MESSRS. ROBERTS AND PEARNE.

ED. STATESMAN: In the M. E. Church min-

isters who have regularly graduated into the service, and who are able to do full work are called "effective Elders." of these we affirm only reason she does not now stand equal with every effective elder on the continent of North her proud sister California, is a lack of public

touching the same. Do you think in your as a great portion of the trade east

"Will you reverently obey your chief minis-

dentally, "these are but a small part of our Pearne exclaims, "The statements are not true"; "False statements"; "Misrepresenta-tions"; "And, how, if he were loyal to his country, he could at such a crisis put forth such misrepresentations," &c.

cise accuracy of the ritual, but, do ministers take such rows as are inconsistent with certain civil offices? They do, most unquestionably, as Mr. R. has indicated. His quotations are correct. His incidental remark is true, because language, is repeated at the time of ordination. Two things are included in these quotations; 1st, Entire devotion to the work of God; 2d, Sabordination to the authorities of the church. in the peculiar work of the Christian ministry And are not these same yows in the ordination service! And what becomes of Mr. Pearne's grave accessations against Mr. Roberts! At

Christian Advocate & Journal, of New York, Murch 31, 1864, we find the following, by its talented editor. Dr. E. Thompson, since elected

a Bishop. A laymen's convention had urged lay representation from the fact it would give political importance to laymen. Dr. Thomp-son says: "We noticed, as an objection to the layman's plan, the facilities it would afford to political designs." The answer (by the Methodist) is: "The M. E. Church is now administered by half a dozen Bishops. The Bishop fix the positi as of nearly seven thousand preachers, removing them when and where it seems to the episcopal judgment to be best.

The preachers have an influence over their flock without a parallel in the history of modern churches. Looked at theoretically, it might be said of this system. What a temptation to politicians! Surely, they will flock to our church sway the minds of half a dozen bishops, and they will have a complete mastery of Method-

To which Dr. Thompson rejoins: "Only to sway the minds of half a dozen bishops and seven thousand preachers, none of whom can standing, not to say his calling and self-re-spect! 'Aye, there's the rub!' If our bishops and other elergy were to seek political offices, turn the church into a political engine, they would soon kindle the fires of hell within it and burn it out. No danger of that. Such an ex-periment can only be successful in dark ages or among dark populations."

1866-A PROPRETIC YEAR .- A London paper calls attention to the fact that the "year 1866, which Louis Napoleon has fixed as the time for withdrawing his troops from Rome, which will be virtually leaving the Papacy in that city to its fate—is the very year which nearly all our most eminent comentators on the New Testament, and writers on prophecy. from the time of Bishop Newton downwards, have, by a wonderful concurrence of opinion, named as the year in which Papery is to receive its death blow.

A Washington correspondent says that inclining will probably be elected United tates Senator from New Jersey to succeed Ten ck, and suggests that, in view of his gan at experience, he he made chairman of the Maral Senate Committee. There is a combi-nation forming between the Simon pures and the Union men to defeat this nice little arrange

## Statesman. Oregon

VOL. 14-NO. 44.

After travelling two full years, and just before he is ordained deacon, he is asked in the most solemn manner, among many other things:

"Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and His work? Have you considered the rules of a preacher, especially the lat. 10th and 12th? Will you keep them for conscience, sake? Are you determined to go the rules of the rule

co that and 120.1. Will you keep them for our science' sake? Are you determined to prend all your time in the work of Gral." The 10th and 120.1 will you keep them for our call your time in the work of Gral." The 10th and 120 rates read as follows: "Be punched all your time in the work of Gral." The 10th and 120 rates read as follows: "Be punched all your time in the work of Gral." The 10th and 120 rates read as follows: "Be punched all your time in the work of Gral." The 10th and 120 rates read as follows: "Be punched all your time in the punched and your states have the punched and your states have been and the commercial facilities than they have for conscience "sale. As it is all things not according to your own will but as an Son in the Grapel. As such, it is your day, to capitally your time in the manner in which we direct: in prouding and visiting from house to house to house to house in reading, moditation and house to house to house in reading, moditation and the sale of the work which we judge most for His 200 rates and places which we judge this time, and that you have clearly determined by God's grace to give yourselves wholly to this office." "So that as much as lieth in you, will apply yourselves wholly to this one the ory and draw all your caves and studies this are no portages, or as the ronte is very easy and practicable, let the railroad extend across the valley to some point where it might intersect navigation on the food on the food of the following the second of the follow heart that you are truly called according to the mountains, which now goes up the Columbia will of our Lord Jesus Christ to the order of elders?"

