THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. No. 33.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OF THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The Soldier to his Mother.

BY THOMAS MACKELLER.

"Kiss my little brother and my sisters, and tell them I died for my country."

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me mother,
Till the breaking of the day.
I lay thinking of you mother,
And the loving ones at home,
Till to our dear cottage, mother,
Boy again I seem'd to come.

He to whom you taught me mother,
On my infant knee to pray,
Kept my heart from fainting, mother,
When the vision pass'd away.
In the gray of morning mother,
Comrades bore me to the town:
From my bosom tender fingers
Wash'd the blood that trickled down.

I must soon be going, mother,
Going to the home of rest:
Kiss me as of old, my mother,
Press me nearer to your breast.
Would I could repay you, mother,
For your faithful love and care:
God uphold and bless you mother,
In this bitter woe you bear.

Kiss for me my little brother,
Kiss my sisters loved so well,
When you sit together, mother,
Tell them how their brother fell.
Tell to them the story, mother,
When I sleep beneath the sod,
That I died to save my country
All from love to her and God.

Leaning on the merit, mother,
Of the ONE who died for all,
Peace is in my bosom, mother,—
Hark! I hear the angels call!
Don't you hear them singing mother?
Listen to the music's swell!
Now I leave you loving mother—
God be with you, fare you well.

The Song of the Printer.

Pick and click
Goes the type in the stick,
As the printer stands at the case;
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The type at a rapid pace;
And one by one as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow—
Steady and slow,
But still they grow,
And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Traverse the earth to its utmost bound;
Words that shall make
The tyrant quake,
And the fetters of the oppress'd shall break;
Words that can crumble an army's might,
Or treble its strength in a righteous fight.
Yet the type they look but leaden and dumb,
As he puts them in place with finger and thumb;
But the printer smiles,
And his work beguiles
By changing a song as the letters he piles,
With pick and click,
Like the world's chronometer, tick! tick! tick!

O, where is the man with such simple tools
Can govern the world like I?
With a printing press, an iron stick,
And a little leaden die,
With paper of White, and ink of black,
I support the Right, and the Wrong attack.

Say, where is he, or who may he be,
That can rival the printer's power?
To no monarchs that live the wall doth he give—
Their sway lasts only an hour;
While the printer still grows, and God only knows
When his might shall cease to tower!

Stirring Speech of Gov. Wright,

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE, JULY 16, 1862.

Whole-hearted Patriotism of the Indiana Senator—The Union Above Party—Admirable Rebuke to Factions—Democrats and Agitating Abolitionists.

On the bill amending the Militia laws, Mr. Wright said:—My first proposition on the subject of this bill is this: I have believed from the commencement of this war, and I am more confirmed in that belief every day as it progresses, that we have not relied enough upon the patriotism of this country. Had the drafting of this bill fallen upon me, I should have incorporated within it no such provision for bounty as I find is herein proposed to nine and twelve month's men. I would not encourage the States in offering the large liberal bounties they are now giving throughout New England and elsewhere to induce the enlistment of men.

I have desired to see a direct proposition from the General Government presented to the patriotic people of the various States of my country, at this perilous time to our hopes and institutions, that would go to and arouse the deep, earnest heart of every man within them. Patriotism and generosity are the proudest attributes of this great people. Call upon them earnestly, appeal to them for the exercise of these noble virtues, and we should behold company after company, regiment after regiment, aglow with kindlings of liberty and love of their blood-cemented country, with arms nerved to the fury of any conflict,

"Coming as the winds come when the forests are rended,
Coming as the waves come when the navies are stranded;"

marching to the field, clothed, furnished, yea, armed, if necessary, by their own means, to put down this unholy Rebellion. Sir, if there is not patriotism enough in this country to save it, I fear me it will perish; I dare not trust its salvation to these liberal bounties.

I wrote to the President in November last, and I only refer to it to show that I was of the same opinion then, that I hoped this Congress, before they were many days in session, would authorize the States in this Union to bring out half a million of men, and see what States would respond and furnish them with their own wagons, their guns and equipments complete. I desired to see how many men would volunteer to go into the struggle—not for money; for it is my solemn conviction to-day that there are mere hangers-on, who are dead weights to our cause. Sir, it is time for us to make an appeal to the patriotism of the country, uninfluenced by pecuniary considerations. While I am willing to pay the soldier, while I am willing to make a contribution to take care of his family, we ought to be careful not to make his enlistment a matter of money. We should be cautious about securing volunteers with a price, but rely alone and firmly on the pure and noble hearts of this country.

