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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 144.]

AN ACT for changing the place for holding the September term of the district court of the United States in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States now held at Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of September of each year, be hereafter held at Bath, in said district, on the same day in each year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all indictments, suits, informations, actions, proceedings, and recognizances of every kind, whether civil or criminal, shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined in Bath, in the same manner and on the same day they might be in Wiscasset aforesaid.

Approved, July 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 145.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League island, in the Delaware river, together with the marsh east of and adjacent thereto, within the First ward of the said city of Philadelphia, together with all riparian rights and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining, to be used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States: *Provided,* That said title shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect and indefeasible to the whole island and marsh adjacent to low-water mark; nor if, upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a competent board of officers to be by him appointed, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, before proceeding to any decision of the question herein before referred to them to make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Approved, July 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 146.]

AN ACT to amend the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina shall constitute the fourth circuit; the districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida shall constitute the fifth circuit; the districts of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee shall constitute the sixth circuit; the districts of Ohio and Indiana shall constitute the seventh circuit; the districts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois shall constitute the eighth circuit; and the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota shall constitute the ninth circuit; and the circuit courts in the districts heretofore included within any circuit of the United States which by this act are attached to a different circuit shall be held at the same times and places as are now prescribed by law for holding the district courts in said districts, except in the district of Iowa, in which the circuit court shall be holden at the capital of the State on the second Tuesday of May and November of each year, at which times and place terms of the district courts shall be holden: *Provided* this act shall not interfere with the terms of said district court now provided by law for said district. The allotment of their chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court to the several circuits shall be made as heretofore.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district courts of the United States for the districts of Texas, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, or either of them, the power and jurisdiction of circuit courts, be and the same is hereby repealed; and there shall hereafter be circuit courts held for said districts by the chief or associate justices of the Supreme Court, assigned or allotted to the circuit to which said districts may respectfully belong, and the district judges of such districts severally and respectively, either of whom shall constitute a quorum, which circuit courts and the judges thereof shall have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction as other circuit courts and the judges thereof, and the said district courts and the judges thereof shall have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction as the district courts, and the judges thereof, in the other circuits.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, prosecutions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, (which might have been brought and could have been originally cognisable in a circuit court,) now pending in or returnable to the several district courts of Texas, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, acting as circuit courts, (or so empowered to act,) on the first day of October next, shall be and are hereby declared to be, respectively, transferred returnable, and continued to the several circuit courts constituted by this act, to be holden within the said districts, respectively, and shall be heard, tried and determined therein in the same manner as if originally brought, entered, prosecuted, or had in such circuit courts. And the said circuit courts shall be governed by the same laws and regulations as apply to the other circuit courts of the United States; and the clerks of the said courts, respectively, shall perform the same duties, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments, which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and provisions inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 147.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the act of August four, eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads," &c., for the term of five years and to amend the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August four eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the act extending the same to all of the public lands of the United States, approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be and the same are hereby extended for the term of five years from the fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the right of way for a railroad through the public lands of the United States lying in Wasco county, in the State of Oregon, be and the same is hereby granted to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

Approved July 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 148.]