Here then are two important propositions presented to a highly interested public, viz:—the time and expense of constructing 600 unles of railroad, at a cost of probably not less than Stockton Independent:

consent of the Annual Conference, certified ander the hand of the President of the Concertain rights of the Indians, secured to them vote was cast for Lincoln by 264 plurality. ference, except in case of sickness, debility, or other unavoidable circumstances, shall on any the courts have decided that no white man, exaccount exercise the peculiar functions of his

Siletz and Yaquina bays, for the express pur- and by pose of shutting out, for all time to come, com-mercial intercourse through this channel that of whom must be whites, inasmoch as Indians rue"; "False statements"; "Misrepresentations"; "And, how, if he were loyal to his ountry, he could at such a crisis put forth nch misrepresentations." &c.

Now, the question is not one as to the presentation being made, and on re little pretext. to prevent the public from using the bay? And and applying the proportion of voters to inhabitants, our whole decline in population would be so much trouble about the presence of certain about 56,600. Should the rule work against persons on the bay while others are allowed to as and in favor of our Northern neighbor at Francisco with impunity? Does it not look as if there was personal interest in the matter? be far more densely peopled." these impositions longer and tamely submit to having the wool pulled over correyes and your pockets ficeced, or will you look about you and make an effort to throw off the yoke which has

so long borne grievously upon you?

If this new channel of commerce was opened, best, they are an unnitigated earli. He is clittens of this valley instead of paying from justly chargeable with slander. We trust there is virtue enough in the Oregon Conference to hold Mr. Pearne to a more careful observance of the ninth commandment.

That Mr. Roberts is correct in his representation of the sentiment of the church on this of trade and stimulate to industry and enterprise (which are the real capital) the bone and Corrigina Advocate & Journal, of New York. sinew of the country, and lasting prosperity will dawn on our young State.

EMBIRENCE. COMPANY A. ORLGON INPANTRY.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Dec. 22, 1864. ED. STATESMAN: Company A. First Ore gon Infantry, Capt. C. Lafollett commanding broke up camp at Camp Russell on the morn-ing of the 18th instant for this place. Trans-portation was furnished on board the steamer Reliance to Oregon City, where we stopped Reliance to Oregon City, where we stopped over night, quartering the men in the Court house for the night, where they enjayed themselves finely. J. M. Bacon, Esq., Clerk of Clackamas county, and Sergeant Dimmick strove to render our short stay at their place as comfortable as possible. On the marning of the 19th we left Oregon City on board steamer Rival for Portland. On arriving at Portland the men and baggage were transferred to the Jennie Troup, and after a short stay in Portland we steamed off for this Fort. When we sociation, to support the Government in its efforts to sustain the Countitation and enforce got into the Columbia river we encountered considerable ice, but with the aid of an icebreaker succeeded in getting here all right.— We found this to be a beautiful place, and have good quarters assigned us and are all getting along finely. The officers here, as far as I have met them, are very obliging and gentlemanly toward us. We are already getting hungry for the Statesman, and as soon as the boys draw their greenbacks the Statesman will be found

Wm. Grant, 1st Sergeant; E. C. Wyatt, 2d do; J. M. Sheller, 3d do; T. J. Blair, 4th do; R. M. Smith, 5th do. Corporals; A. R. Brown, Preston Holman, H. C. McTimmonds, H. L. Smith, F. M. Sebring, R. McReynolds, S. E. Starrand, W. E. Behannon.

The company now numbers ninety eight engage to the victors, and Lauenburg to the victors, and the victors and victors

The New York Tribune says there is no

TEN CENTS TO GET A WIFE .- Commis-TEN CENTS TO GET A WIFE.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided that marriage certificates are invalid suless stamped with a tencent starre.

