Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, May 29, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the Jackson House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, June 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take such action as the Committee may determine.

JOHN R. HUNTER,
May 29, 1862. *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE:

Charles C. Ash, Barree.
George Eby, Brady.
Michael Star, Cromwell.
Louis Stever, Cass.
Joseph S. Reed, Carbon.
James Henderson, Cassville.
John Carl, Dublin.
John Zentmyer, Franklin.
Simon Bailes, Henderson.
D. P. Gwin, J. B. Luden, Graffus Miller, Huntingdon.
John Porter, David Wilson, Alexandria.
Livingston Robb, Porter.
Robert Gill, Penn.
Joseph Johnston, Petersburg.
John B. Weaver, Hopewell.
David Hamilton, Tod.
Mathew Miller, Jackson.
Thos. P. McNite, Shirley.
J. P. Dunn, Orbisonia.
Wm. A. Copely, Birmingham.
N. K. Covert, Springfield.
P. H. Bence, Clay.
Alexander McGee, Tell.
Henry S. Isenberg, Juniata.
Robert Wilson, Oneida.
Joseph C. Sechler, Mt. Union.
Jacob H. Miller, Union.
John Nail, Walker.
William Wray, Warriorsmark.
David Barrick, West.
Henry Hultzaple, Lower West.
R. F. Haslett, Morris.
M. J. McKinnon, Shirleysburg.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER
NO. 26.

The Governor being notified by the Secretary of War, by telegraphic despatch, received this afternoon, that the President will no longer "require any other troops from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the United States service, but those who volunteer for *three years or during the war.*" General Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of these headquarters, dated on the 26th instant, calling for *three month's volunteer militia*, are hereby countermanded and revoked.

II. All commanding officers, who may have issued their orders for the mustering into the service of the United States of their respective commands, under the said orders of the 26th inst., are hereby ordered to countermand the same.

III. The Governor, on issuing this order, congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the information received from the War Department, that the emergency which seemed to the Government of the United States so imperatively to demand their immediate service, no longer exists, and would also commend the patriotic zeal and alacrity manifested in every section of the Commonwealth, to meet it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjutant General.*

Rebel Barbarities.

One or two soldiers who succeeded in escaping from Front Royal, where the fight was had on Friday last, between the 1st Maryland Regt. and the Rebels, arrived in Washington on the 27th, by way of Manassas. They say, at the battle the rebels showed no quarter, even bayoneting our wounded as they lay on the field, and performing other inhuman deeds, equally barbarous with those perpetrated on the bodies of our troops buried at Bull Run.

THE secesh ladies have become real she-devils, and delight in heaping insult upon injury upon the "Yankee" soldiers. Officers and men are treated alike. They have such a holy horror for the old stars and stripes that they will not even walk under its glorious folds when it can be avoided. Bah! you despise the Yankee soldiers because they are so far above your dear, faithful liege lords, that you know you can never be anything else, in their estimation, than base, ignominious traitors.

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A convention composed of representatives of the various Sabbath Schools in the State, commenced its session yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the "First Independent Church," Broad street below Chestnut, Phila.—The object of the Convention is to obtain an accurate view and survey of the State in its Sabbath School aspects, and to devise ways and means by which to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the Sabbath Schools, reach the destitutions, and increase the general interest.

The representatives from this borough are: Presbyterian, John Scott and William Dorris, Jr., Esqs.; Methodist, Henry W. Miller, Fletcher Conrad, and E. M. Greene; German Reformed, David Dunn and W. W. Wallace; Baptist, R. McDivitt.

☞ The President sent in to the House on Wednesday, a Message, in which he takes the responsibility of Alex. Cummings and others having been intrusted with millions of dollars without giving security—but he does not shoulder the horse and other contracts Secretary Cameron distributed through the country, by which the Government was plundered to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

An investigation was had of the management of our "horse market," and a report published, but we have not been able to procure a copy. We want a copy for publication—will some friend accommodate us.

PERSONAL.—Being absent last week, we, the junior, neglected to mention that we visited Hollidaysburg the week before, for the sole purpose of getting a peep at Brother Traugh, of the *Standard*, and we must say that we were very agreeably disappointed. We had always been informed that he was a thundering ugly bugger, but we can now testify that he is not so darned ugly as he was represented. That's not all, either, we found him to be a mighty clever fellow, and we feel under many obligations for the handsome manner in which he entertained us.—Come to see us and we will return the compliment.

