# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

# BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit: \$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six mon tha Day No super discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facis evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

The courts have decided that persons are ac countable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

## Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Thave formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining countries.

"Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one of the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL & PALMER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA (12 Will promptly attend to all business entrus-ted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (near. ly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedferd, Aug. 1, 1861.

# A. H. COFFROTH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa-Will hereafter practice regularly in he several Courts of Redford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

# SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA., Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DEDFORD, PENN'A.

Deposits solicited.

REPERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. Jobn Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raignel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREET HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

# C. N. HICKOK,



Will attend punctually and carefully to all oper NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., the best manner, and Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street,

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to. CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Arthrolat Term on Gold and Silver Plate,
I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new
and beautiful article, (Vulcanute or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver,
and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

# TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after hav-ing suffered several years with a severe lung after-tion, and that dread disease, Coasumption—is anx-ious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the

ious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, PRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the adventiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

# JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

places, viz: Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford, A. C. James', "Rainsburg
J. M. Barndollar & Sou's Bloody R
W. States & Co...

May 8, 1863-tf

W. States & Co., ""

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.

The highest cash price will be paid for good lean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3067

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863.

VOL. 6, NO 51.

# Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal. A Prayer for Peace. Great Prince of Peace, to thee we pray,

The windows of thy sky unbar, And send us rain of righteousness, To stay the hand of civil war

O! deign to hear our humble prayer, Do thou forgive our sinful way, Dispel the cloud that's hanging o'er, And cheer us with a brighter day.

O! may thy rainbow gild our sky, From north to south, from east send the glad tidings o'er the land, That we may be forever blest

Great Prince of Peace, thy power display. And bid the angry passions cease;
O! bring the Union back again,
In one great bound of Love and Peace.

We'll upward look with eye of faith, In this our hour of hope and fear, And wait thy blessing to descend, The joyful news of peace to hear.

The Inn of Rouelle.

In a gloomy day in the month of November, a traveler, on horseback, stopped at the door of an inn in the village of Rouelle, which adjoined the park of Malmatison.— The hostess went out to receive him, and, having given his horse to the stable boy, he ordered dinner. He was shown into the best room in the house, and the busy hostess set about preparing the repast. In a few minutes another traveler, on horseback, stopped at the inn, and also ordered dinner. "I am sorry that I cannot accommodate

you, sir," said the hostess; "but everything we have in the house has been bespoken by a gentleman who arrived a few mibefore you."

tell your guest I shall be obliged to him if ne will permit me to share his dinner, and

he will permit me to share his dinner, and I will defray my portion of the expense."

The hostess delivered the message to the first traveler, who politely replied: "Tell the gentleman I shall be glad of his company, but that it is not my practice to accept payment from persons who dine with me."

The second traveler accordingly went up stairs, and having expressed his acknowledgment for the kind reception he received, they both sat down to the table.

they both sat down to the table.

The dinner was as cheerful as could be expected, considering the short acquaintance of the parties; but during the dessert, when some excellent wine was placed before them, the conversation became more unrestrained and the second traveler ventured to ask his obliging Amphitryon what had brought him to that part of the country, where he ap-

peared to be a stranger.
"I have been ordered here," he replied, by the Cardinal."

"By the Cardinal!" resumed his compan ion, "Pardon my curiosity, sir, if I inquire whether you have given his Eminence any

imputation that I have come here. The fact is, there has been published at Rochelle, my native town, a virulent satire upon the public conduct and personal character of the public character of the public character of the public character of the p the Cardinal, several copies of which have been addressed to the King, and though I never in my life wrote a single word that has appeared in print, I am unjustly accused of being the author of this pamphlet. Nothing obtains such ready belief as the whisperings of folly and ill-nature; and I have therefore lost no time in obeying the summons of his Eminence, in the hope of effectually refuting the charge that is bro't against me."

"Sir," said his companion, with an expression of marked anxiety, "return thanks to Providence for the fortunate accident that introduced me to you to-day. I have also been summoned hither by the Cardinal, for no other purpose, I am convinced, than that

of beheading you."
A thrill of horror passed thro' the frame of the person to whom these words were addressed.