THE NEVADA SENATORS. James W. Nye and Wm. M. Stewart have een elected to represent the young State of Nevada in the United States Senate. The Sacramento Union speaks of the choice as fol-

" From the Nevada Senators, who will exercise so important an influence in the affairs of California as well as their own State, we have no reason to expect other than an enlight-ened, faithful and impartial discharge of duty. Stewart is a young man, probably under forty years of age, and though a resident of Cali-fornia for some ten years before his emigration to Nevada, never held any office except that of Delegate in the first Constitutional Convention.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The following interesting statistics in reference to the vote and population of California and Oregon we clip from an article in the

"Will you reverently obey your chief ministers, unto whom it committed the charge and government over you; following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, submitting yourselves to their judgment!"

Answer.—"I will so do, the Lord being my helper.

No elder that ceased to travel, without the comment of the Annual Conference cartified.

I spent several weeks in the vicinity of this cament of the Annual Conference cartified.

I spent several weeks in the vicinity of this cament of the Annual Conference cartified. cept officers of the government, has any rights office or even be allowed to preach among us. See Meth. Dis. pp. 61, 62, 80, 82, 103, 189, 199, 200, 201—Ed. of 1860.

A careful examination of the above demonstrates two things: 1st, the substantial accurate force of his argument. Ho observes, "Every effective Elder of the M. E. Church has, under all the solemnities of an oath, promised to devote himself wholly to God and his work." He has responded affirmatively to these words. "And do not mend our rules," &c. Exactly as above. Will Mr. Pearns or his friends deny the accurancy of the quotation? Not at all.—What then? Why. Mr. Roberts remarks inci-

main and carry on the oyster trade to San the same rate for 10 years, Oregon will contain

HARD PAPERS FOR USION MEX.-It will be seen by reference to article 6th in the expose of the secret plotting traitors of the "Emglits "promise and swear" to "support, employ and patronize at all times Ruights of the Columbian Star, in preference to any Abdinionist." As Abdinionist, when interpreted, meons loyalist, it will be seen that loyal laboring men, loyal mechanics, loyal grocers, bakers, butch ers, dr. goods merchants, draggists, printer doctor, schoolmasters, lawyers, and in shool on them in secret by the noble "Knight of the Columbian Star." Any of our friends who discover a falling off in their business receipts, must charge it to the withdrawal of the patronage of the liberal Knights. In view of these things it may become necessary for the Union men, women and children to adopt a trade and business policy such as the exigencies of the

WHISKY IS SOUND .- The distillers of the northwestern States have lately held a convention at Chicago, at which a protective society was formed under the title of the Distillers' forts to sustain the Constitution and enforce the laws over every foot of territory belonging to the United States.

QUESTION.—The Schleswig-Holstein question, which during the former part of the year, threatened to become one of the most serious European complications, has been finally solved by a treaty of peace, signed at Vienna on the 30th of October. The treaty still needs ratifi-The following are the commissioned and non-commissioned efficers of Company A:—
Chas. Lafollett. Captain; W. J. Shiply, 1st Lieutenant; W. R. Dunhar, 2d Lieutenant; Danes and Germans will be permanently re-

Preston Holman, H. C. McTummonds, H. L. Smith, F. M. Sebring, R. McReynolds, S. E. Starrand, W. E. Bohannon.

The company now numbers ninety eight enlisted men, (two enlisted since coming here) the full number allowed.

Yours for the Union, D. Schleswig and Holstein will be held by the Prussians and Austrians until the German diet. The New York Tribuse says there is no crime in the history of human wickedness to be of Augustenburg and the Grand Duke of Olcompared with the infamy of digging up the dead saidiers of the Union fron their martyr decision will undoubtedly be respected by Prustress in New York. graves in Virginia, and making them vote sin, Austria, and the European powers generally. The little duchy of Lauenberg, to which neither of the two German sovereigns just

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

soreheaded politicians—the ramp of th and anterior to the rights and honor of the government—are terribly exercised about the people losing their rights. They express imninent danger to white men's rights and priv-leges through the medium by which individual rights may be meted to others. Huiversal free-dom in the United States, in their minds would be tantament to the destruction of the government and the transformation of republicans into Monarchists. A step toward treater freedom is interpreted to be a retrogra

THE RUMP DEMOCRACY.

greater freedom is interpreted to be a retrogradation from freedom. This is peculiarly copperhead logic. No man but an unmitigated and unchanging "democrat" reasons danger to the republic from such a policy. No one but a copperhead can comprehend such paradoxical results from such causes. It arises and owes its origin from that anteddinvian opaqueness constitutional in the organization of that people, and can only be obliterated through the "naturalization" and "acclimation" of one generation of a people into another.

