Nebraska Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
T. R. FISHER,
Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FURNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:
For 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 annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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

VOL. VII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH, 26, 1863. NO. 38.

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	6 00
One column one year - - - -	100 00
One half column one year - - -	60 00
One fourth column one year - - -	35 00
One eighth column one year - - -	20 00
One column six months - - -	60 00
One half column six months - - -	35 00
One fourth column six months - - -	18 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	12 00
One column three months - - -	35 00
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.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. A. GODFREY,
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 Sciences," has located permanently in Brownville, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

He 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, Cancers and Sore Eyes, even partial Blindness, Epilepsy, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsy, Consumption in the first and second stage, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of every kind. Particular attention paid to Ague.

He will, if requested, give reference to those pronounced incurable in the United States, and afterwards cured by him.

He may be found at all hours, either at H. C. Lett's Drug Store, or at his dwelling house, when not engaged on professional business. n50-1y

BREITMEYER & ROBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MAIN, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Having recently purchased the Shoe Shop formerly owned by Wm T. Ben, we now offer our work at greatly reduced prices. We manufacture all that we offer for sale. All work warranted.
Brownville, Sept. 27, 1862. n11-1y

C. F. STEWART,
ECLICTIC PHYSICAIN
AND
SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Can be found at H. C. Lett's Drug Store, Holladay's Row. n46-52-1y

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

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

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

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, serviceable and fashionable
WERAING 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.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREEN F&F & CO.
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
Be careful, and buy only the genuine.
June 12th, 1862 n49-3m

JOHN L CARON.
(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 accessible 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., " "
Hiser, Dick & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson, " "
Geo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port, Washington D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker, " "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law, " "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T. Chicago, Ill.
Tarlor & Kriegh, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
McKittrick, Pye & co., Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Mercersburg Pa
Hon. Jas. O. Carson, Hagerstown, Md.
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank, " "
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law, Easton, Md.
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law, Cumberland, Md
Judge Thos. Perry, Havana, Alabama.
Prof. H. Tutwiler, Nov 8, 1860-tf.

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1860. 1y.

Chicago Advertisements.

FROM C. H. SCRIVEN,
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1662. FALL TRADE. 1862

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FUR S, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS, &c.,
25, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We have now in Store for Fall Trade the Largest and best Assorted Stock in our line ever exhibited in this Market, especially adapted to the wants of Dealers from all sections of the Northwest, and unsurpassed in variety and cheapness by any to be found WEST or EAST.
Merchants who have heretofore purchased in other Markets are especially invited to examine our stock this season, and are assured we are fully prepared and determined to sell Goods as cheap, and on as favorable terms as the best class of Houses in any Market.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION.
CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS,
and Price List furnished by mail.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.
Oct. 4 '62. n19-3m

THOMAS DAVIS.
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 11, '61. n40-1y

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

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

SEEDS
OF NEBRASKA GROWTH!
Merchants and Post Masters who will addres us this fall, will be supplied with Garden, Field and Flower Seeds to sell on commission at fair rates. These seeds are all grown here and are true to name.
THOMPSON & HEDGES,
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe, Co.,
Aug. 16 An5-Fn8 tf Nebraska.

PEAR TREES! PEAR TREES!!
1000 Standard Pear Trees, three to six feet high, at $20 per hundred, cash.
50,000 Lawton Blackberries, at $20 per toousand.
5,000 Hudson River Raspberries, at $8 per hundred.
5,000 Allen's Jaspberry, at $8 per hundred.
10 000 Wilson Albany Strawberry, at $1 per hundred. $5 per thousand.
40 000 Early Scarlet Strawberry, at $1 per hundred.
10,000 Black Prince Strawberry, at $1 per hundred.
10,000 Laster Willow Cuttings, at $2 50 per thousand.
50,000 Gray or Big Timber Willow, at $5 per thousand.
Order this Winter.
Nemaha Nursery. THOMPSON & HEDGES.
Syracuse P. P., Otoe County Nebraska.
November 29th, 1862. n20-10w