"Yes, sir," resumed the speaker, "my task would have been to behead you. am the executioner of a neighboring town, and whenever the Cardinal has a secret act of vengeance to perform, I receive orders to repair to the castle. The particulars I have just heard you relate together with your appointment here, all convince me, beyond a doubt, that you are marked out as a victim. But fear nothing; I will secure your escape. Order your horse instantly, and go with me. I will acquit myself of the debt of grati-

against which there is no appeal, are pro-nounced and executed, and the mutilated bodies of the victims are hurried into the moat below, where they are quickly destroyed by quicklime. Neglect not to observe my instructions. Conceal yourself behind that hedge, and if within the space of an hour you see a light glimmering at the win-dow I have pointed out, then you may con-clude that I am ordered to execute vengeance on another; but if, on the contrary, you see no light, rely on it that you your-self are the intended victim. In that case lose not a moment. Profit by the darkness of the night and the swiftness of your horse Gain the frontier, and there plead your cause as you see fit. But permit me to tell you that it is absurd to seek to justify yourself against the imputation of an offence which you have not committed; for where despot

you have not committed; for where despot-ism reigns, truth and justice are powerless." Having expressed unbounded gratitude to his tutelar saint, the traveler withdrew to his hiding place. The suspicions of the Cardinal's agent proved well-grounded. No light appeared at the window of the turret; and at the expiration of an hour the traveler galloped off. He immediately quitted France and did not venture back until after the death of the Cardinal.

On returning to his native country, his first business was to visit the inn of Rouelle, and to make inquiries respecting his bene-factor, who, however, had not been heard of for several years. He then related his ad-venture, which has since become a local tradition, and conferred celebrity on the inn of Rouelle, known by the sign of the 'Che val Blanc.' The room in which the two travelers dined is shown to this day, and is called "La salle de bon secours."

Enforcement of the Conscription Law. "Go up stairs," said the traveler, "and Rules and Regulations of the War Department

> Officers and Salaries. A Full and Official List of Exemptions

Mode of Drafting From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The instructions of Provost Marshals an other officers under the Conscription Law are about to be issued by the War Department. They have been prepared by Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General and when that fact is stated it is needless to add that they are clear, con-

ise and comprehensive.

From advance sheets of the work I abstract a few points, which, now that this all embracing law is on the eve of being put in operation will be of absorbing interest SALARIES.

The salary of the Assistant Provost Mar-shal General is, of course, that of his rank in the army. He will generally be a Colonel Lieut. Colonel.

The District Provost Marshal has the rank pay, and emoluments of a Captain of cavalry (amounting, I believe, to about \$160 per month. The exact figures were recently forwarded.)

whether you have given his Eminence any offence?"

"By no means," replied the first traveler; "and it is only to free myself from any such one county, with the approval of the Provost Marshal General. Their pay shall not be over

ner (who, with rolling officers, selected by the Board, are to be paid three dollars a day.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, Are fixed by the Provost Marshal General. there is no Government building there suitable for the purpose, an office, consisting of not more rooms, may be rented. Each Pro vost Marshal may employ at these headquarters two clerks, subject to the approval of the Pro-vost Marshal General, and at such rate of compensation as he may fix.

"Rests" are to be rented by the Provost Marshal, to be used in providing for deserters, strag glers. &c. He is also to contract for their sul ence at not more than thirty cents a day, or contract made for their board and lodging at a rate never over forty cents a day, and which, in general, is expected to be much less. Where neither of these can be made, prisoners in charge of Provost Marshals' parties may be lodged in jails, when only the ordinary jail fees will be

INTERFERENCE WITH THE DRAFT.
The Provost Marshals are enjoined, in acordance with the terms of the act, to arres and deliver to the proper civil authorities, viz:
The United States Marshal, with written charges, any persons resisting the draft, or counseling any drafted person to conceal himself, or in The horror and alarm of the poor traveler may be more easily conceived than described. He instantly ordered the horses to be saddled, and having paid the left.

APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY OF DESERTERS Every possible effort must be made by the Provost Marshal to arrest all deserters within his district, and he must receive and hold all describes presented to him by other parties. The five dollars reward for the delivery of a desert-er is to be paid just as soon as he is satisfied that the person presented is a deserter, so that those bringing deserters may receive their rewards as bringing deserters may receive their rewards as surely and promptly as possible. Where there is a military station in the immediate vicinity, deserters will be sent to it at once. If such stations are remote, they will be sent tri-monthly, or oftener if there be more than five on hand at any intermediate period. A special guard may be employed, when a military one is not procurable, to accompany the prisoners, for which they shall be paid a dollar a day and expenses, if they deliver the prisoner safely—otherwise nothing. Persons who are drafted, duly notified, but fail to report or furnish a substitute, or pay for one, are to be treated as deserters. or pay for one, are to be treated as deserters. Finally, Provost Marshals are warned against improper or unwarrantable arrests, and urged to special care on that point.

