THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

LOCAL.

C. H. SCRIVEN,

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, and Dealer in Pens, Book, and Colored Inks of the Best Quality, No. 42 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is our authorized agent for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

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ADVERTISING AGENTS, and Dealers in Inks and Printing Material of all kinds, Office Tribune Building, New York, and Brown's Iron Building Philadelphia, are our authorized agents for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

Mr. Car has still on hand, for sale, three pecks of Peach Blow Potatoes.

SEEDS.—We have received a new supply of Garden Seeds from the Patent Office. Those wishing please call.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be religious service at the Methodist Church next Sabbath, at half past ten o'clock, A. M.

OFF FOR SALMON RIVER.—Emigration to the new mines has now commenced in earnest. Every day more or less of our citizens start out.

NEW STORE.—Messrs. S. L. Swan and D. L. McLaughlin are about opening out a new Grocery Store in the building formerly occupied as a saloon by J. B. McDaniel.

Mr. Morrow is now engaged in sawing saw logs from the Island down to Springle & Melvin's Mill. All who have logs on the Island now have an opportunity to get them to the mill.

A communication has been furnished us on a new discovery with regard to the treatment of such diseases as are occasioned by poison in the blood—such as measles, typhoid fever, &c.—We have not room for it this week.

LIEUT. BERGER, of Co. C, Neb. Cavalry, has been spending a few days in town. Co. C, are to be divided—one half under Capt. Bedford are to be sent to O'Fallon's Bluffs, the other under Berger are to be stationed at Cottenwood Springs.

HAIL STORM.—Last Sunday one of the most violent hail storms we ever heard of, passed over the country between here and St. Joseph. In White Cloud, we understand, every window in town was broken. Citizens of this place who witnessed it say some of the largest hailstones weighed three pounds.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists have failed to discover anything in the Chemical Salaratus, which can, when properly used, be in the least degree, detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Chemical Salaratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

"UNION MILLS," (BROWNVILLE.)—These Mills are now fitted up "all regular." Messrs. Melvin & Springle are engaged in grinding expressly for emigrants, miners, and merchants at different points. The quality of their flour, from reports we have heard from various sources, and from our own observation, cannot be surpassed.—They wish to inform the public that owing to the multiplicity of their contracts, for a short time they will be unable to grind corn. For the sake of accommodation they are still exchanging flour for wheat with farmers.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Having learned that in some cases, persons with whom we have no connection whatever, have been traveling through the country representing themselves as our agents, or as selling scales made from Fairbanks' patterns, &c., we deem it proper to say that the genuine Fairbanks scales are made only at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, where they have been made for thirty-five years or more, by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., the original inventors, and by others represented as such are only imitations. If the agents for such other scales have confidence in their merits, they have no occasion to resort to such means to sell them, or avail themselves of the reputation which the Messers. Fairbanks have honestly earned. All our traveling agents will be furnished by us with certificates of agency, which they will be happy to show to purchasers with whom they may not be personlly acquainted.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

Chicago, April 23d, 1863.

Look not mournfully into the past—it cannot return; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

Gen. Toombs has resigned his position in the rebel army. If he will imitate the ancient friend Judas "and go out and hang himself," he will stand a chance to be hereafter as well throught of as Judas.

Remarks of Chaplain Tipton of the 1st Nebraska, when burying the dead of the Regiment after the battle of Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 27, 1863.

We are met once more to perform a sad and tender duty. And I am inclined before reading the burial service, to make some impromptu remarks, fresh from a heart in unison with yours. Men and officers of the 1st Nebraska, I am more than ever proud to be your Chaplain.—Again superior officers compliment you; and friends at home will swell the chorus of your universal commendation. You have again been tried in the fire, and have come out steel." But I must be allowed to change that quotation. You have come out with the value of fine gold, and the sharpness of steel. Boys how is this? At the storming of Donelson you won your first laurels; while upon that desperately contested battlefield of Pittsburg Landing a brighter halo encircled your colors, and that best type of a gallant dashing western general, Lew Wallace wrote you down in his official report as the brave and gallant 1st Nebraska; and declared in the city of Cincinnati when an advancing army threatened an invasion of Ohio, that he could meet and overwhelm it with the 11th Ind. 1st, Nebraska and the 8th Mo. And now to-day your praise is on the tongue of every loyal man and woman of Cape Girardeau, and curses for you from every rebel throat in this community. It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for, the turning over to you of all traitors in this place, in order that you might give to each his due share of retributive justice.