"FAST HORSES."
CITY LIVERY STABLE
AND
FEED STORE,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
BENJAMIN ROGERS,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the entire interest in the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by Rogers & Brother. He is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddle Horses,
&c., &c., &c.
THE TRAVELING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN ROGERS.
N. B.—The partnership heretofore existing between Benjamin & Joshua Rogers is dissolved.
JOSHUA & BENJAMIN ROGERS,
May 29th, 1862. n47-tf

To Western Farmers.
Tobacco Seed.
I have several varieties of Tobacco that will ripen well in this latitude. To any one who wishes seed, and remits me a three-cent Postage stamp, on the same, I will send a paper of each variety of seed GRATIS.
Orders must be sent in the months of Sepiember and October. I do this to introduce the culture of Tobacco in the West.
Address R. O. THOMPSON,
Syracuse, Otoe County, Nebraska.
P. S. Papers in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, publishing the above once, and sending a No. marked, will receive twenty four papers choice flower seeds free by mail. R. O. THOMPSON.

Battle Scenes.
100 of the most severe BATTLE SCENES and incidents of the War, now ready, size 18x30 inches, highly colored, on fine heavy paper. Sent post-paid, 20 for $1,00, or $4 per 100. To agents and the trade no better opportunity was ever offered.
Address HENRY B. ANSON, Print Publisher, &c., 90 State Street, Boston, Mass.

600.000 AGENTS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
TO SELL
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20 000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try.
Printed Instructions how to canvass well be furnished all our agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba.—A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition. J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100 000, on which is marked Middletown, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Millbrock Mills, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
From The Tribune August 2.
"Lloyd's Map of Virginia Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and is the best which can be purchased. a12-19-3t

BROWNVILLE
Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, 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.

PRINCE & Co.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.,
Will send to applicants who enclose stamps, their New Catalogue of Small Fruits, including 200 Select Varieties of Strawberries. Also Catalogue of Bulbous Flowers and Peonies, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c. n10-2w

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 MACHIERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President.
Chicago
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.
R. W. FURNAS, AGENT,
Brownville, Nebraska,
Of whom Circulars and detailed information can had.
March 20, 1862. [n37-1y]

MELVIN'S MILLS!
FREIGHTERS TO THE MINES
AND THE
WESTERN FORTS
And the public generally are respectfully informed that his Mills are now in excellent running order, turning out from 60 to 75 sacks per day. He has the best millers in the Territory.
MELVIN'S FLOUR
(Admitted both in Colorado and Nebraska to be unsurpassed by any West of the Mississippi River) is made from the best of Fall and Spring Wheat, and is sold at as low prices as can be obtained in the Territory.
His flour is kept for sale at all the stores in Brownville. He is prepared to furnish freighters, and citizens generally, with flour from either Fall or Spring Wheat, and also with any amount of Corn, Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour at the lowest cash prices.
Custom Grinding done at one-sixth per bushel.
He desires to call the attention of freighters to the advantages of Brownville as a shipping point to the West. Not only can any amount of grain and flour be obtained here cheaper than at any other point in the Territory, but the Merchants here have laid in this season a large supply of every variety of goods.

For Sale at Bargains.
Two No. 1 Shuttle Empire Sewing Machines.
One Franklin Family Sewing Machine.
Two Horace Waters' $75 Melodions.
Two Frech's Conical Washing Machines.
One No. 1 P. W. Gates & Co.'s Sugar Cane Mills vaporaters.
Apply at the Advertiser and Farmer Office, Brownville, Nebraska.
Nov March 13th 1862 [n36-tf]

WANTED,
To hire a man who understands Breaking Hemp, to whom good wages will be paid. Enquire at this office. yeh26 n24-tf

BUY PURE, FRESH GARDEN SEED, raised in the West.

APPLE TREES.
BROWNVILLE NURSERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE STILL A
FEW THOUSAND APPLE TREES,
RAISED IN THIS SOIL AND CLIMATE,
Which they offer this Fall,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
OR
APPROVED TRADE.
THESE TREES ARE LARGE,
Will commence bearing in a year or two, yet we will sell them at
$15,00 PER HUNDRED,
OR
$2,50 PER DOZEN.
MANN, FISHER & HACKER.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For the Advertiser.