WE LEARN that the military fever was quite high in Alexandria on the reception of Gov. Curtin's Order for three months' men. Some thirty of the business men were making preparations to leave immediately for Washington, when the Order we publish today changed their programme. Their *will* shows they are all right.

A MASTERLY RETREAT.—Gen. Banks certainly deserves great credit for defeating the expectations of the Rebels. By mismanagement somewhere, his command was reduced far below what it should have been to enable him to hold his position. No other General, under the circumstances, could have done better.

A REPORT was in circulation that Jno. McCahan, son of J. Kinney McCahan of this place, was killed last week in a guerilla fight. We are happy to inform the public that Mr. McCahan received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday that his son was all right.

☞ THE PAPERS say that General McClellan, though struck by a piece of shell at Williamsburg, escaped uninjured. We are not surprised at it.—An officer, who could stand as many attacks from politicians as he has done, must be bomb-proof.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has been re-elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will soon enter upon the management of the road, the President, Edgar Thompson, being about to depart for Europe.

WE SAW a letter this morning from one of our boys, Robert Westbrook, dated in camp nine miles from Richmond, May 23d. The boys expect to be in Richmond this week.

THE military excitement is on the increase in this place. Several young men are *talking* of raising a company for the war.

AS THE FRIENDS of Captains Campbell and Miles, and those who have relatives and friends under their command, are anxious to know, to a certainty, what part their companies took in the battle at Williamsburg, we take pleasure in publishing the following extract from a private letter written by a member of one of the companies, to a young man of this place. The extract gives a graphic and intelligent description of the battle, and portrays very minutely the part taken by Cos. C and D. The friends and relatives of the brave boys will be rejoiced to know that they acted nobly and fought desperately, never flinching under the most galling fire of the enemy, thus gloriously sustaining the boasted honor of Old Huntingdon:

CAMP ON GEN. LEE'S FARM,
23 MILES FROM RICHMOND,
May 18, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND.— * * * You say that the news of last Tuesday week greatly excited the folks in Huntingdon, and at the time you wrote you had not heard for certain that the 49th or Co. D, were in the fight. I suppose you have heard ere this that both were in it, and the fire of our regiment was more destructive to the enemy than that of the Regiment immediately in front of the enemy, as it was an oblique fire and that is always the most destructive.

I have noticed that the papers all have it that the 43d N. Y. of our Brigade, was one of the regiments engaged, and some of the papers do not have the 49th in the fight at all. That is a mistake. The 49th P. V., 6th Maine and the 5th Wisconsin were the only Regiments from our Brigade that were there at the time of the fight; the 43d being back some 2 or 3 miles. When they started on Sabbath they had not enough rations to do them that day, and as they had no rations at all on Monday they were left behind, and the 7th Maine regiment of the 3d Brigade, was taken in their place.

There is something remarkable about the position of our Co. the day of the fight. When our Regiment is formed in its proper manner our Co. is the extreme left, occupying the place of Co. B, the Captains of A and B having resigned, and Capt. Miles' Company is on the extreme right. A short time before the fight Cos. C, D and E were out skirmishing, but before we came to the first fort, that is, in sight of it, they were *called*, and our Company ordered to join on the right instead of the left, its usual position.

They were then coming up out of a hollow and by the time they had got out and gone 3 or 400 yards they came in sight of the Rebs. Our Brigade advanced 6 or 800 yards beyond the fort, shown in Harper's Weekly, and then commenced falling back, as our skirmishers of the 5th Wisconsin came near. (They had gone, or rather kept ahead until the rebs commenced to advance on them,) firing at the rebs, and then falling back towards the Brigade. The regiments would fall back a short distance, and then about face and look at the enemy advancing, and then fall back again and so on until they came back to the fort. As the rebs drew near they thought our men were retreating and some of them cried out, at the top of their voices, "*Another Bull Run.*" Our men commenced to fire on them when they were about 6 or 800 yards off and they advanced to within a hundred yards of our line of battle, coming at a charge bayonet and a "double quick." but when they got to within about 200 yards of our line the direct fire of the 6th Maine, the right oblique fire of the 49th, and the left oblique fire of the 5th Wisconsin was more than they could stand; they fired one volley at about 150 yards and when the smoke blew away that they could see the rebs, those of the 5th N. C. Regiment had nearly all fallen, only a few remained, and after advancing a few yards further they broke and ran in utter confusion without our regiment charging as stated in the papers. They advanced after firing, but not on a charge.

