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 21, 1863. NO. 46.

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	5 00
One column one year	80 00
One half column one year	40 00
One fourth column one year	20 00
One eighth column one year	10 00
One column six months	60 00
One half column six months	30 00
One fourth column six months	15 00
One eighth of a column six months	10 00
One column three months	40 00
One half column three months	25 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 devote them to chronic diseases—diseases of long standing.—Malignant Tumors and Sores, Abscesses and Piles, Cancers and Sore Eyes, even par'l Blindness, Fits, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsy, Consumption in the first and second stage, insanity in all its forms, and diseases of the blood. Particular attention paid to Ague.

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

Patients can be found at all hours either at H. C. Lett's Drug Store, or at his dwelling house, when not engaged in 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. Den, 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-n43-1y

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

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

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,
ROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C., &c.
OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
To see is to be suited, so he invites the ladies to call and examine his stock before investing, as he believes 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 12 h 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. ☞ Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. ☜
September 25, '61. n12-y1y

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
200,000 Apple Trees, 4 years old, $8 per hundred $60 per thousand.
75,000 Standard Pear Trees, 2 to 3 years old, $25 per hundred, $230 per thousand.
20 000 1 year old Diana Grape Vines, $15 per hundred $100 per thousand.
150 000 Standard Pear Grapes, $6 per hundred, $50 per thousand.
These Pear Grafts, not being bulky, can be transported cheaply, and by growing two years, will make good sized trees to plant in an orchard. Any one can treble their money by growing them to sell. Send for Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues.
E MOODY & SON.
n51-3m Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

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

COOPER'S STUFF
WANTED!!
The highest price in cash will be paid for Staves, Heading, and Hoop-Poles. Enquire of L. D. Robinson, at the American House in Brownville.
The subscriber is about establishing a Coopering establishment in Brownville, and will perform all business in that line, such as making Flour, Meal, Pork and Brandy Barrels. Will also mend Buckets, Tubs, Churns, &c.
n37-3m pd L. D. ROBINSON.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

COOPERS WANTED!
The undersigned desires to purchase 2,000 good Flour Barrels. The great demand for his flour, not only in this Territory, but from Julesburg, Denver, Central City, and all parts of Colorado; from St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, renders it essential that he should have Barrels.
He is determined to furnish a good article of Flour, as cheap as possible, and as the high price of Sacks add to the price of Flour, he is determined to procure Barrels. He is willing to pay Coopers a higher price for their work than they obtain in the States
J. G. MELVIN.
Feb14-n32-tf.

Notice to Teachers.

The undersigned, Board of School Examiners, for the County of Nemaha, hereby give notice that hereafter, on the first Saturday of each month, they will hold meeting at the office of Luther Houghly, Esq., in Brownville, for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates to teach school in said county.

H. H. DOBBINS,
A. G. WHITE, } School Examiners.
L. HOADLY,
January 31st, 1863. n29-1y

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 Erasure 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 unshake 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.
Frank's Patent Portable Copying Press,
a light, cheap and useful article.
Berrill & 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 Microscope"
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,
n39-3m 18 Beekman-st. New York.

1863 SPRING STOCK. 1863

WM. T. DEN,
Has now received his Spring Stock of Goods direct from New York Philadelphia Boston and St. Louis which he will sell cheaper than any other House in the West. My motto shall ever be,
Quick Sales & Small Profits,
And my Goods shall be Sold Cheap for
CASH OR PRODUCE.
I ALSO AM AGENT FOR MY OWN HOUSE, FOR THE PURCHASE OF
HIDES, PELTS & FURS,
FOR WHICH I WILL ALWAYS PAY THE
HIGHEST CASH PRICE.
MY STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
Large Assortment of Notions,
Ladies' Hats and Trimmings,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Hair Nets and Head-Dresses,
Children's Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes in Great Variety,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gent's & Boy's Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Hardware, Queensware,
DOORS AND SASH,
IRON AND NAILS,
A VARIETY OF CHOICE LIQUORS.
DEN'S
Is the Place to Trade. Call and Examine his Stock of Goods before you Purchase, for DEN Cannot be Undersold,
MIND THAT!
n40-tf WM. T. DEN.