Sir, I must express fears that difficulty has grown out of error on this point. I fear there has not been a true appreciation of our condition among us, as the representatives of the people. There was a great deal of truth uttered by General Wallace, of my own State, the other night, in those magic words:—*We want to make war.*" Sir, we *have* to make *war*; we *want* to make *war*. There was much force also in the reply made the other day by an officer in Alexandria, when he was asked by the commissary department what we wanted: "*I want Ropes in Alexandria.*" It was a laconic reply, but it meant a great deal.—I purpose for a few moments to look at a few facts that stare us in the face. What has been the conduct of our army? When I was in Kentucky in the month of October last, spending a few weeks, there was a regiment located right in the Blue Grass region, where there are a great many Secessionists who have interests at the South. I was told when that regiment left there they had never touched or taken a thing from any man.

Gov. Wickliffe, of the other House, told me of a regiment from my own State that remained for some weeks in his region with perfect order, perfect discipline, and perfect system, and not one particle of property was taken or injured. When our army took Williamsburg the other day, they took possession of a lunatic asylum, and placed our own physicians in it, and furnished our own means for its own means for its support. What treatment have we received in return? What has been the policy pursued in return for all this lenity and kindness? Need I answer, when we have all seen these armed Rebels defy the laws of Jehovah himself, violate every law of man, and outrage every sentiment of humanity. I have honestly regarded as the only measure that will save this country the bill to confiscate the property of these Rebels; but it has been delayed here for weeks and months.

In my judgment, if there is anything for which we shall be held responsible in the future, it will be the delay upon that very measure. Will any Senator answer me this question—and I appeal to the Senator from Missouri—have you heard anything about bridges being burnt in Missouri since the execution of an order to hang seven men for that offence? In that case the punishment was promptly inflicted; but have you heard of any other violation of the law being punished? You have gone into the enemy's country to restore order, and while there they have violated every law on earth and defied us, and yet the mercy and leniency of the Government forbid still, in a manner, their punishment.

Sir, I might as well be plain about this matter, for I mean what I say. The fault has been in the Executive of your Government. There has been no policy. One course has been pursued in the South; another in the East; another in the West; another in the North; but there has been no uniform, firm and decided policy. It was your duty, when you met in July last, to sustain the arms of the President, and to give him a policy. This Congress ought not to have sat four weeks until the property of Lieutenant Maury, in this city, for the use of which the Government now pays its money, had been taken possession of. This Congress ought not to have sat four weeks until Magruder's property and the property of every disloyal man throughout the North had been taken possession of.

Can we expect peace in this country, can we expect order while we are tampering with these men, holding out inducements to them, offering to accommodate them, and trying to bring them back into their allegiance by the mild means, while they are breaking down the institutions of their fathers? Look at the state of things in Kentucky and Missouri to-day, all growing out of the fact that there has been no system, no firmness, no policy. And our troubles will not end here; we shall have more, much more, we shall never crush this Rebellion until we come out boldly and declare that this Government belong to the loyal men of it, North and South.—He who is not for the Government must bear the consequences. Not only what he has, but all he is in possession of, must be taken.

It was a very pretty thing to listen to the Senator from Pennsylvania talk about the spectacle of men going into Southern and Northern homes, and taking possession of the property of women and children; but sir, my mind reverted to a sadder spectacle in my own State, all over which may be found the widows of our slain, clad in the habiliments of mourning; bright hearth stones made silent and desolate forever, and beautiful daughters and dear boys turned upon the cold, cold charities of this unpitying world. I draw the curtain over the sad, dark scenes which crowd around the hearthstones and upon the stricken hearts the slain patriots of my country have left behind them.

Sir, the man who rebels against this Government ought to die. He has no right to protection of a particle of property for an hour. Why, sir, I have before me a letter from the Secretary of one of the finest railroads in Indiana, asking my opinion in a case of this sort. A man, by the name of Mitchell, owns a large quantity of stock in that railroad. He was raised and educated by the United States. I see by the list that he was twenty-five years in the Navy. When this Rebellion broke out, he went South. He commanded the *Louisiana*, a Rebel vessel, in the fight at New Orleans the other day, and when he found that he would be whipped, he blew her up. He was taken prisoner, and is now in Fort Warren; and yet he is receiving, every six months, his dividends on this railroad stock.

