge the propriety of insisting upon th cle are seated around enjoying peaceful removal by the National Government of bliss, I wonder if any of this regiment all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Information received from the Co.nmissioner of Indian Affairs state that the difficulty with the Chippewas in Minnesota, has been adjusted, but he is fearful the troubles with the Sioux of the same State have only just commenced, and that they will be of long continuance. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The rebels have concentrated a force at Winchester, which place they are for-

A Sharpsburg letter to the Philadelchia Enquirer says it has been semiofficially stated that our loss at Anticlam is 9,220 killed, wounded and missing. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept., 22.

The rebels Generals Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Kirby Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Brag advances

command of the army for the defense of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused to oblige to invading rebel, and is prepared to meet him.

The women and children are ordered

Thousands of the citizens are crossing the Ohio river to Indiana. Bragg is still some distance from the

city, but is reported as advancing rapidly. Nelson is confident of his ability to whip the rebels.

Hon. O. P. Mason.

This gentleman addressed a meeting f our citizens at the Court House last "gentleman from Utah;" but wound up that Mr. Daily was, after all, "a clever It was a harmless affair, all round, and

if Judge Kinney and his friends do not complain at the result, we are quite cer- armies of the United States, or their territories, tain that we shall not.

It was evident that the sympathies of death." The Tribune regards the emancipation the meeting were with Mr. Daily-a Approved, Feb. 13, 1852. proclamation as the beginning of the fact which Mr. M. discovered early in end of the rebellion and as the beginning the evening, and had the good sense to "take in sail" as gracefully as possible.

Judge Kinney followed with a brief

OFFICIAL.

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

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

States in certain cases to take possession of Rail-road and Telegraph Lines, and for other purposes. at which any other legitimate appliances Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United serving, the pay and empluments of cavalry officers have information from a rebel deserter, the United States, their relling stock, their offices, For the manu who came in yesterday which shows that shops, buildings, and all their appendages and appur-their loss of general officers in the late tenances; to prescribe rules and regulations for the bo'ding, using and maintaining of the aforesaid teiegraph and railroad lines, and to extend, repair, and aplete the same, in the manner most conducive to the safety and interest of the Government; to place ments and signal stores, for countersign signals, to under military control all the officers, agents, and employees belonging to the selegraph and railroad lines thus taken possession of by the President, so that they shall be considered as a post read and a part of the military establishment of the United States, subject to all the restrictions imposed by the AN ACT making additional appropriations for the rules and articles of war.

the lawyer to spend years to qualify him. which we may participate during the war is reported that Humphrey Marshall's nary course of judicial proceedings, to resist or inerfere with the unrestrained use by Gevernment of hundred and sixty-two: the property described in the preceding section, or any attempt to injure or destroy the property aforesaid, shall be punished as a military offence, by death, or such orthor penalty as a court-martial may

> Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That three ommissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to assess and determine the damages suffered, or the compensation to which any railroad or telegraph company may be entitled by reason of the railroad or telegraph line being seized and used under the authority conferred by this act, and their award shall be submitted to Congres for

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipnents, military property and stores, throughout the United States, shall be under the immediate control and supervision of the Secretary of War and such plying prisoners, and other supplies and services of agents as he may appoint; and all rules, regulations, the Quartermaster's department, to thirtieth June, articles, usages, and laws in conflict with this provision are hereby annulled. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compen-

ation of each of the commissioners aforesaid shall be eight dollars per day while in actual service; and | dollars. that the provisions of this act, so far as it relates to the operating and using said railroads and telegraphs and thirty-four thousand dollars. shall not be in force any longer than is necessary for Approved, Jan. 13, 1862.

[PUBLIC-No. 24.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Enacted by the Scuate and House of Representa

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twentieth section of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirtyfour be, and the same is hereby, amended so as t read as follows, to-wit:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spiriteous liquor or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, or shall introduce, or attempt to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian dred and sixty-one: which said demand notes shall any white person or Indian is about to introduce or | vided further, That the amount of the two kinds of had several skirmishes, killing, in the has introduced any spiritous liquor or wine into the notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of Indian country, in violation of the provisions of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and such this section, it shall be lawful for such superinten-notes herein authorized shall be receivable in paywith Kennett's command, captured 1500 dent, ageni, sub-agent, or commanding officer, to ment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and prisoners, and 24 wagon loads of provi- cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds and demands of every kind due the United States, exthe boats, teams, the same, and al of such person, shan be seized and delivered to the and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public proper officer, and shall be proceed against by libel and private, within the United States, except duties

> and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the arising under this act Indians shall be competent

Approved, Jan. 13, 1862.

iron-clad Steam Gun-boats. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to constructed, by contract or otherwise, as he shall deem best for the public interest, not exceeding twenty iron-clad steam gunboats for the use of the Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of

propriated, to carry out the purpose of this act.
Approved, Feb. 13, 1862.