What I wanted to mention especially was that Cos. D and C from Huntingdon County although usually on both extremes of the Regiment were shoulder to shoulder in the first regular field fight they have been in, and although on the right and under a more direct fire than any of the other Cos. in the Regiment, none of them were killed or wounded, only one wounded in the 49th worth noticing, and that is a man by the name of Gilberts of Co. G.

Gen. Hancock has immortalized himself by that fight. He was as cool as if there was nothing more going on than dress parade, and his brigade think him the next best General in this army to our Commander Gen. McClellan or "little Mack," as we usually call him. He will not allow his army to march on the Sabbath if it is possible to avoid it, and I think that this is one reason of our success—having a man of *God* at the head of our army.

NEW BRIDGE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about erecting a new bridge over the canal at the foot of Montgomery street. Workmen are engaged in framing the timbers, preparatory to putting up the work.

A REGIMENT of soldiers from Cincinnati, Ohio, passed through this place over the Penna. Railroad yesterday, on their way to Washington.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY, May 24, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the inmates of room No. 24 promised to let you hear from them again, we will now endeavor to give you a brief account of the progress of our school, and the outside news in general. The school is in a very flourishing condition; our schoolmates are all fine and agreeable young ladies and gentlemen, who are striving to improve their mental and moral abilities, so as to become respected and useful citizens. Our Professor is one who is capable of imparting to us good mental, religious, and moral instructions which is necessary for each one to have before we can become useful members of society. We are all required to prepare declamations, or compositions, to be spoken or read every two weeks; your correspondents being no public speakers, they therefore comply with the latter, and appear at each appointment with their scrap of fools-cap.

The present quarter closes on the 14th of June.

We had the pleasure of taking part in a picnic gotten up by the students and citizens of the village; which was a grand affair. Notice was given by the ringing of the Seminary bell this morning at 8½ o'clock, for all who were interested in the party, to meet at Squire Clarkson's for the purpose of forming into a procession; from which place we were escorted by martial music under the glorious stars and stripes, to a grove about one and a half miles from town; the provisions having been taken out previous to that time by a wagon which was procured for that purpose. When arriving at the grove the ladies proceeded to the arranging of the table, and the gents to preparing the drink, which was *lemonade of the best* quality. The table which was from fifty to sixty feet in length was bountifully spread with the most delicious and costly dainties that could be procured for the day; for which the ladies deserve great praise. The table being spread, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Simpson, after which we were permitted to surround the table and partake of the refreshments, which we assure you were amply *attended to*, especially by your correspondents. All being satisfied, we were requested to be seated. Prof. J. W. Hughes ascended the stand and delivered a brief but eloquent address, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr Simpson, who also addressed us with a very appropriate and instructive speech. The addresses being over, we young folks were left to enjoy ourselves as best we could, and you may rest assured good use was made of the time. After the amusements of the day we returned home, feeling somewhat fatigued. As it is getting late and we are almost worn out by this day's ramblings we will close for the present. Yours, &c.

N. D. & BURSEY.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR PAMONKY RIVER, VA.,
May 21, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Not having written for the *Globe* for a long time, and thinking something from the 53d on its onward march to Richmond, might, perhaps, be of some interest to the many readers of your sheet, I concluded to write a few lines for the paper. I will not attempt to give any description of our march and counter-march to Manassas Junction, and from thence to Warrenton Junction. Neither shall I attempt to describe our trip from Alexandria down the Potomac to Ship Point and the part the 53d played on the grand theatre in front of Yorktown, as all these movements have long been known to all.

