Notices of New Books.

The Rev. W. G. Brown, hospital chaplain, has written a small book, published by William S. & Alfred Martien, Chestnut street, entitled "The Army Chaplain: His office, duties, responsibilities, and the means of aiding him." In limited compass, Mr. Brown first treats of the hospital chaplain, and then of the regimental and post chaplain. This is a practical little book; never tedious, only slightly sermonizing, and very free from what is commonly called *cant*. The author thoroughly understands not merely the routine of his very responsible duties, but the high principle on which they ought to be undertaken and performed. It is very creditable to us as a nation, that, while we pay, clothe, and feed our soldiers better than any other people do, we also provide them with better religious instruction and care. The British possessions are located on every continent, but, at home and in her numerous colonies, (India excepted,) her army chaplains' department includes only *eighty-five* chaplains. This for an army which, including the volunteers and militia, exceeds 500,000 men. Pennsylvania alone has more army chaplains than are to be found in the British Empire!

"Chaplain Fuller: being a Life Sketch of a New England Clergyman and Army Chaplain," is the somewhat roundabout title of a volume published by Walker, Wise, & Co., Boston. The author is Richard B. Fuller, brother of the Rev. Arthur Buckminster Fuller, and of Margaret Fuller, the well-known authoress. Born in August, 1822, the subject of this biography was a Unitarian minister, able and highly educated, who quitted his congregation, when the war broke out, to serve his country as chaplain of the 16th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. His first station was at Fortress Monroe, after which he served during the Peninsular campaign until the failure of his health compelled him to go back to Boston. When his strength was recruited, he returned to duty, which again was too much for him, and he was compelled to quit the service from bad health. He was present at the first attack on Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, as a volunteer, musket in hand, but fell, soon after entering the town, pierced by two bullets. Mr. Fuller was a true man,—loyal and brave, religious and devoted. His whole career, in the army, showed him really to be a model chaplain, so liberal and tolerant that the Catholic soldiers used voluntarily go to hear him preach. His life was the finest practical illustration of the principles laid down in Mr. Brown's excellent little book on the Office and Calling of Army Chaplains. A portrait of Mr. Fuller, engraved on steel, is suitably the frontispiece of this very interesting volume. (Philadelphia: Smith, English, & Co.)

"A Field Manual of Courts Martial," by Captain Henry Coppée, (now the distinguished Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania,) late Instructor in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, has been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and is well-timed and well executed. It might almost fit in one's vest-pocket, but contains, in a small compass, a great deal of information. Every soldier, from the general to the private, ought to have this *vade-mecum* at hand, if he desire to know his duties and his rights. It literally is a Manual—systematic, condensed, and correct.

Mr. Van Nostrand, military publisher, New York, has brought out, in 12mo., pp. 264, with 39 engravings on steel, a book of "Instruction or Heavy Artillery; prepared by a Board of Officers, for the use of the Army of the United States." It has been prepared under direction of the War Department, and Mr. Stanton certifies that "having been approved by the President, it is adapted for the instruction of troops when acting as heavy artillery." (Philadelphia: John Pennington & Son.)

In connection with the art of war, we have to acknowledge (published by Mr. Van Nostrand) two small boxes, respectively entitled "The Automaton Company; or, Infantry Soldiers' Practical Instructor, for all Company Movements in the Field;" and "The Automaton Battery; or, Artillerists' Practical Instructor, for all Mounted Artillery Manœuvres in the Field." These simple, portable, and intelligible practical instructors are constructed by G. Douglas Brewerton, U. S. A., and ought to be of great use in the army. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

