Nebraska Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY 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, JULY 9, 1863. NO. 52.

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	60 00
One half column one year	40 00
One fourth column one year	25 00
One eighth column one year	15 00
One column six months	40 00
One half column six months	25 00
One fourth column six months	15 00
One eighth of a column six months	10 00
One column three months	25 00
One half column three months	15 00
One fourth column three months	10 00
One eighth column three months	6 00
Announcing Candidates for Office,	5 00

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.
In Transient Advertisements, fractions over one square will be charged for by the line, at the rate of ten cents the first week, and 5 cents each subsequent week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. A. GODFREY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN,

Educated in France, having twenty-five years' experience in the Medical science, and one of the correspondents of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," has located permanently in Brownville, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

He will not confine his services to common practice, but extend them to chronic diseases—diseases of long standing—Malignant Tumors and Sores, Abscesses and Ulcers, Cancers and Sore Eyes, even partial Blindness, Epilepsy, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsy, Consumption in the first and second stage, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of every kind. Particular attention paid to Ague.

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

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

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

Having recently purchased the Shoe Shop formerly owned by Wm. T. 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. n41-1y

C. F. STEWART,
ECLICTIC PHYSICAIN
AND
SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office over H. C. Lett's Drug Store, Holladay's Block, Main street. v6-n53-1y

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

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, 1862. n43-3m

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, serviceable and fashionable
WEARING APPAREL,
TO HIS
New Stock of Goods
JUST RECEIVED,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
To those wishing any thing in his line will do well to call and examine his stock before investing, as he pledges himself to hold out peculiarly favorable inducements.
February 12th, 1862.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 11, '61. n46-1y

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 Bond Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.☜
September 25, '61. n12-1ly

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, Molasses, Pork and Brandy Barrels. Will also mend Buckets, Tubs, Churns, &c.
n37-2m-y1 L. D. ROBINSON.

Terrific Balloon Adventure.

"You are about to witness Monsieur G's ascension," said a gentleman to me as I entered the enclosure devoted to the æronatic display. He was an entire stranger to me; but not being superstitious in matters of etiquette, as we might suppose a "gentleman of distinction" to be, I did not object to this brusque mode of introduction, and so civily answered "yes."

"But I shall go farther to see it than you will," continued the gentleman; "I intend to go with Monsieur G."

"You may go faster and fare worse," said I.

"You are pleased to be witty," said he; "but I intend to make some examination of those upper regions for myself—to ascertain whether the stars celestial are on duty during the day, or whether theirs is as much sinecure as the officers of our 'stars' terrestrial.—Would you like to ascend with us?

"No, thank you kindly," said I; in getting into the clouds one might loose oneself—the way is likely to be MIST! Every one to his taste; the earth has charms for me that I would not change a spadeful of it for cubic miles of the empyrean. I am no poet."

Vain declaration! How little did I imagine the horrors which awaited me! How little did I foresee my dreadful fate in hanging between the heavens and the earth, a spectacle to laughing men, giggling women, and insensate hooting boys!

We entered the enclosure. There was the vast silken bubble, puffing out its hollow cheeks like the face of a fat clown when laughing, and tugging away at the rope, as if impatient to leave our society.

"You will not accompany me?" said my friend; to which I replied in the negative.

"Perhaps the gentleman would assist in cutting the rope," said the æronnaut in French, which, singularly enough, I understood at that moment, though I never before or since ventured to exhibit my knowledge.

"Certainly," said I "with pleasure."

"Thank you" said the æronaut; "please take your station."

He and my friend entered the car. I grasped the rope and awaited the order. In a moment more it came.

"Cut!" said one voice. "No hold on" said another.

I was bewildered and done both.—When the others cut I did the same, and with the direction to hold on, I grasped the end of the rope still near me, and "held on." In a moment more I was fifty feet from the ground.

Imagine my suspence! There was I like a fleshy caught fish, dangling at the end of the line, with the balloon representing the float. I cried out to my friend and the æronaut but in vain.—The spectators below, thinking I was some ærial acrobat who was about to turn fifty doubble summersets and then light upon his feet before them, cheered sufficiently to drown my voice. The parties in the car could not see me.—But by the hat, swung occasionally over the side, I knew they were bowing to the crowd below. Meanwhile I was swining below them, with only ten fingers to sustain the weight of one hundred and eighty pounds (I am rather stout) and to preserve me from being thinly spread over the ground beneath from "larding earth" with my human form divine.—What an age of terror. The dome of St Paul became a parasol; men became nine pins; and fine gothic churches began to look like so many chicken coops.