SPIES Are to be arrested as deserters, and forthwith turned over to the General commanding the de-

Is to be begun, under the orders of the Board, as speedily as possible. Assessors are to be generally preferred for enrolling officers. One is to erally preferred for enrolling officers. One is to be appointed from each sub-district, and the Board may take as many of these as it deems necessary, having generally but one for each sparsely settled county, and one in each ward of a city, or township of a populous county. Enrolling officers are to enroll all persons subject to military duty, whether white or black, and

ject to military duty, whether white or black, and to note their ages, residences, color and occupations. They must include, first, all able-bodied males between the ages of twenty and forty-five, not exempt by law; and second, all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

The enrollment of the two classes (between twenty and thirty-five, with unmarried persons, and second all others) must be kept on separate

and second, all others) must be kept on separate sheets, but made at the same time. Students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sail-ors, travelers, traveling merchants and the like, are to be enrolled at their legal residence, their temporary absence from which forms no cause for exemption. Enrolling officers are to judge of age by the best evidence they can obtain, but appeals from exemption on account of age may always be made to the Board.

DRAFTS.

Whenever any part of the forces thus enrolled are to be called out, the Provost Marshal General shall notify each District Provost Marshal of his proportion, with specific instructions as to the sub-divisions. The Board shall then make the apportionment to the sub-districts, and shall add fifty per cent. thereto.

What follows is embraced in the following

73. The Board shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons drafted, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first on the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on.
The draft shall take place at the headquarters
of the district. It shall be public, and under
the direction of the Board of Enrollment. The name of each person shall be placed in a box to be provided for the purpose, and the Provost Marshal, or some person designated by him, (the drawer to be blindfolded) shall draw thererom one name at a time until the required

74. The exact and complete roll of the names and headed to correspond with the descriptive of anæsthesis induced by ether only.

11. Pain, whether simulating headache, neu-

75. The number required to fill the call will raigia in an der the provisions of the Enrollment Act.
76. The names of the men thus called into

service will be entered on "descriptive rolls," (in triplicate) signed by the Board. One copy of this roll will be sent to the Provost Marshal General direct, one copy to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and one will be retained by the Provost Marshal.

77. Certified extracts from this descriptive roll shall be made in duplicate by the Provost Marshal for every party of drafted men sent off, and sent with the party to the officer to whom the party is to be delivered. One copy is to be retained by this officer, and the other is to be returned, with a receipt for the party as delivered to him on the back. The returned copy

78. The Board shall note on the roll book of drafted men, in the column of remarks, opposite each man's name, the disposition made of him—whether called into service and sent to the rendezvous, exempted by the Board, replaced by a substitute. rendezvous, exempted by the Board, replaced by a substitute, commuted for, deserted or dis-

charged as not being required.

79. The substitute whom any drafted person is authorized, by section 13 of the Enrollment Act, to furnish, must be presented to the Board of Enrollment; and it shall be the duty of the Board to examine him, and, if accepted, to place his name on the book of persons drafted, with explanatory remarks. His name will then be transcribed on the descriptive rolls of men called into service.

er may be more easily conceived than described. He instantly ordered the horses to be saddled, and having paid the bill, he and his companion set out, taking a private way through the woods of Bertrand.

"Do you see," said the guide, as they approached the castle, "that grated window which almost reaches the crannies of the central turret? In that dungeon, sentences,

lraft, he shall be held exempt from military duty during the time for which he had been drafted and for which such substitute was fur-

81. The board shall furnish a discharge (from 31) from further liabilities under the particular draft, to any drafted person who presents a bona fide receipt for the sum announced in order for procuring substitutes, from the persons authorized by the Secretary of War to receive it.

EXEMPTIONS AND RULES OF EVIDENCE BY WHICH THEY ARE TO BE DETERMINED.

S4. Section 2, Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863, provides as follows: That the following persons be, and they are hereby excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son, liable to mileral States. Second, the only son, hable to mi-itary duty, of a widow dependent upon his la-bor for support. Third, the only son of an a-ged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and howselved, and two of them are in family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as noncommissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not ex-ceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt:

but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: Provided, hovever, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

85. The following discases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.

2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing, who fidavit of a physician of good standing, who

has attended him in a convulsion.

3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, of chereu; their existence to be adopted determine

4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines, of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for

military service.
5. Confirmed consumption, cancer, aneurism

of the large arteries.

