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JACOB CONSER. MANUEL G. CONSER. JOHN A. CONSER
JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Produce & Commission Merchants
Second Street, Dalles, Oregon.
THE very best brands of Flour, feed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates.
FAMILY GROCERIES.
A choice assortment of family groceries, including the best selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., selected expressly for family use.
Consignments received, and a general Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
We will also pay the highest CASH market price for all kinds of country produce such as Wheat, Oats, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., at the Jefferson Mills, Marion Co., Oregon.
JACOB CONSER & SONS,
Second street, Dalles, and
46tf Jefferson, Marion Co., Oregon.

1864. HARVEST 1864.
MACHINES.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO. Importers and Dealers in Agricultural implements, have *now on hand, and to arrive in the next 60* days, the **Largest and Best Selected Stock** of Agricultural Goods ever brought to Oregon. Having seven years' experience, we are enabled to select good and well-made machines, suited to the wants of farmers, and buying as we *now do, direct from the manufacturers*, we *can* and *will* sell for cash, *at rates that defy competition*. Below, we append a partial list of the best machines:
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
New York Reaper (California Giant) and NEW YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with important improvements for 1864, strong, durable and effective machines, cut 6 to 7½ feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in use on this coast. ☞ Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet for 1864.
Esterly's Combined Reaper and Mower—improved—*is now well made*, cuts 5½ to 6 feet, *is easily* and *quickly adjusted* to cut stubble *high or low*—can cut 18 to 20 inches high—driving wheels large and high, and gearing simple. This machine does not clog and will work on *as very rough, stony ground, over dead furrows*, and in all kinds of grain both *wet* and *dry, lodged* and *tangled*. Is *unsurpassed for lightness* of and *freedom from side draught, convenience and thoroughness of work*, and with *only one span of horses* will *easily* average 15 to 18 acres per day. In fact, it is now the *ne plus ultra* of 2-horse combined machines.
McComick's Combined Reaper and Mower, 6 feet cut, of the new patent, entirely different from the old style. Very strong and serviceable.
Ball's "Ohio" the Improved
"BUCKEYE."—This is ahead of *all* 2-wheeled machines, and the principal objections heretofore urged against that class of Reapers are now removed, as it is *well and durably made* and will *work on rough ground*; has a *sickle instead of a knife* for reaping, and a support for outer end of reel. Cuts 6 feet as a Reaper and 4 feet 8 inches as a Mower.
Kirby Reaper and Mower.
Haines' Illinois Headers.
MOWERS.
Ball's "Ohio," the Improved
"BUCKEYE"—a splendid machine, 2 driving wheels;
Molly Stark and Bay State—2 driving wheels;
Ketchum's Iron Mower—strong, and suitable for *rough land* and "Bunch Grass," but for ordinary use not as desirable as the 2-wheeled mowers.
THRESHERS.
We are *sole agents* in Oregon and Washington for the GENUINE PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHER, from 4 to 10-horse power, band and geared, both of the Pitts and Russell patern, with the PATENT CLEANER, which places them far ahead of all other machines.—These Threshers are gotten up *expressly to our order*, and are *strong, well made, and extra finished*.
HORSE POWERS.
PITT'S DOUBLE PINION AND PLANET POWERS EXTRA, from 4 to 10 horse.
Extras.
Heretofore we have kept only a small supply of Extras, but we now have soon to arrive over $3,000 worth of extras, comprising duplicate parts most likely to wear *of all our leading Threshers and Reapers*, together with a large stock of SICKLE SECTIONS.
☞ Particular attention called to this department.
HARVESTING TOOLS,
Such as Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Revolving Horse Rakes, &c., together with a full line of *Agricultural Goods*, consisting in part o: **Rubber Machine Belting** of all widths.
Plows, assorted sizes and kinds, **Cultivators**, *Horse Hoes, Ox Yokes and Bows, Churns, Whiffle-Trees, Seed-Sowers, Grind-Stones*, etc. Also, Fresh
Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds.
☞ We are prepared to furnish, at two weeks' notice, through our house in San Francisco, any style of machine in that market not kept by us, that may be desired, at **San Francisco Prices, freight added.**
☞ Orders from the upper Columbia, or other remote districts, accompanied with CASH, filled at as low rates as if the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and snugly for shipping.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not be undersold.
KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
Agricultural and Seed Depot,
April 4, 1864-3m5 Portland, Oregon.