We do not know, nor any one sise, what may come out of this war, because its doration is uncertain. If oralinued long it is reasonable to anticipate that it will be the end of slavery. But in no event can we comprehend the destruction of our republican form of government. How reconstruction is to be brought about is purely a question of the future. When this war is over, this matter will cater into the this war is over, this matter will enter into the political arena. If the war ends near the close of the second administration of Lincoln, re-construction will be the great political question in the election of 1868. How the States shall come back into the Union, what punishment shall be meted to rebels, and what shall become of rebel lands, are political questions arising at the close of the war. But there is no question about the form of our government. It must remain republican. The Constitution will likely undergo some changes. If the war continues, it is quite probable that the only clause recognizing slavery will be stricken out. and chattel slavery forever prohibited. But that there are the least signs indicating a change of the republican status is a great bug aboo, and only promulgated to frighten old dent of fogies. It is the last tune on "the harp of a thousand strings." Copperhead politicians are thumbing away at this, though it produces her-

Washington to renew their work of plundering in this way.

Some of the Tea nor Theowe Over-noard.—After the tea was thrown everboard in Boston Harbor, February 10, 1774, one of what shadows we are and the party engaged in that movement, Lot Chever, whose direct descendants now reside Cheever., in Sagus, to change his disguise .y an old lady of the family, and has from that me until now been carefully preserved. A

Marysville Appeal.

NOT AT HOME.-A worthy Hibernian, who ras laboring under the delusion that men and them or the order. ALVIN P. Hovey, tomen meant what they said, was tempted by a very cordial invitation from a lady of distinction of the order. ALVIN P. Hovey, Brew. Maj. Gen. Commanding. tion to call at her house. The servant opened the door so quick that her voice was heard by His Irish wit came to his rescue, for he immediately said in a loud voice to the darkey, "Tell your mistress I have not called upon her this evening as she wished me." The lady ran out.

THE ISRAELITES REPUDIATE BELMONT .-The Jewish Messenger states that "Belmout keep them on." s simply the New York correspondent of the house of Rothschild; that though a Jew by A New Way birth, he married out of the faith many years helt reasury to the cheer sympathies and active co-operation helt sympathies and active co-operation held states consultation of Frankfart, to the United States Consultation of Frankfart, and Frankfart, to the United States Consultation of Frankfart, and Frankfart, to the United States Consultation of Frankfart, and Fra

ng of the Baptist General Association of Il-inois, at Springfield, lately, resolutions were nanimously adopted characterizing the rebel-ou as causeless and infamous, declaring that here is no course left but to exterminate it, and that "the men, or body of men, who advocate any compromise, or claim for the rebels, either as individuals or State, the rights nd immunities of loyal citizens and States order the Constitution, we will to the utmost pose, and call upon all loyal citizens to deand oppose, as in sympathy with the ene-

FOUND,-The body of Mr. Bousey, the stage passenger who was drowned at Rock Point, Oregon, on Nov, 30th, has been recov-ered. When found he was lying on his face about two hundred yards from where the accident occurred. He was not bruised, and apparently met his death by drowing alone. He had \$950 in gold on his person. He is said to have been a resident of Sacramento, and was not brust a brother who is in Boise.—

If The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a parently met his death by drowing alone. He have any marble images of men and women in his parently met in the parently men and women in his parently met his parently met his death by drowing alone. He was boried Sunday .- Yreka Journal.

ANOTHER FEMININE SOLDIER .- Mrs. Frances L. Clayton, now in Maine, enlisted in the army at St. Paul. Minnesota, with her husband in 1861, and fought by his side until he was killed at the battle of Stone river. She was eighteen battles; once a prisoner; three meswounded—in hand, hip and knee; and at her husband's death, made known her sex to her General and was discharged. After that she walked 93 miles, from Lexington to Louise.