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.
n30-y1

Females and Famine.

Everybody knows what a fine figure the *poinarde* of Paris makes in the annals of the multitudinous French Revolutions. Everybody knows that when bread was scarce and high in Paris aforesaid, there was a mortal misunderstanding between the fish-wives and the unhappy bokers, whose shops were often invaded by a truculent army in short peticoats, which, without leave or license, or the disbursement of a single sous carried away the costly loaves. The tendency of history, under identical conditions, to repeat itself, is somewhat curious. They have a revolution in rebeldom, and by the latest advice we learn that they have also bread-mobs of feminine constitution. Thirty-one of the softer sex, under the demoralizing influence of empty stomachs, raised the other day in Richmond the standard of private rebellion, and having created "a tremendous bobbery," have all been marched to a gloomy dungeon, there to tell the sad tale of an unsatifying appetite to unsympathyzing walls of stone. In some respects these ferocious dames are better off in prison than out of it, since the Confederacy will hardly condemn them to the fate of Uzolino, but must, per force, while so much lovliness is locked up, keep it from utterly wilting by moderate rations of rusty pork and worm-drilled biscuit.—The gallant jailer doubtless warbles at the door of each cell: "I give thee all—I can no more, though poor the offering be; this bread and pork is all the store that I can bring to thee!" But notwithstanding this modest depreciation of his supplies by the susceptible castodian, it is clear that bread and pork and imprisonment are better than no pork, no bread, and the largest liberty. Hence it is probable that the next news from Richmond will tell us that the ladies, headed by some extremely hungry Boadicea, have taken the jails by assault and under gain of death, have compelled the reluctant turnkeys to lock them up, and to receive them as unwelcome boarders.—Should these conjectures prove to be well founded, the dungeons os Richmond will be more attractive than the biggest Northern hotel under the rule of the most gentlemanly proprietor;" and the magnates of the city will find it far easier to let the ladies loose than to feed them! 'T will be a very puzzling busniess.