BUCKEYE MOWER!
TO FARMERS.
WE with great confidence offer the Buckeye Machine for this reason: knowing it to be superior to any mower for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:
Being better made; much stronger, and more durable; will run lighter; cuts much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught.
We can bring twenty farmers to say that the Buckeye is superior to any other mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.
The Buckeye mowers are of two sizes, cutting four feet, and four feet eight inches.
The Buckeye as a Reaper.
The important advantages which belong to the Buckeye as a Mower are retained in the Reaper, and it can be used either as a Mower or a Reaper by attaching the platform and reel.
Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand.
They are better adapted to the wants of California and Oregon farmers that any other combined machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter, and will deliver its grain easier and better than any other reaper. The reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the machine instead of being on the platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
IN
SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE,
FOR THE
Haines' "Illinois" Header.
This is the *ONLY* Header which, during the past six years, has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others, which have been tried, have proved failures, and have been withdrawn from the market as unsaleable.
ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR
AULTMAN'S
"Sweepstakes" Thresher,
Together with a full assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
3m2 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,
SUCCESSORS TO
FRANK BAKER,
416 and 418 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
—AND—
PAPER HANGINGS.
For Sale in Quantities to Suit.
oct15 3m7

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14—NO. 14. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. WHOLE NO. 690.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $2 00 per square, first insertion; $1,00 each subsequent insertion.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be paid by him.
Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year, payment is neglected thereafter.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatches to Oregon Statesman.

Federal Army Withdrawn to the North Side of the North Anna.

Repulse of Sedley's Brigade in Crossing the North Anna—150 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Gold 191, with a Downward Tendency.

Death of Joshua R. Giddings.

Grant's Army near Mechanicsville.

His Base at White House.

Sheridan Routs the Enemy Everywhere.

Sherman's Success in Georgia.

Great Fire at Glenn Falls, New York.

Interesting Foreign News.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 28—Midnight.—Dispatches from Headquarters Army of Potomac, at Mangshock Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated 5 P. M., May 27th, state that our army had withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on May 26th, and moved towards Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunky. On Friday morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanovertown Ferry.

HANOVERTOWN.—The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 A. M., and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, to resist any attack likely to be made upon it. The remainder of the troops are pressing forward with vigor.

Later dispatches say that every thing was progressing finely. The weather was clear and cool, and troops were coming up rapidly and in good spirits. The army will be beyond the Pamunky soon.

Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000. Wickspen's and Lomau's brigades of cavalry are also theire.

The dispatch further states that after the seizure of Hanover Ferry, on Friday, Gen. Loomis captured 77 cavalry, including six officers. The rebel cavalry are exceedingly demoralized, and fly before our troops on every occasion.

Dispatches received from Sherman, dated near Dallas, 6 o'clock on the 28th, report that the enemy discovered his move to turn Altona, and marched out to meet our forces at Dallas.

Our cavalry met the enemy one mile east of Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to a point the roads fork to Atlanta and Martin.

Here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. Sherman's right is at Dallas, and the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and there are no roads of any consequence. We have had five sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

(Signed) STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Times'* special says Sedley's Brigade met with a repulse in crossing North Anna. They had crossed and were driving the rebels vigorously when they opened a terrible fire from six guns. The brigade fell back to the cover of a piece of woods. All this happened during a severe thunder storm. The rebels charged and drove our men towards their works just as another brigade came up and cut off their advance. Four hundred and fifty of our brigade are killed, wounded and missing.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Dispatches from Banks dated 21st, detail brilliant achievements of Col. Bailey in the construction of a dam across Red river for relief of our gunboats.—The army in going from Alexandria to Mississippi had an engagement at Morganaville, and one at Yellow Bar. The rebels were beaten in both.