SEWARD ON THE WAR .-- Gov. Seward made

a speech at Auburn, N. Y., the evening before You are all free and independent as I am. and you may and must decide the question for yourselves. I cannot decide it for you nor shall you decide it for me. I am not going to surrender to the rebels. No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their un-holy quarrel by one or many foreign States. holy quarrel by one or many foreign States.—
I am not going to surrender now. Therefore,
I want no armistice, no cessation of hostilities,
no negotiation with robels in arms. However
it may be with others, "I looked before I leaped." If I could have been rendy to surrender
now, I should have proposed to surrender at
the beginning. I should have accepted terms
without waiting for Bull Ron—certainly after
Bull Ron. I would have availed myself of the
first gleam of victory to so are terms as little
humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated after the capture of New Orleans, after
Murfreesboro—after Norfolk—after Antietam

Murfreesboro-after Norfolk-after Antietam -after Vicksburg-after Gettysburg-I would have gone, under the pressure of national af-fliction, and made every defeat a claim to rebof sympathy and clemency. After the first Bull Run battle-after the second Bull Run battle-after Gaines' Mill-after Fredericks burg-after Chancellorsville-after the defeat of Banks on Red river-I am not going to surrender now, nor never. As for the arts of statesmanship, I know none applicable in this case. The only art of statesmanship that I do know is to be faithful to God and my country. I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, as long as consistent with national justice and honor and safety, it can be prevented; but when in war, to fight with courage, constancy and resolution, and thus to save my country or fall with its defenders. The battle thus waged in this cause cannot fail.— Even if it could fall, the field which was lost would forever be a hely sepulchre, which would send up through all coming time inspiration, to teanimate and cheer on the friends of progress.

MANUFACTURING GOBLETS .- A correspon dent of the Mobile Register describes a new mode of manufacturing glass goblets. He

thumbing away at this, though it produces herrid discord. But it is a last resort. The copperhead party has gone to the devil, and its
partizans would drag the country after it. We
protest and insist upon the demise of the copperhead party and the life of the republic.
Let the copperhead party be decently interred
and the grumblers seek some other vocation
than effice hunting. The loyal people will
take good care of the country. Those true to
the government, carrying it safely through the
storm and clear the breakers, will gain wisdom storm and clear the breakers, will gain wisdom er person, having a cup of water ready, pass a and strength to guide the affairs of State the stoat cotton cord twice around the bottle, and and strength to guide the affairs of State the more safely after the storm subsides. Traitors have only to fear just punishment. Thank God they have not the administration of the government. Had they gained power, those truest to the country would have been assigned to disgrace and retirney. The Vallandighams, Woods, Seymours, et homo genus would have been dubbed patriots, and the pickinsone, Butlers, Dixes, and other true democrats, would have been declared the traiting the storm conditions of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and, presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or gobiet as you need wish, and in the other a neat but not gaudy glass candistick. The buttle should be held with a strap, piece of leather or other substance with a hard, straight edge, firmly ground it at the intended point of severance, in order to Dickinsone. Butlers, Dixes, and other true democrate, would have been declared the traitors. Jeff. Davis amnesty bills would have to disgraced the records of Congress, and all the rebel thieves would have been invited back to glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use

the Federal treasury. The people have instructed the coming administration in a double duty—put down this heliish rebellion and pundsh the leading rebels. Buth these duties are incambent upon the Lincoln Administration, from their server and silent spaces like eyes and the work will be successfully accomplished rment cannot be endangered in meting out own, have been swallowed up by time, and ustice to the villians who inaugurated this war. Arcturus, Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades are still shining in their courses, clear and young

A WARNING TO INDIANA TRAITORS -The Commanding General of the District of Indi-ana, has issued the following: Headquarters Department of Indiana, To

the Sons of Liberty : I am informed that the Sons of Liberty in the State are threatening lady of the highest respectability, and a direct to assassinate witnesses who have testified and descendant of the Cheever here spoken of, has are about to testify in the cases brought be-fore the Military Commission convened by me. at the Naval Fair in Boston, a remaining por-ion of the tea, which will be offered for sale, out the State are known to me, and I assure them that I will bring to speedy and condigu punishment a very prominent member in every vicinity where a witness may be injured by