Public-No. 25.] AN ACT making an appropriation for completing th defences of Washington, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand do lars be and the same is hereby apropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not herwise appropriated, for completing the defences of Washington: Provided, That all arrearages of

ebts already incurred for the objects of this act shall be first paid out of this sum: And provided, further, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in any work hereafter com-Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fifth ection of the act of twenty-eighth of September eighteen hunhred and fifty, providing for the discharged from the service of minors enlisted without

the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same hereby is repealed : Provided, That here-Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in after no person under the age of eightoen shall be mustered into the United States service, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruits shall be

be mustered into the service of the United States. on any terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of said State or territory, or their vicinities, beyond the number of ten thousand in the State of Missouri, and four thousand five hundred in the State of Maryland, heretofore authorized by War, to be raised in said States. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sec-

ond section of the act of the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, shall be, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in time

of war or rebellion against the sucreme authority of the United States, all persons who shall be found lurking as spies, or acting as such, in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters or headthem, within any part of the United States which surrection by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall suffer death by sentence of a

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fiftyfith article of the first section of act of tenth April ghteen hundred and six, chapter twenty, be, and he same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Article fifty-five. Whoever, belonging to the uring rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall force a safegard, shall suffer

[PUBLIC-No. 30]
AN ACT to authorize a change of appropriations for the payment of necessary expenditures in the service of the United States for Indian affairs, portant document since the adoption of address, which was not marked by the sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior ce, and is hereby authorized to pay to Benjamir ity of this proclamation will strike every and which we had reason to expect .- Davis, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the erritory of Utah, such sums as may be found due to bim on the settlement of his accounts as superintendent, said payment not to exceed the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ten eents, and which shall be paid out of the un expended balance of the appropriation made by the act en-titled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropri-ation for the service of the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty, approved the payment of the Indian agents in Utah.

Approved, Feb. 22, 1862.

> [PUBLIC-No. 31.]
> AN ACT making appropriations for the Signal service of the United States army. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

States, when in his judgement the public safety may require it, be and he is hereby authorized to take poissession of any or all the telegraph lines in the United States, their offices and appurtenances; to

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equip-For contingent expenses of the signal department, one thousand dollars.

For the manufacture or purchase of signal equip-

vice of the year ending thirtieth of June, eigteeen For pay of two and three years volunteers, fifty

For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars. Por subsistence in kind for two and three year olunteers, twenty-six million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and two dollars. For transportation of the army and its supplies fourteen million eight hundred and eighty-one thou-

sand dollars. For the purchase of cavalry horses, one million six hundred and sixty-one thousand and forty dollars. For clothing, camp and garrison equipage, twelve million one hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-seven

For regular supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, barracks and quarters, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, keeping, transporting and supeighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be divided among the said several heads of appropriation herein named, as the exigencies of the service may require, seventy-six millions five hundred thousand

For the armament of fortifications, eight hundred For the current expenses of the ordnance service.

For ordinance, ordinance stores and supplies, in cluding horses equipments for all the mounted troops, one million nine hundred and twenty-four thousand

For purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance, and ordnance stores, seven million five hundred thousand dollars. For the medical and hospital department, one million dollars.

For amount required to refund to the States exenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field, fifteen million dollars. Approved, Feb. 25, 1862,