And this is but one of ten thousand such examples; and in the face of such facts shall we continue as we have done? shall we carry on the war in this beautiful way, passing over to Rebels in arms the profits of stocks and property in the North, or loyal States, to feed them and strengthen their bastard Government? The Marshal of my State owes an existing debt of twenty thousand dollars to a gentleman who is a commissary in the Rebel army, and every six months that man gets his interest. Can you tolerate these things? If these things are to go on, do you ever expect to restore order in this country?

Mr. President, for the last five or six weeks I have sat in my seat and heard gentlemen, hour after hour, and day after day, talk about what we could not do. It would have been gratifying to me if some gentleman had told us what we might do. It would have been far more gratifying to me to hear that. I know that there is Rebellion in the land; I know that there are traitors in the North as well as in the South; and I know they are living upon the fat of the land.—I know that in this city to-day, where you are taking the temples of God as hospitals, there is more property belonging to Rebels than would be necessary to furnish hospital accommodations for every sick man in our army. Sir, I would march with this Senate in a body to-night and say to the President, "before to-morrow's sun shall rise, take every bit of it." It is not the mere value of the property I look to, but to the example you would show to the country that you mean to sustain this Government; that you mean that he who rebels against it shall lose his property altogether; and you will never have peace until you do it.

Mr. President, as an humble Senator I have voted against every measure that I considered was in the way of an efficient prosecution of this war. I voted against the proposition of my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Willey) yesterday.—I voted against the Pacific railroad. I voted against the bill to dispose of the public lands.—Every measure that will weaken the Government, by weakening, as I believe, her credit, as these measures seemed to me to do, in this crisis, I am against; but I am for every measure that will give power and efficacy to the Government, and give strength and nerve to the soldier. If we could stop the discussion of this negro question, and not put it on every bill that comes up, and carry out, as we ought to carry out, the principles of the confiscation bill, we shall begin to see day-light. By that bill we can employ these blacks upon fortifications, and in all kinds of work; I am ready for that. I am ready to sacrifice everything to preserve this Union; but I do not like to see the Senate day after day discussing questions that will only tend to excite sectional controvesy, and can produce no good.

I desire to make a remark on another subject, and I hope the Senate will pardon me for alluding to it. I listened the other day with a great deal of interest to a speech of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury,) in which, I think, for about half an hour, he summed up what he believed to be the causes of this Rebellion. Of course, men will differ on that point, but I have made up my mind that this is not the time to find fault. I listened to the gentleman talking about a remark of President Lincoln's, that the Union could not stand with half the States free and half of them slave; but I can tell the gentleman that there is one sentence which I have in the book before me which has done far more injury to the Union.

When a certain President of the United States wrote these words:—"Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolinia;" and when that was followed up by a decesion of the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the land, that your fathers and mine made a Constitution that carried slavery where there was no law for it—I was not in the country at the time; but I think I understand the popular heart of this people—it struck the hearts of millions of freemen as a falsehood and a slander. The people were told that Kansas was as much a slave State as South Carolina, where they have been legislating on the subject for eighty years; and it was expected that the honest, loyal men of this country would swallow a doctrine so monstrous. I go for the doctrines of the lamented Douglas, the true expounder of the Constitution, and one of the best, the ablest and most faithful public men this country has ever produced. I go for no such power as is stated in that decision.