CAIRO, May 28.—At the crossing of the Atchafalaya, our rear guard had a lively artillery duel with the enemy; our loss, which was heaviest sustained on the march, was 125 killed and wounded; rebel loss 260 killed and wounded, and 304 horses, with two pieces of artillery.

To effect the crossing of the Atchafalaya, 20 transports were placed abreast across the river, and a bridge of planks laid over the ferry, over which our horses and mules passed; half-a-dozen steamers ferried the men and baggage; ten pieces of artillery guarded the crossing; the passage was completed on the 12th.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul General, dropped dead this evening, at 10 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Private dispatches mention that great fluctuations took place yesterday, at New York, in gold, which opened at 189¼; at noon, 191¼; in afternoon, sales were made at 194¼, and afterwards fell to 191, with downward tendency.

Legal Tenders, 56½@57½.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A dispatch from Grant dated Hanover Town the 29th, states the army has successfully crossed the Pamunkey. We now occupy a front of about three miles south of the river.

Yesterday, the 2d division of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Haine's store driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day. Our loss in the cavalry engagement is 150 killed and wounded. Most of the enemy's dead and a number of wounded are in our hands.

Another official dispatch dated 2 o'clock the 20th, details the movement of several corps then in process, but up to that time, there had been no general engagement.

A telegram from Sherman, dated Dallas the 29th, reports that on the 28th an engagement occurred between the enemy and McPherson's corps. The enemy were driven back. Loss 2,500 killed, wounded and left on our hands, and about 300 prisoners. Our loss not over 300.

STANTON.

MARYSVILLE, THURSDAY, June 2, 2:30 O'clock, P.M.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—A portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred under General Smith have been sent in transports with great dispatch up York river to White House—Grant's new base for supplies. Gilmore remains with Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

Large quantities of supplies have been sent to White House.

Grant's communications with this point are complete, and work well.

Messenger from Grant's headquarters reports that on the morning of the 30th our army crossed to Mechanicsville, near Chickahominy, with little opposition.

Sheridan had routed enemy's cavalry at all points, capturing many prisoners.

ALBANY, June 1.—News just been received that the whole central part of the village Glenn Falls, including two bank, two churches, post office, and a large number of dwelling and business houses, was destroyed by fire, which raged furiously for a few hours. Date not given.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Herald's* special says Secretary Chase has determined to put in market fifty to one hundred millions of six per cent. bonds.

The French Government has assured Minister Dayton that no rebel iron-clads would be permitted to leave France.

The Persia took out half a million in specie to-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Arrivals from Little Rock represent all quiet in that vicinity.

Joe Shelby was near Brownsville two weeks ago with a force estimated at 1,600 to 2,000. Gen. West with several companies of cavalry has been sent against him. Shelby's force is represented as well mounted.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An official dispatch from Brighton, dated May 31st, says Major Hinckle of Stoneman's staff came from the front this afternoon, says the rebels attacked us at 7½ o'clock this morning. By ten the affair was over and the enemy repulsed, and our line pushed to the railroad at Marietta, Ga.—The accomplishment of this has been the purpose of Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him, also ample supplies.

(Signed) STANTON.

ODDS AND ENDS.

.....The following preventive of hydrophobia is published: Take, immediately, warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; pour then upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid. Mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the effect of the latter is neutralized.

.....Peace makes plenty, plenty makes pride, pride breeds quarrels, and quarrels brings war; war brings spoil, and spoil poverty; poverty patience, and patience peace. So peace brings war and war brings peace.

.....A curious work on cosmetics, recently published, strongly condemns rouge and pearl powder put informs the ladies how they may give color to their cheeks without danger. Thus: "Take a fragment of bright crimson silk, dip it in strong spirits of wine and rub it over the cheeks till a moderate tint appears. This defies detection and is harmless."