[PUBLIC-No. 33.1 AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United

Be it enacted by the Scuate and House of Repre entatives of the United States of America in Cons gress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury

s hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of th the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period | United States, one hundred and fifty millions of not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more | dollars of United States, not bearing interest, pay than three hundred dollars; Provided, however, able to bearer, at the treasury of the United States That it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge and of such denominations as he may deem expedi of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor in- ent, not less than five dollars each . Provided, howto the Indian country if it be proved to be done by ever, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in order of the War Department, or of any officer duly lieu of the demand treasury notes authorized to be inthorized thereto by the War Department. And issued by the act of July seventeen, eighteen hun agent or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a mil- be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes itary post, has reason to suspect or is informed that herein provided for substituted for them: And proplaces of such person to be searched, and if any such liquor is berein, the same, together with against the United States of every kind whatsoever. and sleds used in conveying except for interest upon bonds and notes, which goods, packages, and peltries | shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money States; and if such person be a trader, his license | not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or The Governors of nearly all the loyal shall moreover be lawful for any person in the ser- either of the Assistant Treasurees, shall receive in rice of the United States, or for any Indian, to take | exchange therefor duplicate certificates of daposit one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum' payable semi-annually, and releemable at the pleasure of the United States after five yearf, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be re-

> ment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests may require, Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the secretary of the treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he i authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an en million dollars be, and hereby is appropriated, amount not exceeding five huedred millions of dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap- redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds nerein authorized shall be of such decominations not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the treasury. And the Secretary of the treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at t e market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the treasury

ceived the same as coin, at their par value, in pay-

netes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds of the United States and the Register of the treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Depart-Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no volsigned by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially

ury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by he Register of the treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the ssue of treosury notes,"approved the twenty-third so far as they can be applied to this net, and not inacted; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to enable the tary of the trasury may receive frem any person

night. He gave in his adhesion to the has been or may be declared to be in a state of in-Assistant treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of he treasury to receive them, who shall issue there for certificates of deposit, made in such form as the ecretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said f five per centum per annum; and any amount of Inited States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice on he return of said certificates; Provided. That the nterest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the treas- be found in any drug store. Those wh ury: And provided further, That the aggregate of Casamption, Bronchitis or Asthma. such deposit shall at no time exceed the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars.

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

the bonds and notes of the United States. Second. To the purchase or payment of one per entum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase r payment of the public debt as the Secretary of he treasury shall from time to time direct. Third. The residue thereof to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any

person or persons shall falsely make, farge, counterfeit, or alter, or cause or procure to be fakely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forgoing, counterfeiting, or altering, any note, bond, coupan, or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under acts to authorize the issue of taeasury notes or bonds; or shall pass, atter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign Wheat, and also with any amount of Corn place with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal, with in tent to utter, publish, or sell, any such falso, forged, counterfeited, or altered note, bond, coupon, or other security, with intent to defraud anybody corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed zuilty of elony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any erson, having the custody of any plate or plates. from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or somrities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for support of the army for the year ending thirtieth | pons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall See. 2. And be it further enacted, That any attempt by any party or parties whomsoever, in any State or District in which the laws of the United States of America in Constitutes are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of States are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of States are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of States are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of States are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of America in Constitution of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Scatter and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Constitution of the securities, or any part thereof, shall be used for the purpose of printing any notes bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall be except such as shall be printed for the use of the States are opposed, or the execution thereof observed by the Scatter of America in Constitution of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

These Pear Grafts, not being builty, can be used for the purpose of printing any notes bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall be except such as shall be printed for the use of the same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall be except such as a shall be printed for the use of the same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes same to be used for th

or plates in the likenessor six or plates designed for the prin of, or shall vand or sall any such hall bring into the United place any such place ar places, will plate or plates shall be used for priv onds, coupons, or other secur parts thereof, for the use of th plate engraved after the similifud which any such notes, bonds, cour rities, or any part or parts thereof, the printed, with intent to use such plate suse or suffer the same to be used as aforesaid, or shall have in hi sion any blank note or notes, bond or person shall print, photograph, or in as graph or other print or impression, a th or similitude of any such notes, bonds. other securities, or any part or paris ! for the use of the United States and ayou proper officer thereof, or shall vend or sail engraving, photograph, print, or other ept to the United States, or shall United States from any foreign place graving, photograph, print, or other in the purpose of vending or selling the by the direction of some proper officer of states, or shall have in his custody or saper odapted to the making of such pons, or other securities, and similar to on which any such notes, bonds, our securities shall have been issued, with such paper, or cause or suffer the same a forging or counterfeiting any of the ac oupens, or other securities, issued as alo such person so offending shall be deemed ony, and shall, ou conviction thursof. by fine not exceeding five thousand dolle prisonment and confinement to hard le eding years, according to the aggrang

Approved, February 25, 1862.

Announcements.

We are requested to announce the name of EN PHILLIPS, as Candidate for Can oner for the First Commissioner's Di-

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