AN ACT to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government of the United States from taking consideration for procuring contracts, offices, or place, from the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any member of Congress or any officer of the Government of the United States who shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, from any person or persons for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place, from the Government of the United States or any Department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person or persons whatsoever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever, and the person or persons who shall directly or indirectly offer or agree to give, or give or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, or the procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office or place, as aforesaid, and any member of Congress, who shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatsoever after his election as such member, for his attention to, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust and profit as such member of Congress, shall for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any such contract or agreement, as aforesaid, may, at the option of the President of the United States, be declared absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer of the United States convicted, as aforesaid, shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 149.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to create a Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 1. *And be it further enacted,* That all property or money supposed to be feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be thereafter taken into the custody of any member of the Metropolitan police force, or criminal court of the District of Columbia, or which shall come into the custody of any justice of the peace, shall be, by such member or justice, or by order of said court, given into the custody of and kept by an officer, who shall be appointed and may be removed by the Board of Police, known as "property clerk" of the Metropolitan police district, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall also contain also a record of the names of the persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the time of the seizure, and any final disposition of such property and money. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought with such claimant and the person arrested before some magistrate for identification, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offence alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the property clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent, or clerk of such accused person, if any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the magistrate, by or in behalf of any other persons than the persons arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the person accused. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of the said Metropolitan police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted as soon as practical to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police district, to be duly registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons and parties interested, and for the information of the public as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the policemen's fund: *Provided,* That horses and other animals taken by the police and remaining unclaimed for seventy days may be advertised and sold upon ten days' public notice, and all perishable property to be sold at once. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; such property, however, shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property clerk, to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act. And the annual compensation of said property clerk, as also the clerk, (who shall hereafter be known as secretary of the board of police,) shall be twelve hundred dollars each, payable monthly.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Board of Metropolitan Police to set apart a sanitary police company, to consist of not exceeding ten persons, who shall be selected from among the police, and to assign to said company such especial duties, by the rules and regulations, as may be publicly advantageous, and also to appoint not exceeding three surgeons of police, who shall receive an annual compensation of three hundred dollars each, and discharge such duties as may be required of them by the board of police. The Metropolitan sanitary company is hereby empowered, under such distribution of power and duty as may be made by the rules and regulations, to visit and make inspection of all ferry-boats, manufactories, slaughter-houses, tenement-houses, and edifices, suspected of, or charged with, being unsafe, and to attend to such other matters relating to health as are complained of and entered upon the complaint-book kept by order of the board, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the security of life or health generally, and upon or in said boats, manufactories, houses, and edifices, and to make report of inspection and action in the premises to the Board of Metropolitan Police. Whenever said board shall be satisfied, by such report, that any ferry-boat, manufactory, slaughter-house, tenement-house, or edifice is maintained, or that any other act is being about to be committed, in a manner prejudicial to the lives or health of the public, it shall, after due entry upon its minutes of the circumstances, cause complaint to be made, founded upon such report and circumstances, before any magistrate of the Metropolitan police district, who shall, in a summary way, upon such complaint made under oath, issue his proper warrant, reciting therein the name of the member or members of the Metropolitan sanitary police company for the arrest of the person in charge of said ferry-boat, manufactory, slaughter-house, tenement-house, and edifice, or otherwise committing any act that may be derogatory to the public health, to the end that he may be brought before such magistrate, and the complaint of insecurity of the life or health of the public so made be duly investigated according to the law of examination of the Metropolitan police force, by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts, and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the Metropolitan police force, (except when allowed to be retained by said member,) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police unless otherwise appropriated by the board of police.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the several members of the police force, including the commissioners of police, shall have power and authority to immediately arrest without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit or threaten or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace or offence directly prohibited by act of Congress, or by any ordinance of the city or county within which the offence is committed, threatened, or attempted; but such member of the police force shall immediately and without delay upon such arrest convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate that he may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That for the better exercise of the powers and duties hereinbefore enumerated the board of police is hereby authorized immediately, and from time to time hereafter, but without expense to the United States, to cause to be collected into a compact form all the laws and ordinances in force in the said District having relation and applicable to police and health, and publish the same in a form easily accessible to all members of the community as the police code of the said District; and the said code so prepared, and such rules as the said board of police may from time to time adopt for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions thereof, shall constitute the law of the said District upon matters therein contained. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

AN ACT repealing the law requiring bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the district in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the official bond of a paymaster or assistant paymaster in the navy to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant paymaster shall reside, be and the same is hereby repealed, and such bond shall be deemed and taken to be deemed satisfactory and sufficient whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied on such evidence as he shall consider proper that such bond ought to be approved and accepted.