But boys how is this? That at Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Cape Girardeau, your loss has been so very small and your gain of millitary glory so immense? Perhaps you think you cannot see a Providence in all this; but I tell you that the poet never said a truer thing, than that

"There is a Providence that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may."

Suppose there shall come a time when a casting vote in the United States Senate shall be anxiously sought for by the friends of Constitutional Liberty and Christian Civilization, and the only rational hope entertained for the glorious consummation shall be in the speedy admission of our Territory as a State. The objection, apparently insurmountable may be the want of sufficient population; but let some future Clay or Webster unfold the military history of the 1st Nebraska as revealed on the battlefields of her earliest renown, and other triumphs yet to be, and thrill the national heart, and set aglow the patriotic blood of a grateful people, and the response may be "Not the *quantily* but the *quality* shall rule—she is worthy, let her pass." And then some one "wise after the fact," may be heard to exclaim. "Oh Yes, now I see why the regiment was so very signally protected, in order that the stock in trade of her military renown, should secure the triumph of an eternal principle—a God's enduring truth." But soldiers, the demonstration of your special protection may yet be far plainer than that. Then while your tears descend to consecrate the soil where rests your dead, let thanks arise to Him who rules in earth as well as Heaven. How strange our history! We had soil enough at home in which to place our perishable bodies, and dear, dear friends to form our funeral processions, and pious Pastors to read at our graves,—"I am the resurection and the life," and yet we have given "earth to earth and dust to dust," in various States of the Union.

How careful you should be that no stain should ever rest upon your characters as soldiers or accountable moral agents, for you are now a marked regiment.

More will be required of you in the future than in the past, for no one expects you to tread a single step backward. And now I place myself on the record as a Prophet, by declaring that you, if this infamous rebellion is not crushed during your enlistment, you are certain for another term. For if you were mustered out to-day and sounds of other battles were wafted to your ears, and other seas of smoke should float mid Heaven, your history would be a three year's enlistment, a short vacation, and another term. And now I say of officers and men, one and all, I know your heart's best efforts are available till peace returns, and the national sacrifice of every State smokes upon a common altar. And then God grant that "our children and children's children" shall know war no more, "Till there shall be lost in the flood of ages each Bard and song and story."

Tax Payers of Nemaha County.

The time for paying taxes, before penalty per cent, and interest must be added, will expire on the first of June next. All who wish to avail themselves of the above notice, had better do so soon, as the law will be strictly enforced.

JONAS HACKER,
County Treasurer.

n42-2w-$1,50

Probate Notice.

A. H. Dunbar, Public Administrator of Atchison County, State of Missouri, vs The unknown heirs and legal Representatives of August Ockle, deceased.	In the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory,

To the unknown heirs and legal representatives of August Ockle, deceased, you are hereby notified that said Administrator filed in the Probate Court of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, his petition as said Administrator, for the sale of the following described real estate, of which said decedent died, seized, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section number four (4.) north of range number thirteen (13.) east of the sixth principal meridian in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, for the payment of the debts and charges of Administration against said estate. Ordered that the power of said petition is hereby set for hearing on the 30th day of May A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as consell can be heard.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 21st day of April, A. D., 1863. C. W. WHEELER,

n42-6w-$9,10 Probate Judge.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(Continued from first page.)