The Spotted Fever.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: An epidemic disease called Spotted Fever prevailed extensively in many parts of New England, and in some cities of the same, in the American States, at different times between the years 1806 and 1815. A few cases of the disease occurred at Medfield, Massachusetts, about thirty miles from Boston, in March, 1806. The number was small, not exceeding twenty. In March and April 1807 it appeared in Hartford, Connecticut, and in other places on the Connecticut river; also, in Williamstown, in the northwest part of Massachusetts, and the Green Mountain range. It disappeared during the summer, but returned the following spring, visiting, in some instances, the same places, besides many others in their neighborhood and in similar situations. The disease followed similar courses for several succeeding years. It disappeared during summer and returned in winter, and for several years, until 1813, it became each year more extensive and more destructive. In some of these years it also prevailed extensively in the interior of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. In 1812 the troops of the United States army suffered severely by it at various places in New York and Vermont. After 1813, the disease rapidly diminished, although it still continued destructive in some parts of Maine. It finally ceased in the spring of 1815. The last place visited by it as far as my information extends, was Berwick, Maine. The progress of the disease, for the epidemic shows that it prevailed much less in summer than in winter. In fact, it was only during a part of the cold season of the year, that it appeared most severely; it was much less frequent through the autumn, and earlier part of the winter, than during the latter part of the winter, and the first months of spring. This epidemic seemed scarcely to regard peculiar susceptibilities. The man, whose constitution was exhausted by excesses, unavoidably yielded more readily when attacked, and fell a more certain victim, than the man of temperate habits. But it does not appear that such were more frequently attacked than others. On the contrary, the disease seemed rather to select the healthy and vigorous. It attacked all classes of persons, from childhood to old age, yet the proportion of cases and deaths, was much greater among adults of mature age, of firm health, and habits every way calculated to resist ordinary disease in many an attack of cold in New England. The correct, virtuous, and middle-aged heads of families were swept off in such numbers as to leave a mournful vacancy in the general aspect of community for many years. The visitation was sudden, and therefore produced the greater alarm and distress. In some instances the disease visited a place twice, and even three times. Dr. Gallup remarks of the epidemic in Vermont, that there are but few towns whose surviving inhabitants will not long and well remember the winter of 1812 and 1813 for the loss of 20, 40, or 80 of their most valuable citizens, most valuable to society on account of their peculiar talents and virtues. Of the causes of Spotted Fever no satisfactory account can be given. There was nothing in the habits of the disease, or the manner in which it proceeded from place to place to countenance the theory of contagion. There were two leading forms of the disease; one was a simple fever of a peculiar character, the other was complicated by local inflammation, but it still retained the same general character as the other. The more simple form began, like most other fevers, with coldness succeeding to languor, followed by pain in the head and back, and especially in the limbs, prostration of strength, &c. In the milder cases this was followed, as in other fevers, with some degree of restlessness, manifested by heat, and afterward by sweating, but unless aided by proper remedies, the reaction was very imperfect; the coldness soon returned, with a peculiar wild of action over the whole system.

The surface of the body lost its peculiar elasticity, and had a feel as if it were stead a torpid, inelastic, doughy feeling. Near the close of life it was covered with a profuse perspiration. The stomach early became irritable, and whatever was put into it, though without much vomiting of anything else. The prostration increased, and was accompanied by severe pains in the limbs, which frequently changed from place to place, but without spasms of any kind. In many cases, delirium came on very early. In most instances, as the strength of the patient failed, the mind became obscured, and he died comatose. In the more severe form of the disease, this comatose state followed the first attack, without any intervention of a stage of reaction. The patient became insensible, and died in a few hours. It was generally in this severe form that the spots, or petechiæ, appeared, which gave the name of spotted fever to the epidemic. They were not, however, confined to the more violent, or to the fatal cases, but were occasionally found in the comparatively mild. When they did appear, the spots were generally small blotches, caused by blood extravasated into the cellular membrane under the skin, of a dark purple color. About the beginning of the year 1812, the spotted fever began to assume a new form in many cases, by becoming complicated with some local inflammation, most commonly of the bowels, producing a species of cynanche, but its more common seat was in some one of the textures of the lungs. In other respects, it retained the same general character as before. There were many other varieties in the modifications of the spotted fever, such as assumed a greater diversity of forms and appearances than usual diseases. In whatever form it appeared, however, it exhibited the same general character of great prostration and debility. Only a few examinations after death were made. The blood was found to remain fluid for some hours after death. It consequently flowed to the depending parts, giving a dark color to those parts, which was often mistaken by careless observers for putrefaction. But putrefaction did not begin early after death. The vessels of the brain, as might be expected from the comatose state which preceded most of the deaths, were found to be turgid with blood, and there was more or less effusion of serum into the ventricles, and sometimes of lymph under the arachnoid. In the chest, the heart sometimes exhibited marks of disease, its vessels being peculiarly injected with blood. The lungs, in the cases of simple fever, were healthy; the abdominal viscera were generally healthy. The gall bladder, and the urinary bladder were filled with their appropriate fluids, showing that secretions had been carried on until after death. The practice which had been previously applied to ordinary fevers was so entirely unsuccessful in the treatment of spotted fever that many of the practitioners became early to have lost all confidence, not only in such a course of practice, but also in the resources of professional skill and science, and, for a time, to have abandoned themselves and their patients to empirical experiments. A respectable writer gives the credit to a worthy matron of the first discovery of a successful treatment. This consisted in exciting a profuse perspiration by drinking a decoction of the leaves and twigs of the ground hemlock or dwarf yew, aided by a rude vapor bath made by boiling billets of wood and laying them, wrapped in clothes, in bed with the patient, who was at the same time kept highly stimulated with brandy and other diffusable stimulants. But the more judicious and scientific part of the profession were not long in adapting their treatment to the true state of the disease. Adopting a hint from the empirical sweating and stimulating, which soon became common, they were were able to pursue a course of diaphoretics and stimulants, which, while avoiding the dangers of empirical excesses, was eminently successful in arresting the fatal tendency of the disease. The history of the spotted fever is truly appalling! In the usual antiphogistic treatment, almost all who were attacked fell victims to the disease; and so terrific was this fell destroyer become that all stood aghast! It is acknowledged that the physician abandoned his patient in despair; that he also lost all confidence in the science of medicine, until an aged matron discovered the means of arresting the direful march of death. She adopted the stimulating and diaphoretic practice.