Approved July 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT making supplemental appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, viz:

For mileage and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of Impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For laborers employed about the Hall of Representatives, one thousand dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For salary of clerks to Committee on Public lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum herein mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's House, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the district of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the probable passage of a confiscation bill, five hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of confiscated property to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal.

For clerk hire in the Consolidated Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa, to be disbursed by the Register at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, from the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For the pay of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the "act for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the appropriations heretofore made for furnishing the Department of State with Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States under whatsoever name published.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to commence with the present fiscal year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For coal and fireman to warm the Library of Congress, on account of a deficiency, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two dollars, and for the present fiscal year, twelve hundred dollars.

For the fund of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-nine cents, to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts:" *Provided,* That the fourteenth section of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor generals office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and pay of messenger two thousand dollars.

For services on such of the routes authorized by the "Act establishing additional post routes" as in the opinion of the Post Office Department may be necessary, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses in carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the office of clerk in charge of unfinished surveys in the General Land Office under the act of twenty-second January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties thereof shall be transferred to the principal draughtsman of the General Land Office, or such other clerk as the Commissioner of said office may designate.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen disabled in the service of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

THE London *News*, in one of its Trade and Finance articles says: "The wheat crop in England generally is below an average; that most of the other crops are relatively better than wheat, but that the deficiency in the latter will not be thereby compensated, and that, consequently, we shall have to import more than the usual quantity of foreign grain between the present date and next harvest. Those persons who have already formed an opinion that the harvest is a short one, express gloomy anticipations respecting the course of affairs during the coming winter, more especially having regard to the condition of the manufacturing population and to the dearth of cotton. Upon this latter point, as before stated, we fear that the worst forebodings now entertained will be realized, for the raw material of the greatest of our manufacturers is absolutely not to be had at any price. The prospect is constantly becoming darker."

In France the harvests are said to have fallen below the average, and that large importations will be required.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND CHANTILLY.—A reconnoitering party, under command of Major J. M. Deems, of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, who is on Gen. Sigel's staff, and comprising two companies of the 9th New York Cavalry, was pushed beyond Chantilly yesterday. Thirty-nine stragglers were taken prisoners and paroled. No pickets of the enemy were to be seen. A quantity of rebel knapsacks and camp equipage, and a large rebel silk flag, which bore evidence of having seen service, and of having belonged to the Beauregard Rifles, were also captured.

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND.—The weight of England's national debt is estimated, in gold, to be 6,232 tons; in silver, 120,000 tons. To transport it across a sea, in gold, would require a fleet of 25 ships of 250 tons burden, or it might be carried by land in 12,680 one-horse carts; these would extend, in a single line, 55 miles. 281,700 men might carry it, each man to carry 50 pounds. Put it in five dollar gold pieces, and pile it one upon another, and it would be 710 miles in length.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—At dawn this morning an important arrest was made. One Jas. O. Burrell, being found lurking around the Old Soldier's Home, the President's summer residence, and being unable to account for his presence there, was seized as a spy and committed to the old Capitol Prison.—*Washington Dispatch of Tuesday.*

THE draft in Indiana has been postponed to the 6th of October.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in McClure township, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m.:

All that desirable property situate in McClure township, and adjoining the Home of Reform, the property of Mrs. Catharine Algeo, deceased, being out lot No. 2 in the plan of the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing nine acres and seven and 14-100 perches; on which is erected a splendid new brick mansion house, fronting on the Ohio river, attached to which is a large lot of ground. The remainder of the property has been divided by a plan into 78 excellent building lots, fronting on wide streets, with wide alleys in the rear.

The property will be offered in whole or in parts, or by single lots, according to the said plan, as may be most advantageous to the parties in interest, and to suit purchasers.

TERMS—¼ cash, ⅓ in one year, and ⅓ in two years from the day of sale, with interest on the unpaid purchase money, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises.

HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1862. sep23:dawtd

THE WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, will commence the winter term of five calendar months on the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT. The course of instruction is *thorough* and *extensive*, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The Principal, who devotes all his time to the interests of his school and its pupils, is assisted by eight gentlemen of ability and experience. The German, *French* and *Spanish* languages are taught by native resident teachers, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the Institution.

The *Military Department* is under the charge of Major G. Rekendorff, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with the Literary Departments, while enrollment among the cadet corps is left optional.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26.

The Proclamation of Liberty.

As yet we are too near this great act to estimate its importance. We may hold that it makes a turning point in the war, and in the policy of the Government,—but the men of coming generations will read in their histories that the 22d of September, 1862, was made memorable by this Proclamation of Liberty, and with this mark of immortality set upon it, that it ever has been and ever will be held worthy of general celebration by freemen everywhere, and especially by the American people—once divided by Slavery, till it received its death-blow on this memorable day, but ere long, and ever since, united, prosperous and happy, under the mild laws of undisturbed peace—guaranteed as a perpetual possession by just government, administered according to THE CONSTITUTION, when interpreted to mean JUSTICE AND FREEDOM.

If we thus endeavor to realize the greatness and far-reaching influence of an event of our own times, we may well afford to overlook the petty and short-lived attempts at opposition, the false reasonings of some, and the mere unreasoning vituperations of others, incapable of making even a show of reasoning; for we know that from the beginning such an element of resistance to the progress of truth and right has existed, whether called after Cain, the murderer, or Belial, the most unclean of the spirits of evil, as in ancient times, or, as in our own, after the New York *Herald* and the Satanic School, with its primary departments of loco-focoism, Breckinridge "democracy," and pro-slavery "conservatism."

Gov. Stanly and Rebel Persons and Property.

Lieutenant Thomas Earle, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts volunteers, stationed at Newbern, North Carolina, has resigned and returned home, after a year's service, including the fight at Roanoke Island. He resigns because unwilling to give his life to the special protection of rebel persons and property, and so standing guard, while, under Gov. Stanly's express orders, the national treasure is wasted in feeding the wives, daughters, and slaves of rebels now in arms shooting down our soldiers in Maryland. Mr. Earle is widely and favorably known as a Republican and a merchant, and his testimony, entirely unimpeachable, will have great weight in this Commonwealth.—*Boston Transcript.*

In nothing has the President's goodness of heart, and his sincere desire for the restoration of peace and good will been more strongly manifested than in the appointment of the Hon. EDWARD STANLEY as *military* Governor of the small conquered section of North Carolina. He was on all hands believed to be a truly loyal man, and perhaps he is, in the border-state sense of that term. He was certainly one of the most popular, distinguished and estimable citizens of that State. He had suffered for his fidelity to the Union, and men of all parties hailed his appointment, when it was made, as a very judicious one.

Well, he has been thoroughly tried, and it is clear from the whole tenor of his administration, that however much he may love the cause and the constitution of his country, he loves slavery more. He will save the Union if he can; but he will preserve slavery at all hazards. This was evinced in the very beginning of his administration in closing the schools for colored people, and in returning contrabands to their owners, whether rebel or loyal. It is true he backed out of the position he took in regard to the schools; for such an outrage could not be borne at all; but his beginning showed plainly what his sentiments were, and that he was more devoted to his own State, its institutions and laws, than he was to the great trust with which he was invested. Now we find him rendering aid and comfort to the enemy by feeding and protecting the families and slaves of rebels in arms. Gov. STANLEY is evidently for "the Constitution as it is"—which, according to the border State interpretation, is nothing more nor less than the conservation of slavery, even though the nation should perish.

It is a horrible outrage to place and keep high-minded Northern freemen under such authority. Officers, like Lieut. Earle, when disgusted, can resign; but the poor soldier of the ranks has no such means of escape from a service which his soul abhors. Those in supreme authority ought to think of this. It is wrong, it is dangerous, to outrage the sentiments of men whose sense of right and wrong is as nice and as sacred as that of the highest.