In the meantime my fingers stiffened but I clutched the rope with the energy of dispair. I had long ceased calling. I had exhausted myself. Suddenly a cold presperation broke out upon me; I knew my hour had come. My fingers were slowly slipping down the rope.—Oh! those agonizing moments! Inch by inch I approached my doom. First the left hand lost its hold; and then as I felt the end slipping by the little finger of the right, I gave one brief prayer and fell—OUT OF MEN

Being, as I before observed, a corpulent man, my fall had shaken the whole house, and the alarmed inmates, aroused from "sweet slumbers," were knocking violently at the door, which had the effect of restoring me to consciousness, when I discovered that my "terrific balloon ascent" was nothing more than a nightmare, superinduced, I am led to believe by the festivities usual on——day, in which I may say I indulged somewhat on Monday last, in——No, I will not betray my friends; but allow to tell you, dear reader, that such a Shanghai dinner as they gave is not to be sneezed at.

It is a beautiful saying of somebody that "gratitude is the music of the heart when its chords are swept by the gentle breeze of kindness." Many hearts, however, might as well be strung with bed cord for any music of gratitude that ever comes from them.

A few days since a town crier took in charge a lost child, and proceeded to hunt up his parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was, he replied "Here's an orphan child ma'am, and I'm trying to find its parents

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Never did an Irishman utter a better bull than did an honest John, who being asked by a friend; "Has your sister a son or a daughter?" answered: "Upon my life, I do not yet know whether I am uncle or aunt.

Charles Lamb, playing at whist with Hazlitt, when the latter's hands were rather dirty, said to him: "Hazlitt, if dirt were trumps, what a fine hand you would have.

Gen. Craig on Emancipation.

The following report of the remarks of Gen. James Craig of this city, at the Brookfield Union meeting, we find in the Chilicothe Constitution of the 13th inst.

"VOTERS OF LINN COUNTY: I have listened with a great deal of attention to the instructions you have this day given your Delegate to the State Convention. He asked you to put off the emancipation of slavery for twelve years. You voted, no. You have punched him with a sharp stick. You told him, Go and vote for Immediate Emancipation. He told you that he was elected by you; that he came here to consult your wishes, and that he would go to Jefferson City and vote as you told him. I bet he will do it. And if he don't, I tell you he will have the nightmare. I am a slave holder myself, but I shall not prefer my own to my country's good. The niggers I own I will offer up on the altar of my country as cheerfully as I sit down to eat my dinner. Slavery is doomed.—The fiat has gone forth. You cannot save it. Salt would not save it. Make then a virtue of necessity, and says, 'Let it slide!' You have heard a great deal said about Southern bravery in this war. It is true, the Southern men fight bravely, and he would deny it must shut his eyes to facts of history. But I tell you that seven millions of Southern men can not conquor eighteen millions of men from the Western, Middle and Eastern States. The war would have an end, and that very soon, if the people were only waked up to the magnitude of the undertaking. Make the issue fairly to the American people. Put the flag-staff in the hands (I will say) of the weakest girl in this crowd, and I tell you that millions of American people will rise up for the honor and vindication of that flag, more numerous than the myriads who followed Peter the Hermit to the rescue of the Sepulchre of our holy Redeemer. The rebellion will be put down, and the glory of the country will return. I have been to the great Canal Convention in Chicago, from which I am now returning, and I venture to say, that five years from to-day, ships laden at St. Louis, Hannibal and Quincy, will pass through these widened canals to the ocean. Let us not then despair of our country. Our prospects are bright and encouraging. Let us put down this rebellion, not exactly to free the negro, but to have a free country for your sons and mine—to give them a chance to become the Douglasses and other such men who by the help of free institutions, have risen to greatness. And whatever comes in the way of this train of cars, I say, let it be run over."—*St. Joseph Herald.*

The Fifth Cavalry in St. Joseph.

Probably St. Joseph has never seen a more stormy day than yesterday since Boyd and Cundiff were here pludering Union men. The streets were filled with the boys of the 5th cavalry, and such a general rowing from one end of town to the other was never heard of before.