"I have no desire to enter into political controversies, particularly at the present time. I believe we have had a Democratic caucus, and I believe we have had a Republican caucus. I know one man who has attended none of them, and I know one man who, while this Rebellion lasts, will never go into a political caucus of any kind. This Government does not belong to caucuses nor to parties. It belongs to the loyal men of the whole country. I am determined, so far as this question is concerned, that I shall never be a party to any organization until we have peace. Just in proportion as you organize party, you will organize division on the subject of this war. *If you form party organizations at the North, you will have men for and against this war; and it is the duty of the patriot to guard against any such divisions.*

Mr. President, I desire to make this appeal to the Senate. I desire to ask every Senator this question: what effect would a steady, uniform policy produce throughout this whole land? As I have said before, the difficulty is that we have no uniform, definite, fixed policy. No man can expect order until we have some uniform and definite plan of action. That plan or policy must come from your Executive, and we must sustain him in it. It should be this:—"Protection to the loyal men of the country everywhere; no protection to a disloyal man, whether in the North or the South." That purpose or policy should be so firm and decided, that in carrying it out the whole power of the Government could be brought to bear. Have you a right to ask three hundred thousand men to come into your army while vacillating councils prevail? I want the soldier of my State, when he falls upon the battle-field, to know that disloyal men are to be punished; I want him to know that the Government for which he is dying is to be preserved. If we have not boldness and firmness of purpose, how can we expect the soldier to exercise the courage that belongs to him?

It may seem that the view I have thus taken of the power of this Government is a little strong. I know that the propriety of a man taking the course to which I have alluded in relation to the confiscation bill has been called in question. If gentlemen can point me to any other remedy, if gentlemen can show me any other system, I should be willing to adopt it. As I remarked two months ago, if we have not the power to pass a confiscation bill, I desire to know why we have not had articles of war on this subject. Let us at least have a uniform policy in carrying out the views of the Government of the country, as expressed through its members of Congress.—Sir, the unity of this country is paramount to all other considerations. We have got to have war; and I mean by that that we have got to execute the power of our Government in its bullets and bayonets. There is no other power that can be looked to in this crisis. During the course of my life I have seen a little of the force and power of this Government, I have been abroad and seen the influence and power of my country when it was united.

The Governments of the Old World are watching earnestly all our movements. They say we are strong except in one aspect; and that is, to put down a rebellion. They have always doubted our power to do that. The Governments of the Old World will tell you privately, "oh, you do very well so long as your country is in peace and harmony; but whenever a rebellion or insurrection takes place you have not the power to crush it." We have given them one answer in the number of men we have called into the field, in the unanimity with which our people have responded; and, as I said a moment ago, I desire very much to see that spirit carried out again in relation to the measures proposed by this bill—not offering money in contributions, but I should like to see an appeal made to the patriotic heart of the people. I have seen the influence of our Government abroad before disunion was stalking over the land. I have seen an American citizen who wos arrested and put into the army of a foreign country when we were a united people, at once discharged by that Government because it was their policy to do so; but the moment divisions and dissensions grew up in the land, I have seen a hesitating policy there that looked not to the force and power of our Government, but to say that in our weakness and divisions we were gone.

Mr. President, I may have erred, as all men are liable to err, in relation to these questions.—I took my seat in this body, under peculiar circumstances, four months ago. It is the only position I ever held in my life that did not come from the people, and I have been a politician for thirty years. Sir, I came here and took the oath at your desk with but one solemn determination, and that was to give my vote and influence to every measure calculated to prosecute this war, calculated to break down this Rebellion. I have never looked to the right nor to the left, but have asked myself this question:—What measure and what system is best calculated to restore this Government over all the States? I have never been one of those who believed or have ever thought of the question of the separation of any portion of this country—never. My motto is, we are one; we cannot be two, three or four. We are one people or we are nothing. In carrying out that maxim, I know of nothing so essential as that the Government shall act with energy and firmness, and that the power of the Government shall be brought to bear in a solid and single policy, North, South, East and West.

Who was not alarmed, yesterday, on opening the papers, at seeing the state of things in certain portions of the country? It is said that the archives of the State of Kentucky have been removed, although you have had peace there for six months past. What is the state of things there? You have had armies all over Kentucky right among Rebels who have got sons in the Rebel army, and you have bought their produce and paid them your gold at high prices. Do you expect to carry on this war and to maintain this Government in that way? If you do, you are mistaken. You never will preserve this Government unless you prosecute this, in the language of Wallace, *as a war.* If you wish to carry it on as a war you must go into the country of the enemy, and you must make them contribute to the support of our army. When we go into a land to restore order, we must make those who have dethroned it pay for it.

