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, MAY 7, 1863. NO. 44.

Nebraska Advertiser

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 0
Each additional insertion - - - -	9
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 00
One eighth column one year - - -	15 00
One column six months - - - -	40 00
One half column six months - - -	25 00
One fourth column six months - -	15 00
One eighth of a column six months -	12 00
One column three months - - -	25 00
One half column three months - -	15 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 Transcient Advertisements, fractions over one square will be charged for by the line, at the rate of 10 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. Pen, 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.
Office over H. C. Lett's Drug Store, Holladay's Block, Main street. v6-n48-1y

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHACERY.
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

MOLINE PLOWS,
CORN SHELLERS, &C.
A large lot on hand and for sale at
FACTORY PRICES!
D. A. Constable, Agt..
Iron and Steel Warehouse,
Third Street,
Between Felix and Edmond.....ST. JOSEPH, Mo
n37-3m

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 furnish the printed returns of the United States Mint at Auraria office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. no29v4

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, servicable 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.
Th se 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, GREENLEAF & CO.
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
☞Be careful, and buy only the genuine.☜
June 12th, 1863 n49-3m

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 several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. ☞ articular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.☜
September 25, '61. n12-1yly

New Remedies for
SPERMATORRHŒA.
HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps acceptable.
Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
December 12, 1861. n23-1y

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,
FURS, 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. n12-3m

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, 1859. 1y.

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.
MAUN, FISHER & HACKER.

RARE GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS,
AT THE
ADVERTISER OFFICE,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

If you want a suply of Pure, Fresh, and Rare, Garden Seeds, call at the Advertiser Office.

Tobacco Seed,

Of several of the finest varieties, and most profitable for cultivation, at the Advertiser Office.

Flower Seeds.

The largest lot and finest variety ever offered in this county. Call at the Advertiser Office.

Grass Seed,

Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass Seed, at the Advertiser Office.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

If you want a choice article of Garden, Flour, and Grass Seeds, go to the Advertiser Office, Brownville, Nebraska.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
American Stationery Warehouse
JOHN J. MERITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer,
And Sole Agent for
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Fools Caps,
No. 18 Beekman Street near Nassau. N. Y.
Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:
Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.
This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil It is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; can be readily changed from one pencil to another; and is sold at an extremely low price. It is the most desirable article of the kind in the market.
Burnett's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack,
an equake inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.
Green's Patent Ink-Eraser and Paper-Cleaner,
the best article made for rubbing out pencil-marks, accomplishing the work in one half the time of ordinary rubber.
The Patent Combination Paper-Cutter and Ruler,
a new and useful article, combining the use of two indispensable things.
Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,
a light, cheap, and useful article.
Meritt & Brown's Pig Pen,
a very superior steel-pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up two dozen in a box, six boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box, the most convenient shape possible for retailing.
The "Craig Misroscope"
magnifies small objects 10,000 times: is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old. Retails for $2.—Beautiful mounted objects, suitable for the microscope are furnished at $1,50 per doz. retail.
I have just received a full and complete assortment of the genuine
Arnold's Writing Fluid.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.
JOHN J. MERITT,
WHOLESALE STATIONER,
19 Beekman-st., New York.
n39-3m

EPLURIBUS UNUM.

Though many and bright are the stars that appear,
In that Flag by our country unfurl'd;
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there
Like a rainbow adorning the world.
Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky,
By a deed that our Fathers have done;
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
In their motto of "Many in One."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung,
That banner of star-light a-broad;
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung
As they clung to the promise of God;
By the bayonet trac'd a t the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won;
Oh perish the heart or the hand that would mar,!
Our motto of "Many in One."

Mid the smoke of the contest—the cannon's deep roar—
How of't it hath gathred renown!
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the cross and the lion went down;
And though few were their lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were strking below
Had God for their bulwark, and truth for their pow'r
And they stopp'd not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is roll'd.
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old;
They conquer'd—and dying, bequeath'd to our care,—
Not this boundless dominion alone,—
But that banner, whose loveliness hallows the air,
And their motto of "Many in one."

We are many in one, while there glitters a star
In the blue of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail mid their dungeons afar,
When they gaze on that motto of love.
It shall gleam o'er the sea, mid the bolts of the storm,
Over tempest, and battle, and wreck;
And flame where our guns with their thunder grow warm,
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppress'd of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Wherever its folds shall be spread;
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky,
Where its stars shall float over his head.
And those stars shall increase, till the fulness of time
Its millions of cycles has run—
Till the world shall have welcomed its mission sublime,
And the nations of earth shall be one.