that any other act is being about to be committed in a manner prejudicial to the lives or health of the public, it shall; after due entry upon its minutes of the circumstances, cause compliant to be made, founded upon such report and circumstances, before any magistrate of the Metropolitan police district, who shall in a summarp way, upon such complaint made under oath, issue his proper warrant, reciting therein the name of the member or members of the Metropolitan sanitary police company, for the arrest of the person of said ferryboat manufactory, slaughter-house, tenement-house, and edifice, or otherwise committing any act that may be derogatory to the public health, to the end that he may be brought before such magistrase, and the complaint of insecurity oof the life or health or the public so made be duly investigated according to the law of examination into misdemeanors. If said magistrate shall be satisfied, on a summary hearing thereof, that such charge of insecurity of the lives or health of the public is founded on reasonable and probable cause, he may; by his order in writing, command any such ferry-boat to cease running; or any business of such manufactory or slaughter-house to cease; or impose such fines as by law may be attached to such offence upon the person so offending, until the cause of complaint aforesaid shall be removed to the satisfaction of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any member of the metropolitan police force, or if any two or more householders shall report in writing, under his or their signature, to the superintendent of the Netropolitan police force that there are good grounds (and stating the same) for believing any house, room, or premises within the said Metropolitan police district to be kept or used as a common gaming premises, for therein playing for wagers or or money at any game of chance, or to be kept or used as a bawdy house, or for lewd and obscene public amusement or entertainment, or as a house of prostitution, orfor purposes of prostitution, or the deposit or sale, of lottery tickets or of lottery policies, it shall be lawfuly for the superintendent of Metropolitan police to authorize any member or members of the police force to enter the same, who shall forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, and seize all implements f gaming or lottery tickets, or lottery policies, and convey any person so arrested before the nearest police magistrate, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the Board of Metropolitan Police force to cause such arrested persons to be rigorously prosecuted, such articles seized to be destroyed, and such room or house to be close; and not used again for such unlawful purposes.

Sec. 6. And be it fourther enacted, That the Board of Metropolitan Police shall possess powers of general police supervision and inspection over all licensed pawnbrokers, licensed venders, licensed hackmen and cartmen, dealers in second-hand merchandise, intelligence office keepers, auctioneers of watches and jewelry, and suspected private banking houses, and other doubtful establishments within the said Metropolitan police district; and in the exercise and furtherance of said supervision may, from time to time empower members of the police force to fulfil such special duties in the aforesaid premises as may be ordained by the Board of Metropolitan Police. The said board may direct the superintendent to empower any member of the Metropolitan police force whenever such member shall be in search of property feloniously obtained or in search or suspected offenders, to examine the books of any pawnbroker or his business premises, or the business premises of any licensed vender or dealer in second-hand merchandise, or intelligence office keeper, or auctioneer of watches and jewelry, or suspected private banking house or other doubtful establishment. Any such member of the Metropolitan police, when thereto authorized in writing by the said superintendent, and having in his possession a pawnbroker's receipt or tickets, shall be allowed to examine the property purporting to be pawned or pledged, or deposited upon said receipt or ticket, in whosever possession said property may be; but no such property shall be taken from the possessor thereof without due process or authority of law. Any wilful interference with said superintendent of police, or with any member of the Metropolitan police force, by any of the persons hereinbefore named in this section, whilst in official and due discharge of duty, shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Metropolitan Police may, from time to time, but without expense to the United States, establish stations and station houses, or sub-stations and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accomodation thereof of members of the police force, and as temporary places of detention for persons arrested and property taken within the precinct. No person holding office under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpoenas from civil courts whilst actually on duty. The members of the board of police, the superintendent, and secretary, are hereby vested with all the powers conferred by law upon notaries public and justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. The members of the board of police, and of the police force of the said Metropolitan police district, shall possess in every part of District of Columbia all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process and for the collection of strictly private debts, in which designation fines imposed for the breach of corporation ordinances shall not be included; but the said Board of Metropolitan Police shall not enforce any law or ordinance discriminating between persons in the administration of justice.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the said board of police shall have power, and it shall be their duty, from time to time, to select and employ from among the daly appointed and qualified justices of the peace for the county of Washington such justice or justices as may be required and as it may deem proper, to sit at the respective station houses for the hearing of such charges as may be brought against persons arrested and carried to said station houses for the hearing of such charges as may be brought against such persons arrested and carried to said station houses; and every person who shall be sentenced to pay a fine and costs, or either, shall satisfy the same before being released by payment or by giving security to the satisfaction of the justice imposing such fines and costs. And when such security shall be taken the justice shall be held personally liable to said Board of Police for the amount of the fine and costs to be collected of him as a debt due and payable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no member of the Metropolitan police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Board of Metropolitan Police, unless he shall have given to the superintendent one month's notice, in writing, of such intention. There shall be no limitation or restriction of place of residence to any member of the Metropolitan police force, other than residence within the Metropolitan police district and it shall be the duty of said board of police to cause the location of the patrolmen to be changed from time to time, as the efficiency of the force shall require.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said board of police may appoint not exceeding fix detectives, who shall receive a monthly compensation of seventy dollars each.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the board of police, for meritorious and extraordinary services rendered by any member of the police force in the due discharge of his duty, may permit any member of the police force, to retain for his own benefit any reward or present tendered him therefor; and it shall be cause of removal from the Metropolitan police force for any member thereof to receive any such reward or present without notice thereof to the Board of Metropolitan Police. Upon receiving said notice the said board may either order the said member to retain the same, or shall dispose of at for the benefit of the policemen's fund. All fines imposed by the board of police upon members of the Metropolitan police force, by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts, and emoluments, that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the Metropolitan police force, (except when allowed to be retained by said member;) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, unless otherwise appropriated by the board of police.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the several members of the police force, including the commissioners of police, shall have power and authority to immediately arrest without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace or offence directly prohibited by act of Congress, or by any ordinance of the city or county within which the offence is committed, threatened, or attempted; but such member of the police force shall immediately and without delay upon such arrest convey in person such ogender before the near magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the better exercise of the powers and duties hereinbefore enumerated, the board of police is hereby authorized immediately, and from time to time hereafter, but without expense to the United States to cause to cause to be collected into a compact form all the laws and ordinances in force in the said District having relation and applicable to police and health, and publish the same in a form easily accessible to all members of the community, as the police code of the said District; and the said code so prepared, and such rules as the said board of police may from time to time adopt for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions thereof shall constitute the law of the said District upon the matters therein contained. All laws, or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 16, 1862.