Acting Rear Admirals Appointed.

The following officers have been appointed acting Rear Admirals on their respective stations:

Commodore Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Commodore Charles Wilkes, commanding special West India squadron.

Commodore J. L. Lardner, commanding Eastern Gulf blockading squadron.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, commanding naval Mississippi flotilla.

Captain Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron.

DEPARTURE OF THE "NEW IRONSIDES."—This vessel, which arrived at this port two weeks ago from Hampton Roads for additional repairs, sailed last evening at six o'clock for the same destination. Her masts, spars and sails have all been put up, and many other improvements made both above and below deck. No changes have been made in her officers. They appeared in our columns previous to her departure. She leaves many an anxious heart in this city for her future welfare.—*Phil. Enq., of Tuesday.*

A MAN from Charleston says that the six hundred and fifty-two houses burned in the great fire have as yet been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third burned, one-third deserted, and the third inhabited only by the poorer classes. Charleston is draining the "poisoned shallow" she prepared for the country's ruin.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT says that "Leesburg and vicinity are in possession of our forces, under command of a fighting Good-ell." It is probable he means SCOTT.

THERE are nineteen regiments in camp in Illinois, and some ten or twelve in Indiana, awaiting orders from the Government.

The President's Proclamation in Washington.

The following, from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, will be read with interest:

The one topic of discussion in the city to-day is, of course, the President's proclamation, which is hailed with the most joyful enthusiasm by the real friends of the Administration, and meets with more general approval from others than would have been anticipated. Few venture to declare that they are themselves decidedly opposed to the policy which it inaugurates; but some are on the fence, and some shake their heads and express apprehension respecting the course which the Border States or certain Generals may take.

Nobody dares to say that he will himself desert the Government because of this great blow which it has dealt the rebellion, but occasionally a person intimates that his neighbor may do so. Now and then the remark is heard that the President has been driven into the policy of emancipation by outside clamor, a most preposterous statement. For nearly a year Mr. Lincoln is known to have had the question of slavery, in connection with the rebellion, under his most thoughtful and deliberate consideration.

Within the last few months, perceiving the great progress which public opinion was making, he has given still closer attention to the question, has invoked counsel from all directions, and has looked to Providence for the true solution of the great problem which, as he told the deputation from the religious men of Chicago, was in his thoughts night and day. A number of weeks since, he was, as we telegraphed you a month ago, on the point of issuing a proclamation which fixed the 1st of December as the day of Emancipation, and was only dissuaded at that time from doing so, by the strong opposition of two members of his Cabinet. This statement has been denied, but it is substantially true.

The proclamation now issued is an improvement in several material respects upon the rejected one. It was written on Sunday, and was laid before the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting yesterday. Every member, with perhaps a single exception, in the person of Postmaster General Blair, agreed to it, and will give it his hearty support. All accepted it cheerfully, as indicating the adoption of a policy which they had long been urging. It is to be added that the proclamation is the President's own work, written without consultation, not altered, or, if altered at all, very slightly, at or after the Cabinet meeting, and published to the world within forty-eight hours of its composition.

Viewed, in one light, the proclamation is welcomed everywhere. Men, whose instincts and opinions are tinted by pro-slavery sympathies have been heard to say within a week, "give us any policy rather than none." "Proclaim Freedom, rather than rail between two paths," the same men say now, the direction of the war in the Cabinet and in the field should be confided to men who heartily approve of the President's policy. Those who are for the Administration alone should be put in places where they are required to carry out the will of the Administration, and the President should see to it that no others occupy places of trust.

The friends of the proclamation regard it as the beginning of the end calculated to separate the sheep from the goats in the North; to insure the co-operation of all loyal men in the South in the work of crushing the rebellion; to put foreign intervention out of the question henceforward, and to bring the great struggle speedily to a crisis. Some speculating on the probable response of Jeff. Davis to this terrible declaration of war, wonder whether he may not declare immediate emancipation himself, and inquire what effect such a declaration would have—whether the slave would accept freedom at the hands of his master at once rather than wait a hundred days for it at the hands of his real friend, the Government, may be a question. But this certainly seems to be the only trump card in Jeff. Davis's hand now, if the proclamation is enforced in its entirety.