Though the old Alleghany may tower to heaven,
And the father of waters divide,
The links of our destiny cannot be riven
While the truth of these words shall abide.
Then oh! let them grow on each helmet and brand
Though our blood, like our river, shall run;
Divide as we may in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one.

Then, up with our flag—let it stream on the air,
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves,
Up, up with the banner, where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

RED WHITE AND BLUE.

O Columbia! the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,

CHORUS.

When borne by the red, white: and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garlands of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup, bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim;
May the memory of Washington ne'er wither
Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
May the service united ne'er sever,
And each to our colors prove true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers, &c.

Erickson's opinion of the Monitors.

"I feel called upon to state, for the information of the country, that the imperfections of the Monitors, shown by Amiral Dupont's trial of their strength at Charleston, are not of a serious character. What has happened will be readily obviated for the future. Everything connected with our new fighting machines worked precisely as intended, not a single change of plan being called for — The pilot house proving of insufficient thickness was not an unforeseen circumstance. The limited experience which we have had in actual conflict indicated that eight inches thickness would be sufficient, but it was by no means a settlep point. Hence such a construction was adopted that, without removing the structure, or changing its interior arrangements, any number of additional plates might be attached to the exterior, and its thickness increased to any extent. So with regard to the turret; it is constructed of an interior skeleton cylinder, composed of plates firmly rivited together, to which any number of plates may be bolted. It is by no means yet established that our turrets require increased thickness excepting possibly at the base. The public will do well not to be alarmed by the remarks of inexperienced observers, who are startled at seeing the indentations produced by the enemy's projectiles. We apply armor to keep out hostile shot—not to prevent scars and indentations. So far we have fully succeeded."

Curing Butter.

At the commencing of the grazing season, those who have large dairy farms as wall as those farmers who make moderate quantities of butter, should adopt such methods of making it as will insure the very best qualities. A correspondent of the *Canan Agriculturalist* states that the following method of treating butter in the West of Scotland. He says:—

"Whenever the butter is made in the churn, it is removed from the buttermilk, and washed in at least three or four changes of cold spring water. If the butter is very soft, and the weather hot, it should be allowed to lie ten minutes or so in the cold water, to harden, before it is much beaten; after this it must be carefully kneeded with the skimming dish, till every particle of buttermilk is expelled; after which, and while the butter is yet soft, it ought to be salted. The quantity of salt for butter intended for keeping several months, as used by the Airshire dairymen, is half an ounce of salt mixed with ten drachms of refined sugar, and ten drachms of nitre to every sixteen ounces of fresh butter. The sugar improves the taste, and the nitre gives the butter a better color, while both of them act with the salt in preserving the butter from rancidity.—Both the sugar and nitre should, however, be used with great caution, and should not exceed the quantity above stated, otherwise the butter will acquire a peculiar disagreeable taste. The whole three ingredients are well mixed together and ground or pounded very fine. In curing, the salt is minutely mixed, if not, the parts that missed the salt will be white, and the other parts yellow. But although it is necessary that the salt, &c., be carfully kneaded through the butter, care must be taken not to bake or knead it too much, otherwise it gets into a state like putty, and becomes tough and gluey. The great point is cleanliness. Extreme attention should be given to the scalding and scouring of the coolors, vats, churns, &c., as without this, however good the managing in curing and packing, the butter will have a strong taste, and consequently be of inferior quality. It is also necessary to keep the cured butter in a cool airy place; the outside of the kegs should be kept dry and clean, as a great deal depends on appearance in getting a price; if the temperature of the store can be kept low by keeping ice in it, all the better."

A Suspicious Package.

The Louisville Democrat states that on Sunday night, a laage coffine was brought into the city, on the mailboat from Cincinnati, in charge of the Adams Express Company, which was to be forwarded to "Murfreesboro," addressed to a member of an Ohio regiment, weight "290." Yesterday some of the messengers discoverd that, as a general thing, corpse were brought from there, and "290" was "reather heavy." Their suspicions being aroused, it was thougot best to examine it, which they did. It did not contain a corpse, but was well stored with bundles, packages, letters, eateables, boots—in fact, a small-sized grocery and clothing establishment was inside the coffin. The freight being paid and the contents not being "contraband," it was closedup and forwarded according to directions—"handle with care,"

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—The War abounds in romantic marriages, one of the most recent of which is that of Maj. Rodman of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, and a Miss Buddington, of Croton. The bride, who is a daughter of Captain Buddington, of Croton, Connecticut, who brought the ship Resolute from the Arctic regions some years since, was in the South when the rebellion broke out, and remained with the rebels until a few weeks since, when she was forwarded under a flag of truce from their lines to Fernandina, for the purpose of returning to her friends at home. There Major Rodman met her, proposed with true military promptness, and the result was an unconditional surrender on the part of the lady, and a speedy wedding.