—Now, if under these embarrassing circumstances, we should be consulted by the distracted Mayor of Richmond upon the best course to be pursued, we should say at once: "Why does'nt your Worship import a guillotine? For we must say that, heretofore, the Southern method of dealing with the disaffected part has been a little coarse and clumsy. You may, if you have the heart and hand of a Man-Owner, clothe a woman in tar and feathers, but even that gallinaceous and adhesive covering will not, if she be worthy of her sex, arrest the fleet delivery of her tongue. Hanging is at best but slow business. On the other hand, the guillotine, under the guidance of a skillful operator, will slice you off twenty recusant heads in an hour; and it might by the ajustment of some simple machinery be worked by steam; in which case there would be hardly any limit to its powers of decollation. A head thus neatly taken off will clamor no more for bread.—The life thus extinguished will be no more an expensive charge upon an exigent commonwealth. The example thus set will have a most salutary and silencing influence upon the grumblers; and the boldest will dare no longer to let appetite get the better of patriotism. Why should the ears of Jefferson Davis, living as he does in a chronic botheration, be distracted by the groans of grumblers? Why should thirty-one ladies, no matter how beautiful, no matter how accomplished, no matter how voluable, be permitted to disturb the august serenity and Olympian dignity of the Government, by absurd and untimely protests against such a title matter as starvation? Instead of breaking the peace bo a vulgar riot, instead of vending their spleen upon bakers, why do they not show themselves to be Roman Matrons and Maida of Saragossa? Instead of discouraging the sterner sex, which is compelled to fight without fodder—the most hopeless task which can be imposed upon mortal—why do they not serve the jaded spirits of their chivalrous defenders by serving up old shoes in toothsome fricasees, or surprise the weary warrior upon his return by setting before him an exhilarating ragout of horse-meat? Would not this be far nobler than rifling the shops of the poor bakers? And at the same time, we must say, indeed, for the ladies, that there are very few laws left in Richmond to break. When the sages of the Republic set an example ef high treason why should not the petticoats have their petty treason also? Mr. Davis and his friends have raised a busy devil, whose activity may prove beyond control. But those who inaugurate anarchy will find despotism and terroism to be at last indespesible. These, have indeed always been the law of the plantation, and in most essential respects this plantation has given the law to politics and general society in the Southern States. But the rebellion has transformed into public affairs the selfishness, the recklessness, and the rainless passions of the Man-Owner; he carries to the work of legislation and government the same impatient hatred of restraint which has heretofore made him the dominant devil of a little hell; and these are alll intensified in woman by feminine vehemence. All history proves that with an aristocratic class of such a character, anything like political serenity is impossible; and no countries have been less fortunate than those which under republican forms have been left at the mercy of a violent and factious nobility. A people harrassed by an outworn feudalism, will naturally take refuge in an aristocracy. But we can assure the Richmond ladies, if they will but leave the bakerr for a while, and listen to us, that before the coronation of their Dictator, they will be compelled to suffer pangs far worse than those of hunger, to live long days and longer sleepless nights amid fearful alarms, to weep for the murder of their sons and dishonor of their daughters. The arrival of Gen. Hooker at Richmond should give them the lovliest satisfaction, for the reduction of that city may rescue them from immediate want and woe otherwise predestinate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Buckwheat and Turnips.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "One of my neighbors has just drawn my attention to an experiment he made the past season with buckwheat, and of which experiment I communicate the result, as given in his own words. On a piece of soil sowed in rutabagas, the drills being twenty-four inches apart, he sowed, after weeding and transplanting, in intermediate lines of buckwheat, and covered them by hand and with a common hoe. He bestowed no after cultivation, and gathered at harvest, at the rate of forty bushels to the acre of as fine and persectly developed grain as I have ever seen and without any apparent injury to the turnip crop, which was equally luxuriant and productive as that grown by itself on an adjoining half acre of similar soil." Such experiments are valuable, as tending to develop the actual capacities of the soil when subjected to new demands under new systems of culture."

The best Farm Team.

Considerable discussion has been had in regard to the comparative merits of horses and oxen for farm work. Such discussions have resulted in establishing a few maxims, which may be safely relied upon as a guide to those who are interested. They are these:

Oxen are good and so are horses; but much depends upon circumstances as to their profitable use. In certain cases, each is best.

It is unprofitable to keep horses simply for riding, when they are obliged to remain idle much of the time; and keep oxen for doing the work of the farm.

On a new or rough farm, oxen are the best team: on a small and easily worked farm, horses are the best.

If a farm is situated that much of the hauling is done at long distances, such as carting hay, dressing or wood, horses can be used with more profit than oxen.

If the size of the farm renders it expedient for the farmer to keep two teams, one horse team and an ox team is better than two of either horses or oxen.

It pays well to feed and take good care of a team, be it of horses or of oxen.

A team kept in good condition will eat less than one kept poor, at the same time performing more work and being better in every respect.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Seven Cities of Asia.

The following is an account of the present condition of the Seven Cities, showing how accurately the threatenings in Revelation have been accomplished:

Ayasalook, the modern village that stands on the site of ancient Ephesus, is a miserable collection of hovels, having neither place nor name among the important towns of Asia Minor. The fate of the cities of the seven churches have been peculiarly melancholy. Smyrna has risen in modern times to be an important seaport town, and has, indeed, throughout the last eighteen centuries, and perhaps it might be said for twenty five hundred years preserved a certain importance in the Eastern world. Pergamos and Thyatira are small inland cities of no importance in the world; and although inhabited by people who go to make up the number of the Sultan's subject and pay his taxes, are never heard of in modern history, scarcely indeed in modern travel. Laodicea is a wild waste of ruin, inhabited only by the wolf, the stork, and the vulture. Philadelphia, like Pergamos, is a filthy Turkish town, noted in modern times and its immediate neighborhood for the total absence of brotherly love, and the frequent occurrence of brawls and bloodshed. Sardis lies buried on the banks of the golden Pactnlus. In a moonlight night the two lonesome columns of the temple of Cybele stand ghostly on the plain, sole relics of the ancient idolatry; but of the few that remained faithful, with unstained garments, in Sardis, there remains no memorial on earth, save only that ever-present promise, by virtue of which they shall walk in white robes:

Incidents of the late Battles.

After the disgraceful flight of the Eleventh Army Corps in the battle of Saturday last, Gen Hooker, it is known, sent orders to General Berry's division directing them to check the advance of the rebels in that direction. How gallantly this was done has been already recorded in our columns. Among the brigades comprising this division, the Third, consisting of troops from New Jersey and commanded by the gallant Gen. Mott, particularly distingushed itself.—Entering the battle with less than 1.500 men, Gen. Mott (who was himself severely wounded almost immediately aftrr the fall of Gen. Berry had devolved on eim the command of the division) lost from his single brigade six officers killed and forty wounded, while of his men 427 are know to have been killed or wounded. The brigade took seven stands of colors from the enemy and captured as many prisoners as its own number. It also brought off a section of artillery which had been abandoned because the horses were all killed, together with most of the cannoneers by whom it had been served in the action. This record speaks for itself. Gen. Hooker, it is said, awards to Gen. Berry's division (which had formerly been his own) the honor of saving the Army of the Potomac, whose safety had been endangered by the craven conduct of the German troops.

OFFICIAL.

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

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CCI.—An Act to amend the act calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand as infantry for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged.—And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first months pay and also twenty five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are, extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace, the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a judge advocate general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all courts-martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceeding had thereupon. And no sentence of death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in which they respectively belong, under the direction of the judge advocate general.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all offenders in the army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial, shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offence, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: Provided, That the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial: And provided, further, That, in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service, of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That each army corps shall have the following officers and no more attached thereto who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: one assistant inspector general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President. Also three aides-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, The cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors; one surgeon, one assistant surgeon one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hostewards, one saddler sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant one quartermasters, sergeant one commissary sergeant five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental commisaries to be taken from their respective regiments: Provided, That vacancies caured by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shallbe filled by rugular promotion.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That when any many man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United, States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act except where such mother, wife or children owe serviceor labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all person who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: Provided, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require with security to be approved by him;

APPROVED, July 17, 1862.

CHAP. CCII.—An Act to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the Amount of Money expended by said State in the Arming and Paying of Troops Employed in the Suppression of Insurrection against the Laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That State of Missouri shall be entitled to a credit against the direct tax apportioned to said State by the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for all sums of money expended by said State in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordnances of the convention of said State, passed during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and employed in concert with the federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States, and enforcing the laws thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to said State for moneys so expended, the Secretary of War shall, immediately after the passage of this act, by commission or otherwise, cause the accounts to be examined, and a report made to him of the amount due, which being approved by the Secretary of War, and by him certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be allowed to said State, and deducted from the amount thereof shall be allowed than was provided for by the laws of the United States applicable to the arming equiping, subsisting, and payment of volunteers, in force at the time of the enrolment of such troops of Missouri.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if said direct tax, if any, at such tuch time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or should said expenditures be found to be equal to the tax, the deduction or discount of fifteen per centum, as prescribed in the fifty-third section of the said recited act, shall be allowed on the whole amount thus apportioned.

APPROVED, July 17, 1862.

CHAP. CCIII.—An Act to suspend temporarily the Operation of an Act entitled "An Act to prevent and punish Fraud on the part of Officers intrusted with making of Contracts for the Government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the operation of the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers intrusted with making of contracts for the government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby, suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

CHAP. CDIX.—An Act for the better Government of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September next, the following articles be adopted and put in force for the government of the navy of the United States:

Art. 1. The commanders of all fleets, squadrons naval stations, and vessels belonging to the navy, are strictly enjoined and required to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination; to be vigilent in inspecting the conduct of all who may be placed under their command; to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices; and to correct all who may be guilty of them according to the laws and regulations of the navy, upon pain of such punishment as a court-martial may think proper to inflict.

Art. 2. The commanders of vessels and naval stations, to which chaplains are attached, shall cause divine service to be performed on Sunday, whenever the weather and other circumstances will allow it to be done; and it is earnestly recommended to all officers, seamen, and others in the naval service, diligently to attend at every performance of the worship of Almighty God. Any irreverent or unbecoming behavior during divine service shall be be punished as a general or summary court-martial shall direct.

Art. 3. The punishment of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge, may be inflicted on any person in the naval service—

First. Who shall make, or attempt to make, or unite with any mutinous assembly, or knowing of the same, or of any intended mutiny, shall not forthwith communicate it to his superior or commanding officer, or being witness to, or present at, any mutiny, shall not do his utmost to suppress it;

Second. Or shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike or assault, or attempt or threaten to strike or assault him, while in the execution of the duties of the office;

Third. Or shall give, hold, or entertain any intercourse or intelligence to or with any enemy or rebel without leave from the President of the United States, the Secretary of the navy, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of a squadron; or, in case of a vessel acting singly, from his commanding officer;

Fourth. Or shall desert or entice others to desert to an enemy or rebel;

Fifth. Or shall receive any message or letter from an enemy or rebel, or be aware of the unlawful reception of such letter or message, and fail to take the earliest opportunity to inform his superior or commanding officer thereof;

Sixth. Or shall, in time of war, desert or betray his trust, or entire or aid others to desert or betray their trust, or shall sleep upon his watch, or leave his station before regularly relieved;

Seventh. Or shall intentionally or wilfully suffer any vessel of the navy to be strayed or run upon rocks or shoals, or improperly hazarded, or shall wilfully or maliciously injure any vessel of the navy or any part of her tackle, armament or equipment, whereby the safety of the vessel shall be hazarded, or the lives of the crew exposed to danger, or shall set on fire or otherwise unlawfully destroy any public property not then in the possession of an enemy, pirate, or rebel;

Eight. Or shall strike, or attempt to strike, the flag to an enemy or rebel without proper authority, or when engaged in battle shall treacherously yield or pusillanimously cry for quarters;

Ninth. Or shall in time of battle display cowardise, negligence, or disaffection, or withdraw from or keep out of danger to which he should expose himself; or shall desert his duty or station, or entice others to do so; or shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer and use his utmost exertion to carry them into execution, when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or while in sight of an enemy;

Tenth. Or when commanding a fleet, squadron, or vessel acting singly, shall, upon the probability of an engagement, or on sight of any armed vessel of any enemy or rebel, neglect to prepare and clear his ship for action; or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously; or shall not do his utmost to overtook and capture or destroy any vessel which is is his duty to enlounter; or shall not afford all practicable relief and assistance to vessels belonging to the United Ltates or their allies when engaged in battle.

Art. 4. Spies, and all persons who shall come or be found in the capacity of spies, or who shall bring or deliver any seducing letter or message from an enemy or rebel, or endeavor to corrupt any person in the navy to betray his trust shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

Art. 5. The crime or murder, when committed by an officer, seaman, marine, or other person belonging to any public ship or vessel of the United States without the territorial jurisdiction of the same, may be punished with death by the sentence of a court-martial.

Art. In any case where a naval court-mastial is authorized to adjudge the punishment of death it may sentence the person convicted to imprisonment for life, or for a stated term, at hard labor, and such sentences of imprisonment and hard labor may be carried into execution in any prison or penitiary under the control of the United States, or the use of which shall be allowed by the legislature of a State; and persons convicted by a court martial and imprised in the prison or penitiary of any State or Territory shall in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment and under the same control as convicts sentenced by the courts of the State or Territory in which such prison or penitentiary is situated.

Art. 7. Such punishment as a court-martial shal adjudge may be affected on any person in the navy

First. Who shall be guilty of cruelty, oppression or maltreatment of those subjected to his orders;

Second. Or shall be guilty of profane swearing, falsehood, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft, or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Third. Or shall quarrel with, strike, or assault any other person in the navy, or use provoking or reproachful words, gestures, or menaces, or endeavor to foment quarrels between other persons in the navy, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or act as second in a duel;

Fourth. Or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or be disrespectful to him in language or deportment whilst in the execution of his office; or shall join in or abet any combination to weaken the lawful authority of, or lessen the respect due to his commanding officer;

Fifth. Or shall be negligent or careless in obeying orders, or culpably inefficient in the performance of duty;

Sixth. Or shall knowingly make or sign, or shall aid, abet, direct, or procure the making or signing of any false muster, or shall execute or attempt or countenance any fraud against the United States or shall waste, embezzle, or fraudulently buy sell or receive any ammunition, provisions, or other public stores, or having the power to prevent it shall knowingly permit such waste, embezzlement, sale or receipt;

Seventh. Or shall, through institution or negligence, suffer any vessel of the navy to be strayed or run upon a rock or shoal or hazarded.

Eight. Or shall, when on shore, plunder abuse or maltreat any inhabitant or injure his property in any way.

Ninth. Or shall refuse or fail to use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend and bring to punishment all offenders, and aid and assist all persons appointed for the purpose;

Tenth. Or shall, in time of peace, desert or attempt to desert, or aid or entice others to desert; or shall be absent from his station or duty without leave, or after his leave shall have expired;

Eleventh. Or shall, when rated or acting as master-at-arms, refuse to receive such prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received them shall suffer them to escape, or dismiss them without orders from the proper authority;

Twelfth. Or shall, when attached to any ship or vessel appointed as convoy to merchant or other vessels fail diligently to perform his duty or shall demand or exact any compensation for his services, or shall maltreat the officers or crews of such merchant or other vessels;

Thirteenth. Or shall take, receive or permit to be received on board the vessel to which he is attached any goods or merchandise for freight sale, or traffic, except gold, silver or jewels, for freight or safe-keeping, or shall demand or receive any compensation for the receipt of, transportation of any other article than gold, silver or jewels, without authority from the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Navy.

Fourteenth. Or shall violate or refuse obedience to any lawful general order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Art. 8. All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles shall be punished as a court-martial shall direct; but in no case shall punishment by flogging be inflicted nor shall any court-martial adjudge the punishment by flogging.

Art. 6. All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy, while on shore, shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been committed at sea.

Art. 10 No commander of a vessel of the navy shall inflict any other punishment upon a commissioned or warrant officer than private reprimand, suspension from duty, arrest or confinement, neither of which shall continue longer than ten days, except a further period be necessary to bring the offender to a court-martial; nor shall he inflict, or cause or permit to be inflicted upon any petty officer or person of inferior rating, or marine, any punishment for a single offence or at any one time other than one of the following punishments viz:

First. Reduction of any rating established by himself.

Second. Confinement with or without irons, single or double, such confinement not to exceed ten days, unless necessary in the case of a prisoner to be tried by court-martial.

Shird. Solitary confinement on bread and water not exceeding five days.

Fourth. Solitary confinement not exceeding seven days.

Fifth. Deprivation of liberty on shore.

Sixth. Extra duties.

Nor other punishment shall be pomitted on board of vessels belonging to the navy, except by sentence of a general or summary court-martial.—Summary court martial may disrate any rated person for incompetency. All punishments inflicted by the commander, or by his order, except reprimands, shall be fully entered upon the ship's log.

Art. 11. General courts-martial may be convened as often as the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, or commander-in-ch