.....How natural it is for all infants, in their first attempt to speak, to say *ob bab-ba* or *em-mem-mem*. How few know that these words were used by the first children to express words dear to us all. The Hebrew *Ab or Abrue* means father, and *Em* means mother.

.....The Duke of Manchester says the incidents of Hamlet are taken from Lord Essex's life.

.....In New Albany, Indiana, a Loyal League has to pay $270 damages and costs for calling a Democrat a traitor.

.....The great gong from Colt,s pistol factory, at Hartford, Connecticut, which soundep continually until the building was burned down, was distinctly heard at Willimantic, a distance of 27 miles.

....."Idaho!" is the last cry of the gold-hunters. When they go there and get back, they may have *Eyed a hoe* but no gold.

.....A lady teacher in Raymond, Maine, had a refractory pupil whom she ordered to be held by a bigger boy until she flogged the youngster heartily. An action of assault was raised, but the court declared the schoolmistress had a right to do as she had done.

.....Adelaide Ann Proctor, the daughter of "Barry Cornwall," and the Autoor of "Legends and Lyrics," lately died in England. Her poems, marked by a strongly religious and philanthropic spirit, have had a considerable circulation in this country.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE
First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom; and in ascertaining and filling said quota there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrolment lists as already returned to the office of Provost Marshal General of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost marshal of the district within which any ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, where the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, which is deficient in its quota, is situated, shall, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, make a draft for the number deficient therefrom; but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county. And if the quota in any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at any time in the military or naval service of the United States, and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which [such] substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from the draft in filling that quota; and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of such person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrolment list under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That boards of enrolment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said boards of enrolment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrolment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any mariner or able or ordinary seaman who shall be drafted under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and a certificate that he has so enlisted being made out, in conformity with regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and duly presented to the provost marshal of the district in which such mariner or able or ordinary seaman shall have been drafted, shall exempt him from such draft; *Provided*, That the period for which he shall have enlisted into the naval service shall not be less than the period for which he shall have been drafted into the military service; *And provided further*, That the said certificate shall declare that satisfactory proof has been made before the naval officer issuing the same that the said person so enlisting in the navy is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman. And any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation or an able or ordinary seaman may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States; *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; *And provided further*, That the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any such mariner or able or ordinary seaman shall have been exempted from such draft in the military service by such enlistment into the naval service, under such due certificate thereof, then the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, from which such person has been drafted, shall be credited with his services to all intents and purposes as if he had been duly mustered into the military service under such draft.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the naval service of the United States, or into the marine corps of the United States, that may hereafter be made of persons liable to service under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be credited to the ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county, when the same has been divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, in which such enlisted men were or may be enrolled and liable to duty under the act aforesaid, under such regulations as the Provost Marshal General of the United States may prescribe.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be and they are hereby exempted from enrolment and draft under the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is an amendment, to-wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That section third of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of section ten of said act as provides for the separate enrolment of each class, be and the same are hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the board of enrolment of each district to consolidate the two classes mentioned in the third section of said act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrolment, or who shall incite, counsel, encourage, or who shall conspire or confederate with any other person or persons forcibly to resist or oppose any such enrolment, or who shall aid or assist, or take any part in any forcible resistance or opposition thereto, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making or in aiding to make such enrolment, or employed in the performance, or in siding in the performance of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting or aiding to arrest any spy or deserter from the military service of the United States shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments in the discretion of the court. And in cases where such assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of such officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof upon indictment in the circuit court of the United States for the district within which the offence was committed, shall be punished with death. And nothing in this section contained shall be construed to relieve the party offending from liability, under proper indictment or process, for any crime against the laws of a State, committed by him while violating the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail or appoint such number of additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of persons drafted into the military service, in any district, as may be necessary to secure the prompt examination of all such persons, and to fix the compensation to be paid surgeons so appointed while actually employed. And such surgeons so detailed or appointed shall perform the same duties as the surgeon of the board of enrolment, except that they shall not be permitted to vote or sit with the board of enrolment.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to permit or require boards of examination of enrolled or drafted men to hold their examinations at different points within their respective enrolment districts, to be determined by him: *Provided*, That in all districts over one hundred miles in extent, and in such as are composed of over ten counties, the board shall hold their sessions in at least two places in such district, and at such points as are best calculated to accommodate the people thereof.