A confirmed bachelor says the reason women so seldom stammer is because they talk so fast—a stammer has got no chance to get in. People "stutter" because they hesitate. But who ever knew a woman to hesitate about anything.

The London papers and "the quality" are in a prodigious ferment because the Duke of Wellington introduced a returned convict at the Prince of Wales' levee. The "juke" was imposed upon by a polished ruffian.

The new expression "humbug" is a corruption of the word "Hamburgh," and originated in the following manner:—During a period when war prevailed on the Continent, so many false reports and lying bulletins were fabricated at Hamburgh, that at length, when any one would signify his disbelief of a statement he would say: "You had that from Hamburgh;" and thus "That is Hamburg or humbugh" became a common expression of incredulity.

Three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of internal revenue stamps have been sold up to the present month. Of this amount New York has purchased over a million, exceeding all other States. California follows next.

Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been engaged for the comming season at a salary of twenty five thousand dollars. This is equal to the salary of President Lincoln.

The rebels in Virginia must have an immense number of horses. If what the Richmond paper say be true, there *isn't any end to them.—Huntsville Union.*

Address of the Protestant Clergymen of France to the Clergymen of England.

The following address has been issued in Paris, dated February 12th-13th. The French original is signed by nearly seven hundred Protestant clergymen of France, eight-tenths of the clergy of all Protestant denomination in that country:

"To the Pastors and Ministers of all Evangelical Denominations in Great Britain:

"Brothers, honored and loved in God: It is England's glory that she has given to the world the example of abolishing first the slave trade and then slavery itself. It is her glory that for sixty years she has not ceased to work for the extinction in the traffic of slaves, and of the institution of slavery, at the cost even, it is said, of fifty millions of pounds sterling.

"And it is, after God, to those religious men, to Clarkson, Wilberforce and Buxton, and to her mission societies, that England owes that glory.—Will not the children, the successors of these noble Christian men, complete this work, by urging their country to declare in loud terms for the sacred cause of liberty for the slaves, in the terrible struggle now going on in America?

"The civilized world has seen nothing more revolting than a confederation, for the most part Protestant, in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, leagued together and demanding their independence with the openly avowed intention to maintain and propagate the institution of human slavery, and placing as the corner stone of its constitution the system of slavery as it exists in the Southern States; which may be defined as the right to treat human beings as cattle, with impunity, adulteries and homicides.

"Let us lay aside all political considerations; is there a Christian who does not shudder when he listens to the Chief of this Confederation, who answers to a decree of emancipation with a kind of menace of extermination? The triumph of such a cause will put back that of Christianity and civilization for a century, it will cause the angels of Heaven to weep, and will rejoice the demons of hell.

"Throughout the world the supporters of slavery will raise their heads, all ready as they are to re-appear at the first signal in Asia, Africa, and even in our well-regulated cities of Europe. It would prove a disastrous blow to the work of evangelical missions. And what a responsibility would weigh upon the Church which would remain a silent witness of the accomplishment of so shameful a triumph! If there be peaceful means to bring this war to a close, and make it conform to the wishes of all friends of humanity, the Christians of Europe should give the cause of Emancipation such a hearty and earnestly-expressed sympathy as shall not leave to those who are fighting for the right to oppress their fellow men any hope of ever seeing the hand of Christian fellowship tendered to them.

"Pastors, ministers of all Evangelical denominations of England, Ireland and Scotland, we need your cooperation, your example, your influence.

"Places yourselves at the head, and let us altogether call for a great and peaceable manifestation of our sympathies for the black race, so long enchained and debased by Christian nations. We shall thus discourage the partisans of slavery, fortify and sustain those who are endeavoring to abolish it, and thus influence them to accept our counsel.

"It is in free England that such manifestations will indeed be powerful. May we not hope that if, in Great Britian, the voices of all the ministers of the Cross be raised, while in France our voices echo their prayers and pleadings, very soon there will not be in the United States a single black man who is not free?