WM. W. SUTTON, M. D.
No. 933 North Fifth street.

REOPENING OF THE ABBOT INSTITUTE.—A party of ladies and gentlemen met at the Female Collegiate Institute of the Rev. Dr. Gorham D. Abbot, on Wednesday evening last, to attend the reopening of the institution. Dr. Abbot has gone still farther up town to the new and elegant mansion of Mr. Suydam, on the summit of Murray Hill, at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Park avenue, perhaps the most commanding, salubrious, and desirable location in town. At the close of a beautiful social entertainment, after the guests had observed the office, and its admirable appointments for the purpose, congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Prentiss, Field, Prime, John S. C. Abbot, and Prof. Clark. Prof. Boyd and a full corps of teachers are associated with Dr. and Mrs. Abbot, and at no previous period has the institution given fairer promise of usefulness and prosperity in the highest walks of refined Christian female education.—*New York Observer.*

MEDICAL.

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For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposit, and All Diseases and Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

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For Weakness, with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may perish. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases" INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES THIS CLASS OF DISEASE. ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

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For purifying the blood, and the reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat, Tetter, Erysipelas and Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have equal to effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one in which they can depend. Our space here does not admit extensive details of its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are generally acknowledged as invaluable remedies.

SEE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF BUCHU, FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and published in the transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal.*

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract BUCHU.....$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
" SARSAPARILLA..$1 " " " $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

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MEDICAL.

AYER'S PILLS.—ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take AYER'S PILLS, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take AYER'S PILLS, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true in this case is approved in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them, and with it, by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, Mass., and sold by J. M. MARIS & Co., at wholesale, and by FREDERICK BROWN.

ap20-3m'w2m

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.—At the close of a Course of Lectures, delivered to us, Members of one of the many Classes of PROF. C. H. BOLLES, who has been developing his discovery for nearly two years, at 1420 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the application of GALVANISM, MAGNETISM, and other modifications of ELECTRICITY, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That, as we have been eye witnesses for many weeks in the Institution of Prof. Bolles, and have good reason to believe that he has discovered new principles in the application of the different modifications of Electricity to the various diseased conditions of the human system; and that, in the treatment of different diseases, we have been convinced that, in his hand, as also his Students, the application of Electricity is a reliable therapeutic; and that he has taught us a new, rational, and scientific Philosophy, and we believe the only reliable theory of disease and mode of cure.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the philosophy advanced, and so clearly demonstrated in the Course of Lectures, is entirely new and original with Prof. Bolles, and not known to the Medical Profession, and that the great success which has attended his practice in this city is alone the result of his scientific discovery of Electrical laws hitherto unknown to man, and that the many failures of other men in this city using this mighty agent, is their ignorance of the true principles of Electricity.

Resolved, That we think it only to suffering humanity, and for the great progress of the human race in approximating to a condition of health and happiness, commend the Professor and his theory and practice to the public, and bid him God speed, as we believe his great mission is one of benevolence and mercy, and not calculated to benefit humanity in the only scientific and reliable way to a that restoration of health and physical happiness.

Resolved, That we tender to Prof. Bolles our thanks for his lucid instruction and kind attention to us, individually and as a class; that he has redeemed every pledge or assurance made by him, and that in parting from him we have our best wishes for his happiness and prosperity, and we heartily commend him to all scientific investigators, and also to the diseased of body or mind.

Also, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by each member of the class, and published in the city papers.

By order of the Class.