After making a forced march on the day of the battle of Williamsburg through mud which words now fail me to describe, we returned next day and encamped at Yorktown until the 12th, at which time we were ordered on board the boats for West Point. But when we arrived at West Point the boat did not stop, but proceeded up the Pamonky river a distance of about eight miles. Here we disembarked at a place called Brick Landing, where we encamped a few days in a pleasant grove of pines, when we again received the order to march. We marched to the place where we are now encamped, a distance of some seventeen miles, stopping, however, several times along the road and camping for the night.—Marching goes very slowly through the swamps and ravines of Virginia.—Some of the citizens of Huntingdon county would not believe me when I should tell you that yesterday we marched seven hours and only came the short distance of two miles. But this is nevertheless the truth. The roads are dreadful in some places.—The wagons and artillery often stick for hours in the mud, and are subsequently brought out by the vigorous exertions of the men. Woods and swamps are all that meet the eye, with here and there a small farm house.—Most of these houses are deserted, and in what few houses the inhabitants still remain, you can invariably see a white flag flying. They no doubt have been misled to such a degree, by the leaders of the rebellion, that they thought unless they put up a flag of truce, everything would be destroyed for them, which, however, is never the case. We are now encamped on quite a pleasant situation. Our camp is in a large field owned by a man by the name of Lee, said to be a Major in the rebel army. It is the most pleasant place for a camp we have come to since we are on the peninsula. The water is plenty and of the best, which has been a rarity with us, for some time. The water, in the majority of places at which we have encamped, was scarce, and exceedingly obnoxious to the taste. Here, near the camps, stands the St. Peter's Episcopal Church—quite an old building—in which, it is said, General Washington was accustomed to worship in his younger days. It is reported that the General was married in this church. It is of brick and not very large. Surrounding it are trees, which give it a beautiful appearance. On the corner-stone is written: "This church was commenced in 1710 and was finished in 1713." In the rear of the church is a burial ground with some half a dozen graves in it. On some of the tombstones are some writings of a very early date. On one is inscribed the following: "Here lyeth the body of Ann Clopton, the wife of William Clopton, of the county of New Kent. She departed this life the 4th day of March, Anno Domini, 1716, in the 78th year of her age. She left three sons and two daughters, by her said husband, viz: Robert, William, Walter, Ann and Elizabeth." Several other writings are quite old, but this one is the oldest I have seen. None but officers high in command are permitted to go inside of the Church, so that I cannot tell anything about the church on the inside. Generals Sumner and Richardson have their headquarters near the Church. It is indeed a beautiful spot. Washington no doubt never thought when he worshiped in that church, that there would one day be an army encamped around it, for the purpose of punishing traitors who are trying all in their power to destroy the Government which he devised.—But such is the case, and now a sentinel paces in front of the Church where he, one hundred years ago, was accustomed to worship. Such a thing, doubtless, never entered his mind, yet what is the crime which a traitor will not commit. A man who breaks his oath and tramples upon the constitution which he has sworn to defend, as many of these rebel leaders have done, are not to be trusted in the humblest station in life, and ought to be made to pay the full penalty of the law upon which they have trampled.

The boys are all in good spirits.—The health of the regiment is better now than it has been for a long time. We all expect to be in Richmond soon. There is quite a large force here.

More anon. Yours, &c.,
PILUM.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 23d, '62,
110th Regt., P. V., Co. B.

DEAR GLOBE:—After a long and dreary march I am seated in order to address you, by the medium of an old rusty pen.

We left Newmarket on the 12th inst., for the above named place, crossed Shenandoah mountain and also the river, and the Blue Ridge. We passed through several towns namely: Hamburg, Luray, Front Royal, and Warrenton. We landed at the latter named place on Saturday evening and remained over Sunday; had a good rest after a full week's march averaging 18 miles per day.

We will now tell you of a skirmish that some sixty cavalry and Co. A of the 110th, had on our way on Friday at Gain's Cross Roads, with some four hundred and fifty rebel cavalry. Our little number of cavalry routed them and Co. A poured volley after volley into them causing them to retreat, at which time Co. B of the same, after double quicking for one mile had the extreme pleasure of giving them one volley. I am unable to say how many were killed on the rebel side. Co. A took three prisoners, one of whom was shot through the mouth, and his horse was shot. None were killed on our side, and only two of our cavalry wounded. The rebels were waiting to capture our baggage wagons as they would pass, but to their surprise they found some of Gen. Shields' men to deal with. Guess they got tired of them without waiting for the wagons. As we wish to be brief we will pass on.

On Monday 19th we left Warrenton and came some nine miles to Warrenton Junction, remained there until Wednesday 21st and then came on to the above named place. We landed last night all in good spirits. McCall's and also McDowell's divisions are at this place. We have seen quite a number of our home associates this morning, some of whom are in the 12th Regt. P. R. C., and some in the 8th, 5th and 2d regiments. We were quite glad to meet them.

Friend Lewis from where we sit to write we can view the towns of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, and have also quite a nice view of the country. I am unable to say when or where we will go from here. Yours truly,

D. ROSS MILLER.

P. S. Friends of the 110th address their letters to Washington City, D. C.

WAR NEWS.

LATEST NEWS.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 27.—General Halleck has issued an order prohibiting unnecessary skirmishing with the enemy.

The pickets on each side are now friendly, and being within speaking distance, they improve the opportunity of conversing with each other.

Last night, five rebels, including one sergeant, came over to our lines.