To Our Flag.

Flag of the brave, whose banner doth shed,
Such glory on the warriors head;
Thou honored and adored scroll,
Which nations never did to control,
When England failed to make the bow,
Must thou submit to traitors now?

Angelic legions sing thy praise,
The fire of rage in true hearts blaze;
The music of thy martial sphere,
Is fathe on high and honor here;
Thy staff shall stand, thy colors wave,
Till there's not one, to fill a grave.

Like Ocean rolls thy stream of blood,
Our soldiers sink beneath its flood,
Yet well may they be proud to die,
Beneath the flag that waves so high,
Though they may not e'on find a grave,
Thou wilt forever o'er them wave,

Thy colors of are brighter hue,
We love the red, the white, the blue,
The three commingled doth beseem,
The texture of a heavenly dream,
For Liberty hath blended them,
Like tints in an unearthly gem.

They say thy colors are growing pale,
Rebelion raust and will prevail,
But Oh: thou banner of the free,
Our tears, and blood we'll shed for thee,
But when thy colors ceased to wave,
Let all be mouldering in the grave.

F. B. C.

GRAPES THAT ARE GRAPES.

All Creation Challenged.

C. M. GLIDDEN, OF IRONTON, O., THE PRODUCER.

The following facts—for they are facts—in reference to the production of grapes are so extraordinary that, did we not *know* that whereof we write, we should be tempted to exclaim, "Dord, help thou mine unbelief!" But if "seeing is believing" then *do we believe*, for there is no sleight-o'-hand" in this business, no "Will o' Wisp," but simple facts in relation to grape production, of which we give an "unvanished tale."

C. M. Glidden, toe producer, is a citizen of Ironton, Lawrence county, living upon a small lot in ubout the centre of the town. We wers his neighbor for several years previous to our removal to Marietta, last June; and his production of grapes came under our personal observation. Ais lot is 102 by 66 feet; heavy clay soil of the Ohio river bottom, and there is upon it his two story brick dwelling house, with an ell, to which is attached a wood shed and coal house, summer kithen, besides a wash house separate; also there is upon the lot an open space for drying cloths, many squre yards of brick pavement, two walks of sawed stone; and until quite recently there stood upon it four of the finest bearing peach trees and an apple tree.—How much space for a "vineyard!"

The vineyard contains less than *eight square rods of ground*, but the vines *run!* run upon an arbor over the pavements, over his wood house and kitchen, upon the sides and ends of the house, but do not run outside of the lot!

Mr. Glidden says that his vines are partly Isabella and partly Catawba; but the vines run close together, and, under his cultivation, we are not enough of a judge to tell "t'other from which."

About the last of August, 1858, the Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, had a letter from Clermont county, stating, as something uncommon, that a lady there had a Cataba vine running upon her house, which had upon it that summer, "167 bunches of grapes, all sound." The Mahoning county Register beat that statement, a Mr. Simon having an Isabella vine with upon it "278 bunches of large size," one bunch "containing 86 grapes." To beat this larst, two gentlemen went to Mr. Glidden's young vines in Ironton, and on an Isabella, trained on the northeasterly side of his house, 1,019 bunches of grapes. They the became tired of counting, and saying that they "already had more than anybody would believe" quit. But we preferred to publish "the whole story" in our Ironton Register, and took measures to ascertain the exact number, and that vine had upon it 1,229 bunches!

At the same time, Mr. Glidden had another vine only a year old the preceding Spring, trained upon an arbor, and it had upon it 408 bunches of very fine grapes.

Not an unsound or specked grape could be found. No visitor ever can find an unsound grape or a defective leaf upon a vine of Mr. Glidden's until he has gathered the crop!

In 1859, Mr. Gliddeu offered a "$500 challenge to everybody everywhere" to produce a crop of grapes from the same number vines of the same age, that will beat mine in the number of bunches, perfection of grapes, free of rot, speck o green ones;" the person beating to receive $500 from him, or if beaten to forfeit $500 to him. The chellenge was published in the Ironton Register, in the Ohio Farmer, and in other papers, but no one accedted it.