Why, sir, look at the vast amount of property in the North as well as in the South, owned by these Rebels. There are towns in the West that are paying thousands of dollars every year to these Southern men. When a man comes to Indiana, where I live, and preaches doctrines opposed to this confiscatton bill, I have but one thing to tell him: there is scarcely a hamlet there that does not contain a widow; there is mourning all over the land; and by the side of the graves of these boys, in many instances, there are large buildings and fine farms owned by Southern Rebels. Sir, that property should be taken, not to-morrow but to-day, instantly, North and South; and wherever you go, let the watch-word be war! war! war! If you think that by tampering with this question, by introducing side issues, you can save this country, in my judgment you will be mistaken.

No, sir; those measures will not do; nor is this the hour or the time to introduce side issues or other questions For months I have listened to gentlemen discussing those questions; but I have endeavored to give my vote with one single object in view—to prosecute this war and to sustain the President. When I sustained Gen. McClellan, in the few remarks I made the other day, I sustained him because he is a General in the army; he is my General. I sustain the President because he is my President. I sustain whoever is in authority. I know no other way to save this Government than by sustaining those who are in authority; and I will not find fault by the wayside with what he is doing. If I think a General is incompetent, I will go to the proper authority about it, but I will never introduce a resolution in this body to weaken the arm of a General or the President.

As before remarked, I have been a politician for thirty years. I have been what the world called a Democrat. I hold the same political sentiments now that I ever did. A friend of mine, in addressing a Union convention at Indianapolis the other day, stated a striking fact—that there were in that convention nine men who were members of the second convention that nominated General Jackson. I wish I had been present at that Union convention in my State to have made the number ten, for I was also a member of that convention which nominated General Jackson. When I was nineteen years of age I attended a Democratic convention. I have been a Democrat all my life, but, sir, the man who can talk about a Republican party, or a Democratic party, or who can talk about anything in this crisis of the country but the best measures to save his country, is unworthy the name of Republican, is unworthy the name of Democrat. There should be no Republican party, no Democratic party now.

I desire to say that the sentiments of the extract I am about to send to the desk are the sentiments of the people of Indiana on this slavery question. Indiana is a national State. She desires to live in peace and harmony with sister States, and to preserve this Union. I ask the Secretary to read this extract from remarks made by a friend of mine.

The Secretary read, as follows:—

"Whether the war shall end in subjugation and emancipation is a question that concerns the Rebels, and not us. They can lay down their arms and consider themselves *conquered* or *subjugated*, as their refined sense of honor and delicate taste may prefer; and, though the political power of slavery is forever broken, the tenure of property in slaves may continue; but if they protract the struggle until the endurance and resources of the nation are expended, I predict that, without any congressional or executive interference, and as the inevitable result of invasion and the conflict of arms, the longevity of slavery will be coincident with the duration of the war. We will prosecute the war to re-establish the supremacy of the Federal Constitution under Mr. Crittenden's resolution at the extra session of Congress, and if slavery must perish in the conflict, let it perish.

"We can all agree in a vigorous prosecution of the war to crush treason and save the Government, and if, in so doing, slavery dies, let it go We have no stock in it. We did not put it in peril by a war. What interest or responsibility have we in slavery? Why is slavery any more sacred in the hands of Rebels than any other species of property? Why will political fossils persist in linking the fortunes of the Democratic party to the fortunes of slavery? Rebels have thrown off their obligations to the Constitution, under which alone it has any guarantees; they have put it in issue by a causeless and unprovoked war; they have staked it on the result of military conflict. Shall it not abide the fortunes of revolution?"

Mr. Wright—I remarked that I believed those were the sentiments of the people of my State. I shall detain the Senate but a moment longer. I know they are anxious to come to a vote. If I have exhibited any warmth in the remarks that I have made, I hope it will be attributed to my natural character of being impassioned. In the conclusion of my remarks I beg the Senate again to consider this question: When we have decided this matter, why should the subject be introduced here every day and in every bill? I favored the confiscation bill that finally passed with great regret, because it had that one feature in it; but I voted for it simply because I believed the President had that power without the bill.—I desire to see everything on God's earth taken by our generals that will assist in the prosecution of this war; but, Senators, it will never be done until you have a policy defined by your Executive. I talk to you as a plain man. It never will be done until you have a policy defined by the President.