CHAP. CLXXXII.—An Act making supplements Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three viz:

For mileage and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of Impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Sente of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For laborers employed about the Hall of Reprofentatives, one thousand dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For salary of clerk to committee on public lands authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives, of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars, said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum herein mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette Square and in front of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the probable passage of a confiscation bill, five hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid to the treasury out of confiscated property, to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal.

For clerk hire in the consolidated land office at Des Moines; Iowa, to be disbursed by the register at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, from the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For the pay of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the "Act for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the appropriations, heretofore made for furnishing the Department of State with Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States under whatsoever name published.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to commence with the present fiscal year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For coal and firemen to warm the Library of Congress, on account of a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth; eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for the present fiscal year, twelve hundred dollars.

For the fund of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and and fifty-five dollars and forty-nine cents, to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled, "An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts." Provided, That the fourteenth section of said act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of Surveyor-General's office in California, fuel, books; stationary, and pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

For services on such of the routes authorized by the "Act establishing additional post routes," as in the opinion of the Post Office Department may be necessary, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses in carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britan for the suppression of the slave trade, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the office of clerk in charge of unished surveys in the General Land office, under act of twenty-second January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and the duties thereof shall be transferred to the principal draughtsman of the General Land Office, or such other clerk as the commissioner of said office may designate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen disabled in the service of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon General.

APPROVED, July 16, 1862,

CHAP. CLXXXIII.—An Act to establish and equalize the Grade of Line Officers of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the active list of line officers of the United States navy shall be divided into nine grades, taking rank according to the date of their commissions in each grade, as follows, viz:

First. Rear Admirals.
Second. Commodores.
Taird. Captains.
Fourth. Commanders.
Fifth. Lieutenant Commanders.
Sixth. Lieutenants.
Seventh. Masters.
Eighth. Ensigns.
Ninth. Midshipmen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall not exceed nine rear admirals, eighteen commodores, thirty-sil captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenant commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the vessels of the United States navy shall be divided into four classes, to be commanded, as near as may be, as follows;

First rates, by commoderes.
Second rates, by captains.
Third rites, by commanders.
Fourth rates, by lieutenant commanders.

Lieutenant commanders may be assigned as first lieutenants of naval stations and of vessels not commanded by lieutenant commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Naval shall appoint an advisory board of not less than three officers senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the active list of line officers above, and including the graden f masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who, in the opinion of the board, are worthy of fudher promotion in the following words. We hereby certify that ——— ——— has the moral, mental, physical, and drofessional qualifications to perform efficiently all his duties both at sea and on shore, of the grade to which he is to be premoted, and recommend him for promotion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers recommended shall be immediately commissioned, according to their present seniority, in the following grades and numbers, viz: eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns: Provided, That this number of officers remain upod the active list after the action of the board, otherwise so soon as the graduates from the naval Academy are available for promotion.