There are good grounds for thinking that the results of the adoption of the policy of which this paper is the announcement, will be soon apparent in the Departments of the South and of the Gulf. Gen. Butler will be allowed without interference to "call upon Africa" for assistance, as he promised he should do in case his white soldiers were not sufficient for the work out of him to do; and Gen. Mitchel will be enabled to effect what Gen. Hunter attempted, and would have accomplished had the Government given him its hearty support.

Correspondents from New-Orleans will no longer write as one did, in a letter published in yesterday's *Herald*, that it is the army alone which prevents nine-tenths of the negroes on the banks of the Mississippi to a distance of fifty miles above New Orleans from coming within our lines. Nor will those who have had the spring to break through all barriers be shot down in the streets of a city, governed by a Union General, into which they had gone in search of freedom. Nor will others after being used in the United States service be abandoned to their Rebel masters, as was the case at Vicksburg.

The proclamation is great as it stands, but greater still in the fruits which it will bear. For many of them we shall not be obliged to wait for the expiration of the hundred days' grace. The President received last week a very eloquent letter from that eminent Democrat, Robert Dale Owen, in which he urged him to issue, as he has done, a proclamation of freedom at the expiration of the sixty days of grace allowed by the Confiscation Emancipation law.

Gen. Hooker declared with great freedom that the Proclamation was issued too late, rather than too early, that the time had fully arrived when it was impossible to prosecute the war vigorously and with a certainty of success without it. Prominent Western Virginians now in the city, say that the President's Proclamation of freedom will be heartily endorsed by a majority of the loyal people of their State this Fall.

The public sentiment of Western Virginia has undergone a radical change, they say, since Carlile was elected to the Senate. The rebels here are greatly frightened by the appearance of the Presidents' Proclamation. Wolf had been cried so many times idly, that they didn't believe the real wolf would ever come. He is not welcome.

The Rebels Preparing to Operate in Western Virginia.

From an advertisement of the rebel Ordnance Department, in the Richmond *Whig*, we learn that all preparations for Major General Floyd's army are being concentrated at Lynchburg. It would seem from this that Floyd is making extensive preparations for work in Western Virginia, where the campaign has already opened on the Gauley and Kanawha rivers, with considerable successes on the rebel side. We have hardly any troops in that great section of Virginia now to resist the advance of Floyd's ten thousand "irregulars," and it would not be astonishing if he were shortly to make his way across the mountains, take advantage of its unprotected condition, and capture and hold it as Kirby Smith has captured and held Kentucky.

There is only one way by which Western Virginia can be permanently held, other than by maintaining a large army there, and that is by the capture of East Tennessee. If we hold Knoxville and Abingdon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, there would be no further trouble with Western Virginia, and Floyd's occupation would be gone. In the bearings upon the rebellion and the rebel armies in the East and in the West, the occupation of East Tennessee is the most important movement it is possible to make. But we are getting up expeditions to go into Texas, into the Indian Territory, and everywhere in rebeldom but there.—*N. Y. Times.*

GOLD IN MAINE.—Professor George L. Goodale, of the scientific survey of Maine, writes to Dr. De Laski, that he had the pleasure of discovering (on the 25th ult., in the town of Princeton, about fifteen or twenty miles west of Calais,) in a ledge of great extent, not only a good chance to find gold, but gold of much purity. The gold is like that of Tangiers, locality, and promises well. The land, formerly worth 50 cents per acre, is to-day worth $10 per foot.

THE Western flotilla, under Commodore Davis, which was constructed and maintained by the War Department, will, on the 1st of October, be transferred formally to the Navy Department.