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That provost marshals, boards of enrolment, or any member thereof, acting by authority of the board, shall have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and enforce their attendance by attachment without previous payment of fees, in any case pending before them, or either of them; and the fees allowed for witnesses attending under summons shall be six cents per mile for mileage, counting one way; and no other fees or costs shall be allowed under the provisions of this section; and they shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations. And any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely before any provost marshal, or board of enrolment, or member thereof, acting by authority of the board, or who shall, before any civil magistrate, wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any affidavit to be used in any case pending before any provost marshal or board of enrolment, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than twelve months. The drafted men shall have process to bring in witnesses, but without mileage.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That copies of any record of a provost marshal or board of enrolment, or of any part thereof, certified by the provost marshal, or a majority of said board of enrolment, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record: *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly certify any false copy or copies of such record, to be used in any civil or military court, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That members of religious denominations, who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars to such men as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the sick and wounded soldiers: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrolment or draft under the provisions of this act, or the act to which it is an amendment, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws or any of them; but the fact that any such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold, office as aforesaid, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims to exemption shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party claiming exemption, to the truth of the facts stated, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the board of enrolment that such party is for some good and sufficient reasons unable to make such oath or affirmation; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim to exemption shall also be made upon oath or affirmation.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person drafted and liable to render military duty shall procure a decision of the board of enrolment in his favor upon a claim to exemption by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision or exemption shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court-martial, and punished as such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either expressed or implied, of their parents or guardians. *And provided further*, That such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the Government and to the State and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, any thing in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrolment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrolment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed any papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service that may be rendered to the claimant, shall not, in any case, exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability to any claimant for exemption from draft shall not be entitled to any fees or compensation therefor. And any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act, and any physician or surgeon who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any compensation for furnishing said certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk, or deputy connected with the board of enrolment who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of said board by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered upon information or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction, one half for the use of any informer who may prosecute for the same in the name of the United States, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the board of enrolment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the board of enrolment, and no clerk, assistant, or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrolment, shall, directly or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted, or liable to be drafted, into the military service of the United States. And if any member of a board of enrolment, or any such surgeon, clerk, assistant, or employee, shall procure, or attempt to procure, a substitute for any person drafted, or liable to be drafted, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days, nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, by any court competent to try the offence.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all able-bodied male colored persons, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free; and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his master into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations, and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free. And in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted or have volunteered in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as to those who may be hereafter recruited.—But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States, or subdivisions of States, wherein they are respectively drafted, enlisted, or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored troops.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifteenth section of the act to which this is amendatory be so amended that it will read as follows: That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection, or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and each member of the board of enrolment who shall wilfully agree to the discharge from service of any drafted person who is not legally and properly entitled to such discharge, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed the service.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the words "precinct" and "election district," as used in this act, shall not be construed to require any subdivision for purposes of enrolment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 24, 1864.

THE NEW DOCTRINE OF MISCEGENATION.

A pamphlet, with the title above, was not long since published in New York, and has been given notoriety far beyond its merits, by the lengthy notices of the press. The extracts we make are some of the most startling passages. The author is unknown:

New Words used by the Author.

Miscegenation—from the Latin *Miscere*, to mix, and *Genus*, race, is used to denote the abstract idea of the mixture of two or more races.

Miscegen—is used to denote an offspring of persons of different races, with the plural form, Miscegens.

Miscegenate—is used as the verbal form of the first mentioned word; *e. g.* to *Miscegenate, i. e.* to mingle persons of different races.

Miscegenetic—The adjective form.

But as the particular subject under discussion limits, in a certain view, the races that are to be intermingled, the following are suggested to express the idea of the union of the white and black races.