First, a Kansas refugee named Gersham Gilham, was met by one party of his loyal Kansas neighbors. The lie passed between them, when the rebel struck Kansian, and the ball opened. The crowd chased Gilham to his house, which he entered in hot haste, and crawling into a bed beside his sick wife, fondly expected immunity at their hands. But he misjudged their temper. They rushed in at the doors, piled in at the windows, hauled out their trophy, marched him into town and beat him severely. The guard interfered and took the rebel to the guard house. In the chase we are informed that the crowd rushed into Mr. Smith's stable, and that he undertook to prevent violence. After drubing Gilham they set upon Mr. Smith and beat him unmercifully.

Soon after, a little son of Capt. Dolman was accosted by a citizen in the vicinity of Frederick Avenue, and asked if he was with the crowd of soldiers that beat Gilham. He replied affirmatively for he like every other boy in town, innocently ran into the crowd to see what was up. The citiben drew his revolver, and swearing that he would have revenge fired six shots at the boy, one ball entering his arm. That man had better keep out of the way of Penick's men.

They then went up to E. Burns' Livery Stable, and beat him terribly. Next they got after a fellow named Rogers, on 4th street, fired several shots at him, and chased him into the Provost Marshal's office. They then took after Crane a Kansian, but the Doctor is a trifle the longest geared institution in this country, and he outran the boys of this conservative reniment. We understand that they are on the lookout for a late member of the State Convention, who will probably keep at a respectful distance. We have not space to recount all the rows of yesterday.

One thing is evident, Rebels are not to live here in peace with the boys of the 5th Cavalry. They know what they are regarded by the rebels as outlaws. Whenever one of them is captured by guerrillas death is his certain portion. They have seen their comrads brought into camp with their ears and noses cut off, their heads blown to atoms by the ignition of powder poured in their ears, and their bodies pierced with fifty bullets and a hundred sabre cuts, all inflicted by guerrillas. The 5th Cavalry are somewhat radical.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

Said a woman to an old maid, "My husband is not so good a husband as he should be, but he is a powerful sight better than none.

A young lady being asked by a boring politician which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

How the Negroes Fight.

The New York *Herald*, that has all along doubted the efficiency of the negro regiments in battle, gives place to a long and interesting letter from its correspondent with Bank's army, at the seige of Port Hudson, which speaks of the conduct of the Second Louisiana (colored) regiment rather enthusiastically. According to this correspondent no more desperate fighting ever took place anywhere—and there were incidents—he says: "conected with this colored regiment which have raised them very much in my estimation as soldiers; after firing one volley they did not deign to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance it was all up with the rebels; they went in on the advance, and when they came out, six out of nine hundred men could not be acounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a Rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him."

We have before us a letter written by an eye-witness of the same conflict, which has the following paragraph in relation to the colored regiment.

"I assure you, I was utterly astounded at what then took place. These negroes seemed suddenly actuated with the fury and strength of demons; they clubbed their muskets and swung them around their heads, literally knocking out the brains of their opponents, and not a shout not a cry escaped them. It was positively the most intense picture of human ferocity that I had ever seen, and when I turned my head, I found that several of our officers and men were standing with their guns and swords half raised, intensly absorbed in the novelty of this new method of Rebel annihilation.

Brutality of Hindman.

The intense and refined fiendishness of the treatment that Union men at the South receive from their rebel enemies, is unsurpassed in any story of barbarous ages. At Little Rock, Arkansas, lived a numerous body of Union men, praying for a sight of the old flag and a day of deliverence, as none ever prayed save the men of Leyden. They met nightly in cellars—had their secret grips and pass-worns—and with all the heroism of martyrs, bore suspicion, taunts, threats, and violence, unflinching in their resolution never to enter the rebel ranks alive. When Hindman occupied Little Rock in force, twenty seven of the men were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion—their worst enemy accusing them of an over act against the rebel government.

One day their wives, children, parents, brothers and sisters, were invited by Hindman's order to come and visit them.—Their dungeon doors were opened, and arm in arm with their rejoicing families they were suffered to wander under guard about the town and in the fields. The bright sunlight and sweet air of this unwonted freedom intoxicated them into credulity. They and the dear ones from whom they had been so long sundered, were felicitating themselves with the hope of permanent liberty, and fancied that the tiger Hindman had forgotton his taste for blood. Just at the limits of the town the officer in command bade the families of the suspected hault—and marching those twenty-seven brave men out of the very arms of love, ranged them into an open lot before a file of riflemen, and there shot all of them to death in plain sight of their shrieking households.