A General in the army who will not employ every negro that comes within his lines to work, to labor, should be turned out instantly. As that army moves along, every bit of property belonging to the Rebels must be taken. If your President does his duty, before ten days, in my judgment there can be $30,000,000 worth of property belonging to Rebels taken possession of in the North. Gentlemen have no idea of the amount of property held in the Northwest by Rebels, from John Slidell down. Sir, you have got more Rebels than you think you have in this country, and it is the duty of our Government to show firmness and nerve and energy in punishing them. It is our vacillating policy that has now caused Kentucky and other States to be invaded, because we have not sustained our loyal men, and we have not shown to the people of this country that we are determined to carry on this war as a war.

We shall never have peace until we have a uniform and permanent system, and that system must come from the Executive; and, if it is necessary, he ought to be told by you and by me: Issue a proclamation, not only one a day, but every hour; this is no time to hesitate; put it in the hands of every officer throughout the North, and proclaim throughout the length and breadth of this land that a man who is not for this Union must forfeit all he has. This Government must be preserved. A Rebel to this great Government has no claims to its protection, and the man who can rebel against it ought to forfeit everything and to die.

Why, sir, if Jeff. Davis, in his inaugural, had put the Rebellion on the ground of revolution, I should have felt very different from what I do in regard to it now. It would have been less painful to me if he had claimed the right to go out on the ground of revolution; but, oh! those fatal words: the right to separate from this Government, under the compact of our fathers; the right to secede from this Union; the right to go out of this compact! Acknowledge that doctrine once, and you have got nothing left. What obligations have you at home for your counties to remain in the States? It would sap the foundation of all our institutions; and who is there that is not willing to sacrifice anything and everything to break down this infamous heresy which is attempting the destruction of this Union? Sir, if that doctrine should prevail, we may burn our churches and destroy our school-houses, for there is nothing left worthy of the name of an American citizen.

Now, we are all engaged in this controversy, in this contest, and my prayer and wish is that we may act together as one man, and have a definite policy from the Executive; that that policy may go before our Army; that every man who takes a musket in his hand may know, as he goes into battle, that he has the assurance of his country to stand by him in an affirmative policy, and to make the disloyal man's property subject to his wants, and an aid in defraying the expenses of this war. Then we shall have a system, and will show to all the nations of the earth that we are yet a Government, and that there is yet power, firmness, and nerve enough to punish rebellion.

THE NEW DRAFTING LAW.

Calling Forth the Militia.

The following is a copy of the bill in relation to militia and volunteers as it passed both Houses:

A bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, 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 such service may 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 volunteers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the 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 month's pay, and also $25 as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiments 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 the courts-martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings 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 the field, a Judge Advocate, with the rank, pay and emoluments, each of a Major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of Judge Advocate for the army to 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 offenses 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 offense, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who upon the approval of the 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 adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistance, and 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 aids-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 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 ordinance at the head-quarters of the corps.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That 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, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one time 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 quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates, the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and the regimental commissaries, to be taken from their respective regiments: *Provided,* That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular 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 entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be 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 man or boy of African descent, who by the law of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of 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 and children owe service or 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 or 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 persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now 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 the medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the Lahorne Chronicle gives an account of the marriage of the son of the Maharajah of Cashmere with the daughter of the Rajah of Chumba. The Cashmere chief came to the wedding with his whole court and 10,000 followers. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. According to the Rajpoot custom, each chief on becoming a guest received a present of a bag of money, and on being dismissed by the Maharajah, a handsome khillut, with another bag of money. During the hours of the night the nuptial knot was tied, a form which is literally performed according to Hindo custom, by tying the garments of the bride and bridegroom together, while the incantations are read. The bridegroom is a boy of nine, the bride an infant. The marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Rajah 70,000 rupees, and the Maharajah about 15 lakhs.

IT appears that wives were more expensive in ancient times than now The following is an authenticated list of the most famous jewels of Roman ladies:

Faustina's finger-ring was worth two hundred thousand dollars; Domitia's ring, three hundred thousand dollars; Cæsonia's bracelet, four hundred thousand dollars; Poppæa's (Cæsar's wife) ear rings, "above suspicion," one million two hundred thousand dollars; Lalina's diadem, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

AN ingenious young gentleman said to a prude, 'I trust, madam, you had agreeable dreams last night.' 'I beg, sir,' replied the offended fair, 'I may have my more of your indecent allusions.'