All along the line our forces are within two miles of the rebel works and in some places our heavy guns are within battering distance; but the dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

Camp rumors say that Vicksburg had surrendered and our fleet was on the way to Memphis.

The Reporter of the Associated Press at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, says that all the Corinthian news that has been telegraphed from the Chicago papers, as contained in despatches from Cairo, for some time past, has been utterly without foundation.

No engagement of the least consequence had occurred at Corinth or the vicinity up to 11½ o'clock last evening.

Affairs at Martinsburg, Va.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—A telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, dated Martinsburg, states that Martinsburg was entirely unmolested by Confederate troops, and that quiet and good order reigned throughout.

On Monday evening a party of about eight dragoons of the Confederates rode into the place, but did not remain many minutes. They rode along the principal thoroughfares and then disappeared. At that time the rear guard of Gen. Banks' army was safely encamped on the road leading to Williamsburg. An examination of the railroad showed that not the slightest damage had been sustained at the hands of the Confederates.

From General McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McClellan of the capture of Hanover Court House.

Our loss is said to be small; that of the enemy considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

Hanover Court House is about 18 miles north of Richmond, near the line of the Central railroad, and about ten miles south of the junction of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville roads.

General Banks' Body Guard.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 27.—After three days and nights march, without rations or sleep, through the mountains, I have rescued most of my brave men, who, acting as rear guard and bridge-burners, were three separate times cut off. They fought bravely but suffered severely. McCaine and Gilchrist killed. My men guarded the Quartermaster's stores train, and have been brought by a circuitous route safely to headquarters. They are barefooted and well nigh dead.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Captain Commanding General Banks' Body Guard.

General Banks' Retreat from Virginia.

Reports from Pittsburghers in his Army.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., May 27.—Via Carlisle.—Gen. Banks' command, about 4,500 strong, which were encamped near Strasburg, Va., took up their line of march about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. At Newtown, ten miles north of Strasburg, his rear guard was attacked. Capt. Underwood's company had 13 wounded and one killed.

The rear was harrassed until late in the evening, when it reached Winchester, after a twenty-five miles march, and encamped. The pickets were fired into and harrassed all the night.

The rebels took up a position during the night, and commenced the attack early on Sunday morning with their batteries. Severe fighting occurred until nine o'clock A. M., but our force was overpowered by General Ewall's command, numbering about twenty-two thousand, when we commenced retreating.

We reached the shore opposite Williamsport, a distance of thirty-seven miles, on Sunday night

General Banks' command, including Captains Morgan's and Foulk's companies, are now in Williamsport.

All Quiet at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—All is quiet here this morning. A large force of the police is stationed along Baltimore street, and other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings.

The Latest from Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By despatches received at the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet at Harper's Ferry and its vicinity.

A later despatch from Gen. Banks says all is quiet at Williamsport.

The indications are that the rebels are retreating to Winchester.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL A LAW.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President:

AN ACT to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, and to Provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of Grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a preemption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to preemption at $1 25, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at $2 50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: *Provided*, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying adjoining to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and upon payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, *and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States*; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance *with the laws of the State in which* such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the 2d section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land-office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, or shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is hereby required to prepare and to issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and the registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preemption rights: *And provided, further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a preemption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act. *Provided, further*, That no person who has served or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3d day of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the maximum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting preemption rights.

The Confiscation Bill Passed.

The following is the bill as it passed the House on the 26th inst., by a vote of 82 yeas to 68 nays. Every vote for the bill was Republican, with the exception of Brown (Union,) from Virginia. Every Democrat, ten Union Members, and eight Republicans, voted *against* it. We cannot understand this vote. It seems to us that Rebel property should be confiscated to help pay the expenses of the war. Are we afraid to punish the Rebels for their treason? The vote looks as if we were. The following is the bill:

The bill provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet-officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Thirdly. Any person acting as Governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourthly. Any person who having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifthly. Any person hereafter holding any office or agency in the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Sixthly. If any person who, having property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, the said estate, property, and moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of these persons, are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States: and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those already specified shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited for the use of the United States; all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning, shall be null and void.

The third section provides that, to secure the possession, condemnation, and sale of such property, situate or being in any State or Territory of the United States, proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted in the name of the United States District Court or Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeitures arising under the revenue laws; and the property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for their use and benefit.

The remainder of the sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

Provided, That the persons, thirdly and fifthly described, shall have accepted their election or appointments to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so called Confederate States.