Melaleukation—The abstract form.

Melaleuken (plural formed by adding *s* to the word)—Substantive form.

Melaleuketic—Adjective form.

These words are derived from two Greek words, viz: *Melas*, black; and *Leukos*, white. The word *Mignonne*, to mix, is understood, making the word Melamigleukation, which, aside from its difficulty of pronunciation, is ill adapted for popular use.

Reasons for coining these words—1. There is, as yet, no word in the language which expresses exactly the idea they embody.

2. Amalgamation is a poor word, since it properly refers to the union of metals with quicksilver, and was, in fact, only borrowed for an emergency, and should now be returned to its proper signification.

3. The words used above are just the ones wanted, for they express the ideas with which we are dealing, and, what is quite as important, they express nothing else.

Physiological Equality of the White and Colored Races.

The teachings of physiology as well as the inspirations of Christianity settle the question that all the tribes which inhabit the earth were originally derived from one type. Whether or not the story of Adam and Eve is accepted by all as absolutely true, the fact which it represents has been demonstrated by history, and by the latest discoveries bearing upon the origin of the human family. The form of the skull varies in different parts of the earth, from the prognathous to the elliptical, while the color is of all shades between ebony and white.—There are structural peculiarities, also, from the short, squat Esquimaux to the tall, lithe Patagonian. But despite skull, color, structure, the race is essentially one, and the differences depend wholly upon climate and circumstances.

The Superiority of Mixed Races.

If any fact is well established in history, it is that the miscegenetic or mixed races are much superior, mentally, physically and morally, to those pure or unmixed. Wherever on the earth's surface we find a community which has intermarried for generations, we also find evidences of decay both in the physical and mental powers. On the other hand, wherever through conquest, colonization or commerce, different nationalities are blended, a superior human product invariably results.

The English people are great, because they are a composite race. The French, notwithstanding that they are called Celtic, are also originally of many diverse bloods. But its people have intermarried for so many years only among themselves, that it has gone very far in decay. The two most brilliant writers it can boast of are the melaleukon, Dumas, and his son, a quadroon. Take most of the eminent French names in literature, statesmanship, or war, and it will be found that they are mixtures of the modern French with the Germans or Italians. The great Napoleon was of an Italian family, and the present Napoleon is known to be the son of a Dutch Admiral. Germany also is made up of a wide mixture of nations and races. The Slavic, Teutonic and Saxon are all of diverse bloods, and the German of to-day is consequently of composite origin. The real superiority of the German over the Swede and Dane is due to the so-called purity of the Scandinavian race. The effect of a mixture of bloods is shown in a remarkable degree of the comparison between Northern and Southern Italy. The Sardinian is the controlling power to-day on the Italian peninsula, and why? Simply because all Northern Italy has been frequently overrun by the French and Austrian powers. The blood of the people has been fed from France, from Italy, from Switzerland, and from the Germanic races, which have successfully occupied their country, either as conquerors, allies, mercenaries, or emigrants. The people of Sicily and Naples have had no such chance of interchange of blood; and, as a consequence, they are probably the lowest people, *except the Irish*, (!) in the scale of civilization in Europe. They are brutal, ignorant and barbarous, lacking in everything which goes to make up a prosperous and enlightened community. The most promising nation in Europe is the Russian, and its future will be glorious only because its people represents a greater variety of race than any other in Europe. * * * *

The evil of a pure and the benefit of a mixed race is strikingly shown in the history of Spain. When the Moors overran the Spanish peninsula and gave their blood to the Spanish people, it resulted in a civilization as remarkable of its kind as anything which has existed in Europe. The traces of art, the monuments of great deeds done on the Spanish peninsula, are connected with the Moors, or rather with the blended Moors and Spaniards. To this day we hear of the glories of the Alhambra; of the achievements in science, literature, and art, which resulted from the union between an Asiatic and a European people. The downfall of Spain dates from its cruel expulsion of the Moors from