The vine (then four years old) that the year before produced 1,229 bunches, then had on it 1,543 bunches!

And four vines, two years old the preceding Spring, had on them 2,596 bunches, and made 30 gallons of superior wine!

In all, Mr. Glidden had 10 bearing vines which made 70 gallons of the best of "native wine;" besides grapes used otherwise that would have made five gallons more.

In March, 1859, Mr. Glidden set out an Isabella slip. The first season there grew from it two branckes about six feet long each. In the second season (1860) he trained off branches from these, and grew a total length of 564 feet of wood! The longest branch was 40 feet and 3 inches in length, the shortest 14 feet and 9 inches. In the third season, (1861) Mr. Glidden offered $100 to any one who would count, if there were not nearer 4,000 bunches of grapes on that vine than 3,500. The real number was over 3,800 bunches!

In 1861, the vine on the northeasterly end of his house, which produced 1,229 bunches in 1858, and 1,543 in 1859—how many in 1860, we do not know, but the yield was tremendous—this same vine in 1861, made 43 gallons of wine, which Mr. Glidden sold for $86 exclusive of casks!!

That season (1861) he made 435 gallons of wine from his eight square rods of ground.

In the Spring of 1862, we were boarding in Mr. Glidden's family. He was not very "loud" in regard to his grape prospects. He "didn't think he should have more than half a crop;" there was "a poor show for grapes," and all that. But lo! In the middle of July we visited Ironton, and it is no exageration to say that, go under his arbor, about seven feet in height, shut up your eyes, and you hand at random, anywhere, and you could grasp it full of grapes. He only made 385 gallons of wine, last fall, from the "half crop!" Mr. Glidden burns a rag dipped in melted sulphur in his casks to sweeten them. Through mistake he put a burning sulpher rag into an alolcohol barrel, and was blown up, injuring his arm and side so much that he could not work his press to advantange; or had he been able to press tight so as to get it all, he thinks he could have made many gallons more, he says 50.

Mr. Glidden now has over 800 gallons of wine in his cellar, a cellar that is "fly tight" and "mouse proof," yet has in it a free circulation of air—free for a cellar.

A single leaf from one of the vines measured 17 inches in diametor, in any way it could be measured; over 17 inches in length to the point. A single vine measured 100 feet in length.

HOW HE DOES IT!

We may not be able to tell "scientifically" the manner of cultivation, but we can give an outline.

To begin; Mr. Glidden lets his vines grow—make all the wood he can coax them to do and then he "*feeds*" them produce fruit, feeds them every day durthe season.

His ground, as we have stated, is the hard clay soil of the Ohio river bottom.

1. He makes it as rich as posible with stable manure, to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, mixing in lime to a considerable quantity, and sand enough to make the ground, after it is prepared, light and porous; His ground give to the foot almost like a sponge.

2. He digs a trench 3:1-2 feet deep by 3:1-2 feet wide, throwing the preparearth on one side, and the clay from the bottom of the trench he places bones from the slaughter house, to the depth of five or six inches; upon the bones he packs solid about 18 or 20 inches of stable manure, upon the top of which he puts the prepared earth taken from the top of the trench in digging, and the clay from the bottom is spread over the surface of the ground.

2. He sets his plants. After that he *never digs the ground*, but applies all "feed" in a top-dressing.

4. In the case of bearing vines, every day when it does not rain, the whole surface of the ground is freely sprinkled with water, from the time the grapes are formed until ripe. All the summer, all his vines are fed with lime water, about two-thirds of a bucket full of lime to 80 gallons of water and all the soap suds and all the dish waters from the kitchen is fed to the vines. The heavy bunches are tied up with twine to support them.

7. The posts of the arbor, (three or four inches square, plained and painted,) are set about seven feet apart, the centre of the threnches being about the same distance between; posts about seven feet high. Iron rods, round, one-forth of an inch in diameter, run through the posts, and along the top, about 15 inches apart, forming the sides and top of the arbor. The vines run across the arbor on the top about six or seven inches ayart. In bearing, the blue sky overhead is scarcely to be seen from the bunches of blue grapes. As the sun sets, and shines in the side of the arbor, mist can be seen falling from the vines almost like a rain.