GEN. MEAGHER'S TESTIMONY.—Gen. Meagher was tender the hospitalities of the city of New York the other day, and presented with the Kearny cross. In the course of his remarks, responding to the Mayor, General Meagher said:

Some serious pledges, however, are at this moment expected here, and in reference to the hope which fell from you, Mr. Mayor, speaking in the name of the Common Council of New York, I can assure you, with that loyalty not in the least abated by my temporary separation from what was once the Irish brigade, I shall throw myself into this conflict that has been brought near to our very doors. [Applause.] I shall do so in any capacity in which I may be useful, either to the authorities of this city, or to the nation and in which I can prove most available. [Applause.] Here let me say that I trust that from this hour, at all events, there shall be no supplications for peace, since these supplications have flung open the gates, and invited the enemy to cross the Potomac.—[Applause.] This is not a moment to mince words, certainly not for the one who has been accustomed to utter but words of command, and to see those words promptly and punctually, and literally obeyed. I for one con not but regard any one who utters "peace" from this moment on, as a confirmed and branded traitor. [Applause.]

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 21st contains the following: "Dispatch received yesterday from Savannah announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta, formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Captain Webb. The Atlanta steamed out of the harbor and was attacked and captured after an action of thirty minutes by two Federal iron-clads.

When Rabelais was on his death-bed a consultation of physicians was called "Dear gentlemen," said the wit to the doctors, raising his languid head, "let me die a natural death.

A Boston man has invented a new pocket that he calls "thief-proof." Our people need some change in their pockets.

Invisible substances.

If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid, a clear and colorless liquid, it is rapidly dissolved, and vanishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water, and to appearance no effect whatever is produced; thus, in a pail of water, we dissolve and render invisible more than ten pounds worth of silver, not a particle of which can be seen. Not only silver, lead and iron, but every other metal can be treated in the same way with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles are burned, when paper is burned, these substances disappear and become invisible. In fact every material which is visible, can, by certain treatment, be rendered invisible. Matter which in one condition is perfectly opaque, and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will in another form become quite transparent. The cause of this wonderful effect of the condition of matter is utterly inexplicable. Philosophers do not even broach theories upon the subject, much less do they endeavor to explain it. The substances dissolved in water or burned in the air are not, however, destroyed or lost: by certain well-known means, they can be recovered, and again be rendered visible; some in exactly the same state can be shown in their elementary condition, and thus it can be proved, that matter having once existed never ceases to exist, although it can change itst condition like the caterpillar, which becomes a chrysalis and then a gorgoeus butterfly. If a pailful of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispersion into the water; but it nevertheless continues to exist. So when a bushel of charcoal is burned in a stove, it disappears in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; but yet the charcoal is still in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every object can be distinctly seen above the horizon, hundreds of tons of charcoal in an invisible condition pervade the air. Glass is a beautiful illustration of the transparency of a compound, which in truth is nothing but a mixture of the rust of three metals.—This power of matter to change its conditions from solid opacity to limpid transparency, causes some rather puzzling phenomena. Substances increase in weight without any apparent cause; for instance, a plant goes on increasing in weight a hundrod fold for every atom that is missing from the earth in which it is growing. Now the simple explanation of this is, that the leaves of plants have the power of withdrawing the invisible charcoal from the atmosphere, and restoring it to its visible state in some shape or other. The lungs of animals and a smokeless furnace change matter from its visible to its invisible state. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants reverse this operation, rendering invisible or gaseous matters visible. Thus the balance in nature is maintained, although the continual change has been going on long prior to the creation of the "extinc animals."—*Wool Grower.*

The Charleston Blockade Effective.

The Boston Journal publishes an extract of a letter from the squadron off Charleston, which shows that our sailors are thoroughly awake to their duty, and are making blockade running a hazardous business:

"Perhaps it may be gratifying to know what the squadron off Charleston have done in the past month, and it may serve to convince many who doubt the efficiency of the blockade, that it has done a good work. During the month four vessels attemping to run out have been captured, three steamers sunk, and two turned back. One of the prizes was taken by the Powhatan, one by the Flag, and two by the Canandigua. One steamer was sunk by the Housatonic, one by the Wissahickon, and one by the Stettin, which also turned back two that had already crossed the bar, and as the Gen. Havelock, one dark night ran past her, shot away her smoke stack, killing three men and wounding two more, and, as the Southern papers say, materially injuring her."