"May God so will it, and bless in Christ, the true Liberator, Great Britain and the United States!"

The Richmond Enquirer says that their cavalry horses are so famished that they actualy chaw off each other's tails. These horses, like rebbels generally, are ready to swallow anything.—*Huntsville Union.*

The amount of property destroyed at sea by the confederate cruisers and privateers Alabamam, Florida, Retribution, Sumpter, Jeff Davis, &c., may be estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

The rebel newsmongers of this city, like the horses of the Richmond cavalry; seem to subsist by *"devournrg one an other's tales,"—Huntsvslle Union.*

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog; One is assalting with intent to kill, and the other is killing with intent to salt.

Four hundred deserter from Hooker's army have been sentenced by Court Martial to hard labor during the residue of the term of their enlistment.

This line ends this column.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CLXXII.—An Act concerning the Courts of the United States in and for the District of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the courts now provided by law to be held in the district of Michigan, a general term of the Circuit Court of the United States for said district of Michigan shall be held annually at the court room in the city of Detroit on the sehond Monday of February, and that all writs, bills, pleas, suits, appeals, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be proceeded with at said term in like manner as now at the June and October terms of said courts.

APPROVED, July 14, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—An Act to extend the territorial limits of the Territory of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, namely: beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of nort latitude with the the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the said thirty-eighth degree of west longitude until it intersects the northern boundory line of New Mexico; thence due west to the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence with said thirty-ninth degree north to the intersection of said forty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place beginning, be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made a part of the Territory of Nevada; subject to the limitations, restrictions, and provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Nevada.

APPROVED, July 14, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—An Act for changing the Place for holding the September Term of the District Court of the United States in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representativs of the United States of America in Congres Assembled, That the District Court of the United States held at Wiscasset, in the District of Maine on the first Tuesday of September of each year, be hereafter held at Bath, in said district, on the same day in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments, suits, informations, actions, proceedings, and recognizances of every kind, whether civil or criminal, shall have day in court, and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined in Bath, in the same manner and on the same day they might be in Wiscasset aforesaid.

Approved, July 14, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXV.—An Act repealing the Law requiring Bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or attorney of the District in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the official bond of a paymaster or assistant paymaster in the navy to be approved by the judge or attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant paymaster shall reside, be and the same is hereby repealed, and such bond shall be deemed and taken to be satisfactory and sufficient whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied on such evidence as he shall consider proper, that such bond ought to be approved and and accepted.

APPROVED, July 14, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXVII,—An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the Title to League Island, in the Deleware River, for Naval Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of thel United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League Island, in the Delaware River, together with the marsh east of and adjacent thereto, within the First ward of the said city of Philadelphia, together with all riparian rights and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining to be used for naval purposes by the government of the United States: Provided; That said title shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect and indefeasible to the whole island to low-water mark; nor, if upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a competent board of officers to be by him appointed, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall before proceeding to any decision of the question hereinbefore referred to them, make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot: and navy yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London instead of League Island; and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansetts Bay.

APPROVE, July 15, 1862,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the districts of Maryland, Delaware, Nirginia, and North Carolina shall constitute the fourth circuit; the districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida shall constitute the fifth circuit; the districts of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee shall constitute the sixth circuit; the districts of Ohio and Indiana shall constitute the seventh circuit; the districts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois shall constitute the eight circuit, and the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota shall constitute the ninth circuit; and the circuit courts in the districts heretofore included within any circuit of the United States, which by this act are attached to a different circuit, shall be held at the same times and places as are now prescribed by law, and the circuit courts in districts which by this act noe for the first time attached to circuits shall be held at the same times and places as are now prescribed by law for holding the district courts in said districts, except in the district of Iowa, in which the circuit court shall be holden at the capital of the State on the second Tuesday in May and November of each year, at which time and place terms of the district court shall be holden: Provided, this act shall not interfere with the terms of said district court now provided by law for said district. The allotment of their chief justice and the associate justices of the said supreme court to the several circuits shall be made as heretofore.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district corts of the United States for the districts of Texas, Flaraday, Oisconson, Minesota, Iowa, and Cansas, or either of them, the power and jurisdiction of circuit corts be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and there shall hereafter be circuit courts held for said districts by the chief or associate justices of the Supreme Court, assigned or allotted to the circuit to which said districts may respectively belong, the district judges of such districts severally and respectively, either of whom shall constitute a xuarum; which circuit courts, and the judges thereof, shall have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction as other circuit courts and the judges thereof; and the said difrict courts, and the judges thereof, shall have like powers and excise like jurisdiction as the district courts, and the judges thereof, in the other circuits.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted: That all actions, suits, prosecutions, causes, pleas, process; and other proceedings; relative to any cause, civil or criminal, (which might have been brought and could have been originally cognizable in a circuit court,) now pending in, or returnable to the several district courts of Texas, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, acting as circuit courts, (or so empowered to act,) on the first day of October next, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, respectively, transfered, returnable, and continued to the several circuit courts constituted by this act, to be holden within the said district, respectively, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally brought, entered, prosecuted, or had in such circuit courts. And the said circuit court shall be govroned by the same laws and regulations as apply to the other circuit courts of the United States, and the clerks of the said courts respectively shall perform the same duties, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and provisions inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, July 15, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXIX.—An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of August four; eighteen hundred and fifty-two; entitled "An Act to grant the right of Way to all Rail and Plank Roads; &c.," for the term of five years; and to amend the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled,' An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads, and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States;" approved August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and of the act extending the same to all of the public lands of the United States approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same are hereby extended for the term of five years from the fourth day of August eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of way for a railroad through the public lands of the United States lying in Wasco County in the State of Oregon, be, and the same are hereby, granted to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