8 No mother ever nursed he child with more unwearying and tender care, than does Mr. Glidden his grapes. But they repay all thime, all care bestowed.

9. Mr. Gliden's grapes *never blight or rot*, NEVER FAIL!

A STRAW-PAPER MILL.—Within half an hour's ride, Poughkeepsie, there formerly stood an old tumble down rookery which has been used for a paper mill.—Recently it has been braced up and patched and filled with machinery for the manufacturing of straw-paper. Notwithstanding the forbidding exterior of this structure, the interior is well worth a visit. Rye-straw is passed in sheaves thro' one door and taken out in the form of paper at the other. Great machines are employed to cut and crush and grind the straw. Immense kettles are used to boil the material, after which it is bleached and put through various processes, until it becomes good, white, flexible printing paper. The paper on which the Tribune Almanac is printed was made here.—The profit on straw-paper must be enormous. In different parts of the country there are many similar mills in operation and before long there can be no doubt that they will drive the dear rag paper out of the market.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXXIII.—An Act to provide for the appointment of an Indian Agent in Colorado Territoy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the end of its next session after such appointment, an agent for the Grand River and Wintah bands of Indians, in the Territory of Colorado, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 1, 1862.

CHAP. CXXIV.—An Act for the Relief of William B. Dodd and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay out of the appropriation to complete the road from Mendota to the Big Sioux River, contained in the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and for other purposes," into the hands of Horace Austin, of Saint Peters, Minnesota who is hereby appointed a commissioner to dispose of the same the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, the same having been estimated for in said appropriation, and being for completing part of said road to be paid out by him as follows, to wit: The said commissioner shall give notice to all persons having claims against William B. Dodd for labor or materials in the construction of said road, by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the neighborhood said where road is situated, for ninety days and by posting written or printed notices in three public places in each county through which said road passes, to present and prove their claims within the ninety days aforesaid; and all such claims, so presentea and prove their claims within the ninety days aforesaid; and all claims, so presented and proved within the time limited, we shall pay to the parties respectively, and the residue, after the liquidation of such claims, and the payment of the expenses of this commission, he shall pay to the said William B. Dodd.