J. J. GALLOWAY, M. D., Chairman.

W. B. Brown,
E. A. Soper, M. D.
J. C. Reed, M. D.
T. T. Hall, M. D.
Frederick Walk, Allegheny House (814), Philadelphia.
Jacob Grim, 1329 North Marshall street, Philadelphia.
J. H. Jones, M. D.
Thos. Allen, three doors east of Fortieth street.
B. W. Beckwith, 3rd p. m. Penna. Railroad cars, Phila.
E. N. Nash, 313 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
J. C. Bates, M. D.
J. H. Bartholomew, Allegheny House, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1863. my18

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
(LATE BROWN'S.)
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Sixth and Seventh streets,
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CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND SEVENTH STREETS,
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The above Hotel is located in the most central part of Broadway, and can be reached by omnibus or city cars, from all Ferries, Depots, and Steamboat docks.

The rooms are elegantly furnished. Many of them are constructed in suits of communicating parlors and chambers, suitable for families and parties travelling together.

Meals served at all hours.
Single Rooms from 50 cents to $1 per day.
Double Rooms from $1 to $2.50 per day.
de5-6m JOS. CURTIS & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CATONSWHILLS-STREET WHARF, on FRIDAY, May 29th, 1863, at 12 M., the Schooner BRILLIANT, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies at said wharf.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1863. my19-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Michener's Store, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., 109½ bales of COTTON, the cargo of the sloop ——, per steamer ANTONINA.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1863. my19-6t

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 13, 1863.

The organization of an INVALID CORPS is hereby authorized.

The corps shall consist of Companies, and of it shall hereafter be thought best, of Battalions.

The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

First. By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field who may be considered (or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of efficient garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an invalid force. Regimental Commanders are directed to make out, from information received from their Medical and Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls according to the form furnished of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fall within the following conditions, viz:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. This fact must be certified by the Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls may be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of regimental correspondence to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The Regimental Commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name, on the roll, a descriptive list of the soldier, showing his character, intelligence, industry, sobriety, and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall endorse thereon their opinion of the party possessor of the roll, if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to endorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions specified, or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or anywhere under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases, the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to the form, entering the name of officers and men from the same Regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, in charge of a Surgeon, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and endorsement. In any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to endorse the report in view of the invalid Corps, he will so endorse it, and be ordered by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exceptions in endorsing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who are in hospital, or have discharged the service.

Third. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, an application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General in the form of a letter, addressed to the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:

1. That the applicant produces the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and fit for duty in the Invalid Corps, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharges on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of and has established for himself a capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this Evidence, the party may be established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrolment that he is deserving, and present the evidence of the fact. This evidence must all be in writing, and be transmitted with his application for appointment.

Where he no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application may be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is authorized to endorse thereon such facts in the military history of soldiers on file in his office, as may be afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men, who are entitled to a honorable discharge, desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the District in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Provost Marshal.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to be in the condition specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he is qualified for duty in the Invalid Corps.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with the certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as he deems proper, and if he is satisfied he can make out, from information received from their Medical and Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls according to the form furnished of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfil the following conditions, viz:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. This fact must be certified by the Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls may be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of regimental correspondence to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The Regimental Commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name, on the roll, a descriptive list of the soldier, showing his character, intelligence, industry, sobriety, and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall endorse thereon their opinion of the party possessor of the roll, if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to endorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions specified, or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or anywhere under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases, the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to the form, entering the name of officers and men from the same Regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, in charge of a Surgeon, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and endorsement. In any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to endorse the report in view of the invalid Corps, he will so endorse it, and be ordered by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exceptions in endorsing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have honorably discharged the service.

Fifth. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, an application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General in the form of a letter, addressed to the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:

1. That the applicant produces the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and fit for duty in the Invalid Corps, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharges on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of and has established for himself a capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this Evidence, the party may be established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrolment that he is deserving, and present the evidence of the fact. This evidence must all be in writing, and be transmitted with his application for appointment.

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2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
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1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. This fact must be certified by the Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

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Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or anywhere under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases, the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to the form, entering the name of officers and men from the same Regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, in charge of a Surgeon, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and endorsement. In any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to endorse the report in view of the invalid Corps, he will so endorse it, and be ordered by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exceptions in endorsing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have honorably discharged the service.

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1. That the applicant produces the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and fit for duty in the Invalid Corps, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharges on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of and has established for himself a capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this Evidence, the party may be established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrolment that he is deserving, and present the evidence of the fact. This evidence must all be in writing, and be transmitted with his application for appointment.

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2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, merit