Chances for a Laugh.

Even Brigam Young's wives are affected with the military spirit; they call their husband Briggy-dear.

Why are the Mary's the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be Molly-fied.

Of all the Percy family, the noblest is Percy Vere, (persevere;) and the most cruel, Percy Cute (persecute.)

On hearing a clergyman remark, "The world is full of change," Mrs. Partington said she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

A physician, once in company with others of the cloth, thus boasted: "I was the first to discover the Asiatic cholera, and communicate it to the public.

Mrs. Partington desires to know why the captain of a vessel can't keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it everytime he leaves port.

A London Coroner's jury recently rendered a verdict in the following words: "Death from chloroform properly administered."

An English writer says of the militia of London, that the captain of one of the corps averred it was dangerous to make the rear rank take close order, for fear it would pick the pockets of the front rank.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

CHAP. I.—An Act authorizing the Holding of a special Session of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana.

Be ibenacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That a special session of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana shall be holden, at the usual place of holding said court, on the first Monday in February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to continue in session so long as the business may require.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits and proceedings of a civil or criminal nature now pending in or returnable to said court shall be proceeded in board tried and determined by said court at said special session in the same manner as at a regular term of said court.

APPROVED, December 15, 1862.

CHAP. III.—An Act to adjust Appropriations heretofore made for the Civil Service of the Navy Department to the present Organization of that Department.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the amounts heretofore appropriated for the pay of chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, and labors connected with the Navy Depatment, so that they will correspond with the present organization and pay as authrized by the act of Congress of July fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Yards and Docks, ten thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars.

For the Bureau of Navigation, three thousand and fifty-seven dollars

For the Bureau of Ordnance, six thousand nine hundred and fifty four dollars.

For the Bureau or Construction and Repairs, nine thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Steam Engineering, four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars,

For the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, five thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all remaining balances shall attach to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be expended by him for such clerical services as he shall judge the interests of the department require.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Construction Equipment and Repair, be transferred to the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the sum of one thousand dollars to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. And also that the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance be transferred to the Bureau of Navigation.

APPROVED, December 19, 1862.

CHAP. IV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest upon the Public Debt," approved July first, 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 assessors, assistant assessors, collectors, and deputy collectors appointed or who may be appointed, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first eighteen hundred and sixty two, and all subsequent acts in relation thereto which have been or may be enacted, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths or affirmations in all cases where the same are or may be required by the acts aforesaid: Provided, That no fees shall be charged or allowed therefor.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be authorized and empowered and hereby is authorized and empowered, to furnish and supply the assistant treasurers or collectors of the United States at San Francisco, State of California, and Portland, State of Oregon, with adhesive stamps, or stamped paper vellum, or parchment, according to the provisions of the internal revenue laws referred to in the preceding section, under such regulations and conditions as he may from time to time prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That no greater commission shall be allowed than is now provided for by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description and stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged or any such instrument, document, writing or paper, provided a legal stamp or stamps denoting a duty of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all official instruments, documents, and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States Government shall be, and hereby are exempt from duty.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the ninety fifth section of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper made, signed or issued prior to the first day of March Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect; Provided that, That no instrument, document, writing or paper required by law to be stamped, signed or issued without being duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or any copy thereof shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of duty charged theron, shall have been affixed thereto or used thereon and the initials of the person or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed shall have been placed thereon by such person. And the person desiring to use any such instrument document, writing, or paper as evidence or his agent or attorney, is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same as herinbefore provided. And section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July fourteen Anno Domini eighteen hundred hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed. APPROVED, Dec 25, 1862.

CHAP. V.—An Act to facilitate the Discharge of Disabled Soldiers from the army and the Inspection of Convalescent Camps and Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army eight medical inspectors, who shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications, and who shall have the rank pay and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of that grade.

SEC. 2. And be it futher enacted, That the officers of the medical inspectors department shall be charged in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of military general hospitals and convalescent camps and shall upon each such inspection designate to the surgeon in charge of such hospitals or camps, all soldiers, who may be, in their opinion fit subjects for discharge from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability or sufficiently recovered to be returned to their regiments for duty and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so returned to their regiments for duty and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so returned. And the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered under such regulations as may be hereafter established to direct the return to duty, or the discharge from service as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them.

APPROVED, December 27, 1862.

CHAP. VI.—An Act for the admission of the State of "West Virginia" into the Union, and for other Purposes.