APPROVED, July 15, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXX.—An Act to prevent Members of Congress and Officers of the Government of the United States from taking Consideration for procuring Contracts; office, or Place, from the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any member of Congress or any officer of the government of thu United States who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive or agree, to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, from any person or persons for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the government of the United States or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person or persons whatsoever, or for giving any such contract office place to any person whomsoever, and the person or persons who shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give, or give or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever for the procuring or aiding to procure and contract office, or place as aforesaid, and any member of Congress who shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever after his election as such member; for his attention to services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust and profit as such members of Congress, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any such contract or agreement, as aforesaid, may, at the option of the President of the United States, be absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer of the United States convicted, as aforesaid, shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of the United States.

APPROVED, July 15, 1862

CHAP. CLXXXI.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of Columbia, and to establish a Police therefor," approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That all property, or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously abtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be thereafter taken into the custody of any member of the Metropolitan police force, or criminal court of the District of Columbia, or which shall come into custody of any justice of the peace, shall be, by such members of justice, or by order of said court, given into the custody of and kept by an officer, who shall be appointed and may be removed by the Board of Police known as "property clerk" of the Metropolitan police district, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain also a record of the names of the persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the time of the seizure, and any final disposition of such property and money.—Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested; and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime and whenever so brought with such claimant and the person arrested before some magistrate for adjudication, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence alleged; and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the property clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the acbused person. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shal, be made on oath before the magistrate, by or in in behalf of any other persons than the persons arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property clerk until the discharge of conviction of the persons accused. All property or money taken an suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of the said Metropolitan police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves shall be transmitted as soon as practicable to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police district, to be duly registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons and parties interested, and for the information of the public as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the policemen's fund: Provided, That horses and other animals taken by the police and remaining unclaimed for twenty days may be advertised and sold upon ten days' public notice, and all perishable property to be sold at once. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court; such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such courts; such property, however shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property clerk, to be disposed of of according to the previous provisions of this act. And the annual compensation of said property clerk, as also the clerk (who shall hereafter be known as secretary of the board of police) shall be twelve hundred dollars each, payable monthly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Metropolitan Police to set apart a sanitary police company, to consist of not exceeding ten persons, who shall be selected from among the police, and to assign to said company such especial duties, by the rules and regulations, as may be publicly advantageous; and also to appoint not exceedinging three surgeons of police who shall receive an annual compensation of three hundred dollars each, and discharge such duties as may be required of them by the board of police.—The Metropolitan sanitary company is hereby empowered, under such distribution of power and duty as may be made by the rules and regulations, to visit and make inspection of all ferry-boats, manufacturies, slaughter-houses, tenement houses, and edifices suspected of, or charged with, being unsafe, and to attend to such other matters relating to health as are complained of and entered upon the complaint-book kept by order of the board, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the security of life or health generally, and upon or in said boats, manufactories, houses, and edific and to make report of inspection and action in the premises to the Board of Metropolitan Police.—Whenever said board shall be satisfied, by such report, that any ferry-boat, manufactury, slaughter house, tenement-house; or edifice is maintained, or,

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