Sec. 6. Bud be it further enected, That a similars advisory board shall be appointed at least once in every four years: Provided; That the same officers shall not be eligible for two successive terms.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nine rear admirals may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be selected, during war, from those officers upon the active list not below the grade of commanders, who have distinguished themselves, or shall hereafter most eminently distinguish themselves by courage, sdill, and genius in their profession: Provided, That no officer shall be promoted to this grade unless, upon recommendation of the President, by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service. During times of peace vacancies to this grade shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores, subject toexamination as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever upon the recommendation of the President of the United States any officer of the navy now upon the active list, not below the grade of commander, has received, or shall receive, by name during the present war a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service such officer shall not be retired except for cause until he has been fifty-five years in the naval service of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any line officer of the navy or marine corps may be advanced one grade if upon recommendation of the President, by name, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporarp appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the navy from civil life authorized by the act of Congress of July twenty-four, eighteen hunlred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the navy, and placed in the line of promotion from the date of said confirmation, if, upon he recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy: Provided, The number of officers allowed in each grade by this act shall not be increased thereby. Seamen distinguishing themselves in batile, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warratt officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen and until their final graduating examination, when if accessfull, they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according to merit. The number allowed at the academy shall be two for every member and delegate of the House of Representives, two for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. They shall between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, physically sound and well formed and the robust constitution. They shall be examined for admittance into the acadymy according to the regulations which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and if rejected shall not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class, unless recommended by the board of examiners. The President shall select the two from the District of Columbia and the ten at large, and the President shall also be allowed three yaarly appointments of midshipmen, who shall be not over eighteen years of age, who shall be selected from boys enlisted in the navy, and who have been at least one year in the service, six months of which shall have been sea service. From and after the fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the nomination of candidates for admission into the Naval Academy shall be made between the fifth of March and the first of July of each year upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, from actual residents of his district, and they shall be examined for admission in July: Provided, That when any candidate who has been so nominated shall upon examination be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission the member or delegate from whose district he was se nominated shall be notified to recommend another candidate who shall be examined in September following.—And it shall be the duty os the Secretary of the Navy, as soon after the fifth of March as possible, to notify, in writing, each member and delegate of any vacancy that may exist in his district; and if said member or delegate neglects to recommend a candidate by the first of July in that year, then it shall duty of the Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy. Midshipmen deficient at any examination shall na be continued at the academy, or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board nor shall any officer of the navy who has been dismissed by sentence of a court-martial, or suffered to resign to escape one, ever again become an officer of the navy: Provided, however, That no greater number of midshipmen shall be appointed by the President at large under this or any other law of Congress than shall be allowed by the provisions of this section.

Sec: 12. And be it further enabted, That the three senior rear admirals shall wear a square blue flag at the mainmast head; the next three ar the foremast head; and all others at the mizen.

Sec, 13. And be it further enacted, That the relative rank between officers of the navy and the army shall be as follows, lineal rank only to be considered:

Rear Admirals with major generals.
Commodores with brigadier generals.
Captains with colonels.
Commanders with lieutenant colonels.
Lieutenant commander with majors.
Lieutenants with captains.
Masters with first lieutenants.
Ensigns with second lieutenants.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That there may be allowed upon the retired liso nine rear admirals and eighteen commodores. The rear admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those captains who have given the most faithful service to their country. The eighteen commodores shall be recommended from the list of captains by an advisory board of admirals. After the above numbers are commissioned, promotion to those grades upon the retired list shall be by seniority, subject to an advisory board.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the annual pay of the several ranks and grades of officers of the navy on the active list, hereinafter named, shall be as follows:

Rear Admirals, when at sea, shall receive five thousand dollars;
When on shore duty, four thousand dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.
Commodores, when at sea, shall receive four thousand dollars;
When on shore doty; three thousand two hundred dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, two thousand four hundred dollars.
Captains, when at sea, shall receive three thousand five hundred dollars;
When on shore duty, two thousand eight hundred dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, two thousand one hundred dollars.
Commanders, when at sea, shall receive two thousand eight hundred dollars.
When on shore duty, two thousand two hundred and forty dollars;
When on lease of absence; or waiting orders one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.
Lieutenant commanders, when ae sea, shall receive two thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars;
When on shore duty, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Lieutenants, when at sea, shall receive one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;
When on shore duty, one thousand and five hundred dollars;
When on leave of absence; or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Masters, when at sea, shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars;
When on shore duty, one thousand two hundred dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders nine hundred and sixty dollars.
Ensigns, when at sea, shall receive one thousand two hundred dollars;
When on shore duty, nine hundred and sixty dollars;
When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
Midshipmen shall receive five hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of the navy, of a class subject by law or regulation to examination before promotion to a higher grade, shall have been absent on duty at the time when he should have been examined and shall have been found qualified at a supsequent examination, the increased rate of pay to which he may be entitled shall be allowed to him from the date when he would have received it had he been found qulified at the time when his examination should nave taken place.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in calculating the graduated pay of boatswains; gunners, carpenters, and sailmabers in the navy, as established by law, the sea service shall be computed from the dates of their appointments or entry into the service in their respective grades in lieu of the dates of their warrants.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Favy be, and he hereby is, authorized to assign clerks and laborers attached to one bureau to duty in another, and also to detail a surgeon or assistant surgeon; or passed assistant surgeon, as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and, Surgery, who shall receive the highest shore pay of his grade.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all officers while at sea, or attached to a sea-going vessel, shall be allowed one ration.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the relative rank between officers of the navy and army on the retired list shall be the same as on the active list, and the annual pay of retired naval officer shall be as follows, viz:

Admirals, two thousand dollars.
Commodores; eighteen hundred dollars.
Captains, sixteen hundred dollars.
Commanders, fourteen hundred dollars.
Lieutenant commanders, thirteen hundred dollars.
Lieutenants, one thousand dollars.
Masters, eight hundred dollars.
Ensigns, five hundred dollars.

And no ration shall be allowed to any officers of the navy on the retired list And the pay of all naval officers appointed by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be the same as that of officers of a like grade in the regular navy.

APPROVED, July 16, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS!

MRS. MARY HEWETT,

Announces to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS,
Consisting of
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c..

To which she invites the attention of the ladies, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price. n41-1y

Flower Seeds.

Choice varieties, and of very superior quality 20 papers of which will be sent (post-paid) by mail, to any address, for one dollar

H. A. TERRY, Crescent City, Iowa.

March 13th, 1862 n36-2m

1862. 1862.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

THEODORE HILL,

Is receiving, and will continue to receive during the summer, one of

THE LARGEST

AND

BEST STOCKS

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

FROM

New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

That has ever been exhibited in the Western Country, embracing all the latest styles and novelties of the times. His stock embraces

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Queensware,
Hats and Caps,
Shakers,
Boots and Shoes,
Doors and Sash,
Glass and Putty,
Fine Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

Among his Dry Goods will be found

Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Bareges, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Demees, Striped Sheeting, Cottonades, Hosiery, Gloves, The Latest Styles Hoop Skirts, Notions, &c., &c.

He has much the Largest Stock of QUEENSWARE in the Upper Country.

THEODORE HILL,

Agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Raod Packet Line of Steamboats.

May 22, 1862. n46-tf.

McCORMICK'

Reaper and Mower

MANUFACTURED AT

Chicago, Ill.

This celebrated machine is by all odds the *BEST GRAIN AND GRASS CUTTER IN THE WORLD.* Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of those interested in other machines, C. H. McCormick & Bro. manufacture at the rate of 8,000 per year. Many changes have been affected during the past season, and for 1862 the "McCormick" is presented with greater attractions than ever before. As a reaper,

THE ECONOMY OF POWER

IN THIS MACHINE, ITS

Strength, Durability, and Simplicity,

give it preference over all others New improvements added, have materially lessened the direct draught, and so obviated the *side* draught that many assure us that it does not now exist. The drught of the Reaper is so light that in numerous instances the large four horse machine is worked with but two horses.