CHAP. CXXV.—An Act to incorporate the Guardian Society and reform Juvenile Offenders 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 Amos Kendal, John M. Broadhead, Zenas C. Robbins, Sayles S. Bowen, Ephemiah B. Northrup, Benjamin B. French, Joseph Bryan, Peter N. Higinbotham, Thomas C. Jenner, David W. Heath, James R. Barr, Matthew Waite, Samuel A. H. McKim, John R. Nourse, and Stephen Prentiss, and their associates and successors, being members of said society, by paying into its treasury the sum of two dollars annually, or life members, by paying fifty dollars at one time, or ten dollars annually, for six years, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the "Guardian Society" for the purpose of encouraging and aiding impartially such of the poos, the ignorant and the vicious as can be induced to make such efforts as they ought for the improvement of their condition, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with the power to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of the United States, to collect subscriptions, make by-laws and rules needful for the government of said corporation not repugnant to the laws of the United States, may have, hold, and receive real and personal estate, by purchase, gift, or devise; may use, sell, or convey the same for the purposes and benefit of said corporation; may choose such officers and teachers as they may deem necessary, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That they may, at their discretion, receive into a house of industry provided by said society any minors, under the age of eighteen years, who shall be convicted of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, other than such as are capital or punishable by imprisonment for life; and such person[s] shall be committed by the court, or magistrate before whom the conviction shall be had, to said house of industry, with an alternate sentence to the jail or penitentiary of the District of Columbia if the trustees decline to receive or keep them, and to the commitments shall be annexed the names and residences of the witnesses examined and the substance of the evidence given.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the court may, with the consent of accused persons, or their parents or guardians in writing, arrest proceedings at any time, and commit them to the house of industry.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trustees may receive any children at the request of the parents or guardians, or next friend, or the mother, if the father be dead, or has abandoned his family, or does not provide for their support, or is an habitual drunkard; such parents, guardians, or next friend, or mother, making a written surrender of such children.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall not be required to receive any offenders known to be extremely vicious, nor to keep any who may prove incorrigible, or whose continuance may be deemed injurious; and those whom any two of the trustees or the superintendent, if duly authorised by the board, shall to keep or receive or keep, shall be disposed of according to their alternate sentance.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That persons committed as witnesses, and those under the age of eighteen years committed for trial shall be placed in the house of industry instead of the jail or penetentiary, unless they are so vicous that placing them in it should be deemed injurious.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That no commitment shall be for a shorter term than until the offender is reformed or twenty-one years of age, except such as may be committed for trial or as witness; but any of them who may be deemed to be thoroughly reformed may be discharged during good behavor, on the order of the board of trustees, duly entered upon their record.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent may, with the concurrence of the board of trustees, govern the inmates, preserve order, enforce discipline, impart instruction in the veneration and love of God, in morality, useful knowledge and some regular course of labor, and establish rules for the preservation of health and their proper physical, intellectual, and moral training, until they are reformed and discharged, or twenty-one years of age, or remanded as incorrigible. The trustees may bind out, with their consent, by indenture, any who may appear to be sufficiently reformed, where they will have the benefit of good example, wholesome instructions, and other means of improvement in virtue and knoledge, and the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral, and useful members of society. They may appoint a committee of one or more of their own number to execute and deliver indentures, shall be filed and kept in the office of the house of industry. The super intendent may let out inmates to hire during the daytime to employers whose work is not too distant from the house of industry for him to have the general inspection of their conduct and the treatment they receive.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any apprentices, prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the trustees may, at their discretion, permit their return, and order the indentures cancelled. Fugitives from the house of industry or from apprenticeship, may be arrested and returned to house of industry by a sheriff, constable, police officer, or an officer of the house of industry, on the written order of any two of the trustees or the superintendent.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That persons under the age of eighteen years shall be entitled to a private examination and trial, if they request it in writing, at which only the parties shall be admitted, their parents, guardians, or other legal representatives.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the expenses of maintenance of the inmates commited for offences against the people, or for trial, or as witnesses, shall be paid by the county, and those of persons committed by parents, guardians, or next friends, shall be paid by the persons committing them, unless the trustees shall otherwise determine. The rates of expenses shall be fixed by the board of trustees.

SEC. 12 And be it further enacted, That the grounds, and the buildings thereon, for the use of said society, shall be exempt from taxation.

APPROVED, July 1, 1862.

CHAP. CXXVI.—An Act to punish and prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other Places, and disapproving and annulling certain Acts of the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in cases specified in the proviso to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceedingly five years: Provided, nevertheless, That this section shall not extend to any marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely: "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February eight, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty one, and adopted, reenacted, and made valiid by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January nineteen, in the year eighteen hundred ane fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or contenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annulled: Provided, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to effect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or contenance the practice of pologamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the territorial government of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by any such corporation or association contrary to the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States: Provided, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

Approved, July 1, 1862.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army: Provided That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act unless he shall previously have been examined by a board of medical officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of surgeon on the ground of merit only: And provided, further, That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of the present rebellion.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, Brigade Surgeons shall be known and designated as Surgeons of Volunteers, and be attached to the general medical staff under the direction of the Surgeon General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the army shall be appointed Surgeons of Volunteers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That instead of "one assistant surgeon," as provided by the second section of the act of July 22nd, 1861, each regiment of Volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two Assistant Surgeons.

APPROVED, July 2, 1862.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—An Act to prescribe an Oath of office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragemen to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostilities to the United States; that have not yielded a voluntarily support to any pretended government, authority, power of constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God:" which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the House of Congress, or Department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and render incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

APPROVED, July 2, 1862.

CHAP. CXXIX.—An Act to establish a land District in the Territory of Nevada, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Nevada shall constitute land district, to be called the District of Nevada