UNBONNETING THE LADIES.-At a Paris theater all ladies are required to take off their bonnets. This provise has been found necessary, since, owing to the present fashion pre-vailing in that article of female attire, it is alvailing in that article of female attire, it is almost impossible for persons sitting behind a of machinery of vessels in commission, twenty-lady with her bounct on to see what is going on eight million three hundred and twelve thoutook the doctor by both hands, and laughed forward on the stage. The end has been attained by placing printed bills about the theater, totion of respectable life—lying. young and handsome ladies are politely request-ed to take all their bongets. All other may

A NEW WAY OF COOKING .- M. Babinet, of the French Institute, is said to have discovered ago, is not connected with a Jewish congregation, and is universally repudiated as a Jew ;— just laid hef re the French Academy the result that the Rothschilds have never assisted the of this experiments. His recipe is: Place your rebel treasury to the extent of a dollar; that food in a black pot, covered with sundry panes

this year is entirely independent of foreign sugar and molasses. Her people have supplied themselves extensively from the home manu-facture, drawn from the sugar beet, serghum

tions on the part of American residents are flowing into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. A few weeks since it was announced that a branch society had been formed at Hononies, if not themselves the real enemies of the country." The resolutions further culogize ican residents at the city of Buenos Ayres have Lincoln and the army, and express thanksgivsent \$4,000 in gold to the Fund. The miniature brig Vision left New York

for Europe on the 20th of June. She was spoken July 20th, when about midway across the Atlantic, but since that time nothing ha to The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a large number of statues of beasts and birds for

his porsession. Office of the discovery of gold in the Olympia Mountains of Washington Territory, about 14 miles southwest of the head of Port Discovery

FROZEN UP.—The general prevalence of snow and ice in Boise Basin, has pretty much closed all mining operations in that country.—

WHOLE NO. 720.

TOPPICIAL.] LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress. An act to appoint certain Officers of the Navy. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni ed Stotes of Amer-ica in Congress assembled. That, for and du-ring the present insurrection, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint acting lieu-tenant commanders and acting commanders who shall have the same rate of compensation

navy. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Sec. 3. And be it further emeters. That inc provise in section 10, chap. 183. of an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the U. S. Navy, approved July 16, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that said section shall read as follows: Sec. 2. And be it further emeted. That any

as is allowed to officers of similar grade in th

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the navy, from civil life, authorized by act of conor July 24, 1861, may be confirmed in said appointment in the may and placed in the line of promotion, from the date of said confirmation if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warprofession, may be promoted to forward war-rant officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommenda-tion of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and the department. Upon such promotion, they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred deliars, and a medal of honor to be prepared by the navy department. Approved, May 17, 1854.

An act to organize a Regiment of Veteran Vol-

unteer Engineers.

Be it susceed by the Senate and House of Repressitatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the army of the Cumberland, that have served or are now serving, as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to compist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers ander the provisions of the fourth section of an aut entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August 3, 1861.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the

officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of sim lar grade in the regular army. Approved, May 20, 1864.

An net making appropriations for the Naval Service ending June 30, 1865, and for other

purposes. Be it cuncted by the Senate and House of Be it enneted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-ica in Congress assembled. That the following some he, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not oth rwise appropriated, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865;

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, \$19.423,241.

For repair and maintenance of vessels of the navy, labor, materials, and stores, \$11,500,000.

For the completion of sixteen fast steam screw sloups of war, \$7,200,000.

For the purchase, construction, and repairs of versels, materials, and labor, for the western waters, \$4,000,000.

For the purchase and charter of vessels for naval and blockading purposes, \$3,000,000. For extra labor, expense of repairs, and so forth, on loreign stations, \$600,000. For payment of the three months' bounts to

seamen and ordinary seamen under the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, 8500,000. For the completion of armored plated vessels,

\$3,600,000.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, \$700,000.