FOR MOWING,

The Machine of 1862 will stand any test that may be applied. Our Guard and Patent Cleaner effecually prevents choking, no matter what the condition of the grass, while our new divider point separates baldly lodged and tangled clover or grass, where other machines fail.

There is also a great advantage in our serrated sickle edge over the smooth, as it does not require sharpening so often, thus saving time. Our sickle will frequently run through an entire harvest without once grinding, while the smooth edge must be ground once each day, if not oftner With a smoth edge the draught increases as the knife becomes dull. Our draught is uniform, and in the repeated trials during the season of 1860 61, proved far lighter than single Mowers, cutting at the same time from twelve to eighteen inches wider.

Our Mower can be used with or without the reel, this is important, as without the reel it weighs but about 670 pounds.

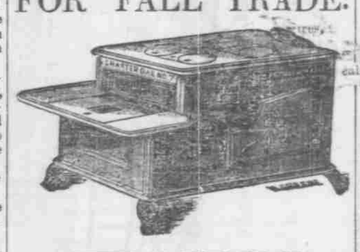
In addition to the very liberal warrantee given to all purchasers, we would say as heretofore, that farmers who may desire it, are at liberty to work our machine through the harvest, with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred.

Pamphlets with full description of improvements testimonials, &c., can be had by application to

THEO. HILL, Agent,
Brownville, N. T

May 15, 1862. n45-tf

FOR FALL TRADE.



JOHN C. DEUSER,

MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he has now on hand, a large and select stock of every article in his line,

COOK STOVES,

Of all the improved patterns, viz: Plymouth Rock, Charter Oak, Valley Forge, Elevated Oven, &c., &c., &c.,

HEATING STOVES,

Box and Parlor Stoves of an endless variety, some of which are entirely new designs, viz: Combined *Cook and Parlor Stoves*, something very nice for small families.

I CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO MY

HEAVY SHEET IRON,

for *Sugar Boilers*, and

LARGE CAST IRON KETTLES,

A VARIETY OF CHEAP

LARD AND COAL OIL LAMPS

Brass, Copper, and sheet iron ware; Lanterns, Shovels and Japanned Ware, &c., &c.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS!

OF the latest and most improved Styles, cheap for cash.

I am prepared to put up guttering and spouting, and all other work of my line at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner, which I warrant to give satisfaction.

August 2, 1862.

BROWNVILLE MILLS.

Messrs. Melvin & Springle,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

STEAM FLOURING & SAW MILLSS.

Are now running both Mills night and day, and are prepared to supply customers with any amount of

FLOUR OR LUMBER.

They have on hand several thousand bushels of the best of Wheat; they have also secured the services of an experienced Miller, and they consequently flatter themselves that their flour will give entire satisfaction.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI,

They would say that they have made arrangements with the Ferry Company to have the Boat cross regularly, regardless of the weather. The citizens of Atchison County, need not hereafter have any fears with regard to the regularity of the crossing of the

FERRY BOAT.

Freighters to Denver and Fort Kearny, Ranchmen, Merchants, and Bakers,

Are invited to give our Flour a trial. Everything Freighters can desire to purchase may be obtained in Brownville on as easy terms as anywhere else on the River. And there is no better point than Brownville to ship from. MELVIN & SPRINGLE.

April 16, 1863-n41-tf

Master's Sale.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court, in and for Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, sitting in chancery, bearing date the 16th of May, 1861, in a certain case pending in said Court, wherein Day & Matlock and Cutter & Terril are complainants, and Allen L. Coat, et al, are respondents. I will, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of Den's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, (being the place where the said court was last held,) offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No.'s four (4) and five (5.) of the northwest fractional quarter, section No. six (6.) township No. four (4.) north of range No. sixteen (16), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nemaha county Nebraska Territory. J. S. BEDFORD,

n40-fw$4.50 Master in Chancery.

Master's Sale.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date October 7th, 1862, in a certain cause pending in said court, wherein R. R. Turner, J. M. Frazer and H. C. Williams, partners as Turner, Frazier & Co., are complainants, and Andrew S. Holladay, Lucretia Holladay, his wife, Benjamin Holladay, Richard Brown and Levi Springle, are respondents, I will, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of Den's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, (being the place where said court was last held,) offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to wit: Lot No. one (1.) in block No. one (1.) excepting and