Whereas the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia did, by a Convention assembled in the city of Wheeling on the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty one frame for themselves a Constitution with a view of becoming a separate and independent State; and whereas at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid on the third day of May last the said Constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia by an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor Tyler, pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putman, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan; and whereas both the Government and the Legislature aforesaid have requested that the new State should be admitted into the Union and the Constitution aforesaid being republican in form, Congress doth hereby consent that the said forty eight counties may be formed into a separate and independent State. Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives of the United States. Provided, always, That this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for.

It being represented to Congress that since the Convention of the twenty-sixth of November eighteen hundred and sixty one that framed and proposed the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, viz: "The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty one years shall be free when they arrivest the age of twenty five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein" Therefore—

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted; That whenever the people of West Virginia shall through their call Convention and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State at such time as the Convention may provide, make, and ratify the change aforesaid and properly certify the same under the hand of the president of the Convention it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take affect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

APPROVED, December 31, 1863.

CHAP. VII.—An act to improve the Organization of the Cavalry forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter each regiment of cavalry organized in the United States service, may have two assistant surgeons, and each company or troops of cavalry shall have from sixty to seventy-eight privates.

APPROVED, January 6, 1862.

CHAP. IX.—An Act prescribing the Times and Places for holding Terms of the Circuit Court for the Districts of Iowa Minnesota and Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit court for the district of Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas shall be holden in each and every year at the following times and places, to wit: For the district of Iowa, at Des Moines, on the first Tuesday in May and November: for the district of Minnesota at St. Paul on the third Monday of June and October; and for the district of Kansas at the place prescribed by law for holding terms of the district court therein on the fourth Monday of May and November.

SEC. 2. And be it further enact, Test all writs, process and other proceedings of whatever kind relative to any cause civil or criminal, pending in or returnable to the Circuit Court for said districts of Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas at terms heretofore prescribed by law are hereby declared continued, transferred and returnable to the said Circuit Court for said districts, respectively at the terms first to be held under the provisions of this act. And no process issued proceeding pending bail bond or recognizance taken in or returnable to either of said circuit courts shall be avoided; invalidated or impaired by the change in the time or place of holding the terms of such court made by this act; and the entries of record may be made in conformity with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of "An act to amend the act of the third of March eighteen hundred and thirty-seven entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States," " approved July fifteen eighteen hundred and sixty-two as conflicts with this act be and is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, January 13, 1862.

CHAP. X.—An Act to provide for the imprisonment of Persons convicted of crime by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who shall hereafter be convicted by the criminal Court of the District of Columbia of any offence the punishment of which by law shall be confinement in the penitentiary, shall be confined during the term for which they shall be sentenced by said court in some suitable prison in a convenient State, where they can be employed at suitable labor to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers or superintendents of a suitable prison in some convenient State for the imprisonment and subsistence and proper employment of all prisoners who shall be convicted in said court of such offences on the best terms that he can; and he shall on or before the first day of each term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, inform said court in writing of the designation and location of the prison in which he shall have made provision for the confinement and support of prisoners; and said court shall sentence all persons who shall during said term be convicted of such offences, to confinement at hard labor in the prison so designated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make suitable provision for the provision for the safe transportation of all prisoners to the prison to which they shall be sentenced by the court and until they shall be sentenced by the court, and until they shall be so transported they shall be confined in the jail of Washington City.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the action of the Secretary of the Interior in transferring the prisoners confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia to the penitentiary in the city of Albany in the State of New York, in the month of September last by direction of the President, is hereby legalized and declared valid and the said prisoners shall continue in confinement in said prison until the expiration of their several terms of imprisonment or until they shall be legally discharged.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all appropriations heretofore made for the support of the prisoners in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia or for the payment of watchmen, laborers and officers connected with said penitentiary and all appropriations which shall hereafter be made for the expenses and support of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia shall be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to defray the expenses of transporting to and subsisting prisoners in any prison selected by him as before provided for their confinement. The Secretary of the Interior shall also cause to be paid from such appropriations the sum of ten dollars to each prisoner when he or she shall be legally discharged to enable such prisoner to reach the point he or she may wish to go to.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever a suitable penitentiary shall be erected in the District of Columbia and completed for the reception of prisoners it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be transferred to such penitentiary all persons who shall then be imprisoned outside of the District of Columbia, under sentence of