For for 1 for the navy, and for the transportam and expenses thereof, \$3.849,000.

For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz: For the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: canvas, leather, cables, and anchors and furniture, and stores in the masters', boat wains' and sallmakers' departments. \$3.000,000 For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty efficers and scamen, including a ngineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six million four hundred and fifteen thou-

sand six hundred and five dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and curt of the navy, including the coast-survey and engineer and marine curps, two hundred and ten thousand dollars. For ordnance and ordnance stores, including

labor and incidental expenses, eight million three hundred thousand dollars. For navigation apparatus and supplied and for purposes incidental to navigation, of dred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the may, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the purchase of nautical and astronom-ical instruments, books, maps, and charts; and

for the repairs of instruments, and binding and backing books and charts, one hundred and one thousand and forty two dollars.

For clothing for the navy, five hundred thou-Bureau of Yards and Docks .- For con

Bureau of Yards and Docks.—For con-tingent expenses that may accross for the fol-lowing purposes, viz: For freight and trans-portation; for printing, advertising, and sta-tionery; for books, maps, models, and draw-ings; for the purchase and repair of fire-en-gines; for machinery of every description and patent right to use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and attendance; for purchase and maintenance of ozen and horses and driv-ing teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and work men's tools of every description for men's tools of every description for navy yard purposes; for telegrams, postage of letters on public service; for furnitude for government offices and houses in the navy yards; for coals and other fuel; for candles, oil and gas; for and other fact; for candles, oil and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for figgeauning, and packing boxes; for pay of watchines; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landing at Pottsmouth, New Hampshire; for tolls and ferriages, for water tax: and for rent of stores and rendezvous, \$1,070,000.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.— For contingent expenses that may acorne for the following purposes, viz; expenses of re-cruiting; traveling expenses of officers; trans-portation of men and materials; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and denur-rage; faneral expenses; apprehending desert-ers; pilotogo and towage of vessels, and saist-ance to vessels in distress; and for bills of health and quarantino expenses of vessels in the navy, \$1,250,000.

navy, \$1,250,000.

Bureau of Natigation.—For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation, viz:

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, backs and stores; for postage on letters; for tolegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing boxes and materials; for brank-books, forces and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings and models; and for

July Deade BOOK AND JOB PHINTING

y his, ising hills not paid within one year from the time tracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each mostly agglested thereafter.

incidental expenses not applicable to any other appropriation, \$1,500.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.—For contingent and incidental expenses, viz:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, \$1,000.

For postage, drawings and transportation of materials, \$75,000.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—For contingent expenses, viz:

For candies, freight to foreign stations, transportation from station to station within the United Sixtes, cooperage, pay of assistants to inspectors, advertising for proposals, printing paymaeters' blanks, and stationery for cruising reseals, \$500,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—For contingent expenses of the bureau of medicine and surgery, \$60,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.—For contingent expenses, viz:

Bureau of Steam Engineering.—For conlingent expenses, viz:
For transportation of materials, printing,
stationery, advertising, books, drawings, models, postages and incidental expenses, \$25,000.

Marine Corps.—For pay of officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates,
clerks, measengers, steward and surse and ervants: for rations and cluthing for officers servants: for rations and cluthing for officers servants: additional rations to officers for five
years' service; for ondeawn clothing, and additional pay to musicians of the band, \$791,
785-81.

For provisions, \$125,000.

For provisions, \$135,926, For clothing, \$223,308, For fact, \$31,430 75.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repairs of arms, purchase of accourrement, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes and other instruments, \$15,000.

chance stores, flags, drums, fice and other instruments, \$15,000.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops and expenses of recruiting, \$22,000.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, \$2,000.

For contingencies, viz: freight; ferriage;—toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge-advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters in the barracks; bed snoks, wrapping paper, oil-cleth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washer woman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engine; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of law her for benches, mess tables and bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of alloys, cooking-stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding efficers' offices;—brashes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, \$45,000.

For widening and improving the marine barracks, and officers' quarters at the may yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$22,060.

For building marine burracks, at navy yard, Mare Island, California, \$39,058 44.

NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth. New Hampshire.—For plumbers, coppersmiths, and tin shops, quay-walls, mooring-piers, iron store, extension of sliphnuse, machinery and tools, repairs on floating dock, harracks and guard house, on Seavey's Island, and for repairs of all kinds, \$151.935.

Boston.—For additional amount for joincre's shop, additional amount for coal-house, extension of shear wharf, railroad tracks and repairs of all kinds, \$184.500.

New York.—For dredging channels; quay-wall at saw mills; new foundry; improvements to dry dock; quay-wall at new derrick; from platting shop; receiving store; iron fence in front of officers houses; ropairs of all kinds; machinery for iron-clad building; machinery for pattern, hoiler and machiners for machinery f

shop extension; machinery for machine shop; machiners for new foundry; machinery for smithery, joiner, and oakum shops; one six-ton, one fourton and one two-ton hammer, \$669.315.

Philadelphia.—For repairs of dry dock, pitch house, dredging; repairs of damage to 
store by fire, and for repairs of all kinds—and 
for the purchase of two lots adjoining navy 
yard. Philadelphia. extending from Front 
street to the commissioners line in the Delaware river, at a price not exceeding \$90,000—
\$214.945.

Washington. District of Columbia .- For ex-

Washington. District of Columbia. — For extension of copper rolling mill; for machinery
and tools; store bouse for provisions and clothing; dredging chantrels; repairs of all kinds
and rail tracks in yard. \$149,465.

Norfolk. — For repairs of victualling house;
boat shed, blacksmith shop and tools; wharves,
foundery, edicers' quarters, boiler shop, repairs
of dry dock, engine house, must house and sail
loft; waw mill and machinery; effice and store
house and repairs of all kinds, \$223,433.

Pensacola. — For repairs of all kinds, \$50,000.

For machinery and materials for the repair

Orleans, \$100,000.

Mare Island.—For continuation of grading and paving, \$10,000; seews, lighter and stages; toundry and machinery for same; machinery for saw mill; continuing coal shed and wharf; continuing sea wall; steam hammer and tools for smith ry f rigging and sail loft; repairs of all kinds; excess of expenditure of wharf;—guard house; machinery for machine shap and ges works, \$224.595.

HOSPITALS.

Boston.—For remodelling old section of the bospital; heating and cooking and laundry apparatus; brick wall and iron gateways on Broadway; and repairs of building and improvement of grounds. \$17,500.

New York.—For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, increase of apparatis in laboratory, and repairs to heating appanes, \$30,000.

Norfolk. For general improvement and re-mains of building, ground and wharves, \$5,000. Pensacola. For completion of extension of

oulding. \$30,000.

Memphia.—For improvements and repairs of iospitals, \$7,000.

New Octeurs.—For improvements and repairs of hospitals, \$5,000.

Mare Island, California.—For completion (New York), \$75,000.

MAGAZINES.

Portsmouth.—For howitzer and gun equipment shed; machinery for ordnance building, and for fitting and furnishing new wing of ordnance building; grading grounds for repairs of ordnance building; grading grounds for repairs of ordnance buildings and railways, \$20,050.

Boston.—For repairs of magazines and shell houses at Chelsea, and powder heat; repairs of ordnance store, shell houses and gun and shot parks; tools for gun carriage shop; and for completing ordnance store, \$65,439.

New York.—For machinery for repairing small arms; repairs to wharves and track on Ellis' Island; sea wall on north side of Ellis' Ellis' Island; repairs on magazine at Ellis'

Ellis' Island; sea wall on north side of Ellis' Ellis' Island; repairs on magazine at Ellis' Island; dredging at Ellis' Island; and for repairs of all hinds, \$42,000.

Philadelphia.—For repairs and alterations of ordunance storehouse and office; machinery and tools in ordunance workshops; and for magazine, whatf buildings and grounds, \$8,...

Washington.—For repairs and improve-ments of the magazine, ordnauce buildings and grounds of the ordnauce pard; erecting tem-porary sheds; additional ordnauce machinesy; and for continuing the new ordnauce foundry.

Mare Island. Catifornia.—For two small magazines at north end of the yard; enlargement of shell louse; preparing got park;—
(Concluded on 4th page