6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, which will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier. 7. Decided feebleness of constitution wheth-

er natural or acquired. 8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired

his general health.

9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or solitary vice, in degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution

10. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure; wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints does not exempt. Impaired motion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nuof persons drawn in the draft shall be entered by the Board in a book for the purpose, ruled are to be proven by examination while in a state

The Surgeon and Commissioner (who, with the Provost Marshal, form the Board of Enrollment) receive the compensation of an Assistant Surgeon, (rank of Captain) excluding commutation for fuel and quarters. Their pay lasts only during the time actually employed. Enrollment flowers selected by the Board are to be a compensation of the Enrollment Act.

76. The number required to fill the eall will ralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbate taken from this roll, by commencing at the go, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, first name, and taking in order, until the required to fill the eall will ralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbate taken from this roll, by commencing at the go, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, first name, and taking in order, until the required to fill the eall will ralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbate taken from this roll, by commencing at the go, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of a limb, and the comment of the general health, wasting of the limb of the comment of the general health and the comment of the general health and the comment of the general health and the comm or other positive sign of disqualifying local dis

12. Great injuries or disease of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual fac ulties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right

eye; cataract; loss of crystalline lens of right eye. 14. Other serious diseases of the eye affect ing its integrity and use, e. g. chronic ophthalmia, fistula, lachrymalis, ptosis, (if real) ectro-pion, enthropion, &c., Myopia, unless very decaded or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemption. 15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great

ence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence of Purulent Otorrhoa.

18. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfacto-

ry proof.
21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence, un-

ler oath.

22. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to

prevent proper mastication of food, and tearing the cartridge.

23. Incurable deformity or loss of part of either jaw, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; anchylosis of lower jaw.

24. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula and larynx or tra-

chea; tortocelis of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to im-

pede respiration or to prevent the carrying of such arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.

26 Deficient aptitude and power of expansion concerns.

Rates of Advertising.

Two squares \$3.00 \$4.00 \$6.00
Two squares 4 00 5 00 9
Three squares 5 00 7 00 12
1 Column 6 00 9 00 15 00
2 Column 12 00 18 00 30 00
One Column 12 00 18 00 30 00
One Column 13 00 30 00 50 00
Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines. \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Extrays, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.
The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two lights.

and nave an expansive mounty to two inches.

27 Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femoral.

28. Artificial anus; stricture prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, the man's efficient to imagin the man's efficient to imagin the man's efficient.

f in degree sufficient to impair the man's effi-iency. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for

exemption.

30. Total loss, or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcoccle, hyrodroccle, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicoccle and crisecele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.

36. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine, caries of the spine.

37. Wounds, fractures, tumors; atrophy of a limb, or chronic disease of the joints or bones, that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

uous muscular exertion.

38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee or ankle

39. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from younds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

40. Total loss of a thumb; loss of unguinal phalank of right thumb. 41. Total loss of any two fingers

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand 43. Loss of the first and second phalanges fingers of right hand.

44. Parmanent extension or permanent coptraction of any finger except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.
45. Total loss of either great toes; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes

46. The great toe crossing the other toes with great prominence of the articulation of the metal tarsal bone and first phalank of the great

47. Overriding or superposition of all the

48. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the

of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bear upon the ground; or flexion of the right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second, with anchylosis of this articulation.

49. Club feet; splay feet, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground, and the line of station runs along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary, large, ill-shaped or flat feet do not exempt.

empt.
50. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots and accompanying with chronic swelling or ul

herent cicatrices of lower extremities.

86. No certificate of a physician or surgeo is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption from mili-

tary service, unless the fact and statements

erein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administe 87. The exempts under the first provision of section 2 of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., will generally be suffiecessity of evidence with regard to them .-

ry in any case, the commission or certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned may be required to be 88. To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth provisions of sec-tion 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., the Board shall require the affidavits of the persons seeking to be exempt, and of two respectable men, (heads of families,) residing in the district, that the man in question is the only son 'liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support," "the only son of aged or infirm parents or parents dependent on his labor for support, or otherwise, according to the particular provi-sion of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magismust in all cases be taken beaute a strate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavits shall be published by the Board of Enrollment in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public, when

a draft is ordered.

89. When a claim for exemption is ma der the seventh provision of section 2 of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., the Board shall apply to the Provost Mar-

sec., the Board shall apply to the Provost Mar-shal General for the necessary extracts from the official rolls in the War department, upon which it shall decide the case.

90. Persons claiming exemption from enroll-ment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled where the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive.