LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The President's Proclamation Sustained by the Church.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., on the 1st inst., the following paper, endorsing the President's proclamation, was offered by the Rev. Dr. John Douglas, of Pittsburgh, and, after some discussion, adopted unanimously:

The Pittsburgh Presbytery, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, being assembled in regular semi-annual session, feel themselves constrained by a sense of the most imperative duty to express their cordial and unqualified approbation of the recent proclamation of emancipation, which has been issued by his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

In the judgment of the members of Presbytery this is the most important document which has been promulgated by any Executive, since the foundations of our noble Republic were first laid upon the heroic achievements of our revolutionary sires. It is a proclamation founded upon the principles of eternal rectitude, justice and virtue as laid down in the scriptures of divine truth; and has been imperiously evoked by the high-handed rebellion which is now being waged with such relentless fury and barbarous ferocity by the slave power of a majority of the slave States of the Union, for the purpose of overthrowing and completely destroying the government, as well as of extending the domain and perpetuating the existence of involuntary servitude, which has always proved to be a disorganizing element in our political fabric, and must either destroy the Union, or be itself destroyed; for time and circumstances have sufficiently demonstrated that both cannot live together. And as such it must command the approval and receive the justification of the righteous Governor of the Universe, as well as of every loyal citizen and lover of liberty at home, and of philanthropists and the friends of free institutions abroad.

It proves, moreover, that the Government has a policy, and must save the Administration from the ruinous effects of a diversity of purpose which may have previously existed. It will secure concert of action among the officers of the army and navy, whose conduct in regard to fugitives from bondage has been so diverse, and, in some cases, so disgraceful. It sends a thrill of joy into every loyal, and strikes terror into every disloyal heart. It clearly defines the issue, in this great contest, to be between Slavery and Liberty. It inspires the friends of the government and the country with new hope and courage, by assuring them that, if the government shall be successful in the suppression of this monstrous rebellion, Slavery shall no longer exist to foment, disorganize and curse the nation. It is a rainbow on the political cloud, giving the sign and assurance that "the sum of all villainies" shall never again deluge it with its desolating waters. It deprives the enemy of one of his most powerful resources, and, effaces the last vestige of his most fortorn hopes. In the rays of its holy light there is the dawn of a new era. In the echo of its blessed words there is the sound of the measured tramp of the hosts of the army of Liberty, marching forth for the establishment of universal freedom. It is the proclamation of the first Jubilee America has ever enjoyed. It is virtually the emancipation of about four millions of people. Therefore,

Resolved, That, in issuing this proclamation, the President of the United States has rightfully and constitutionally taken advantage of the "exigencies of war," and yielded to an imperative necessity for the salvation of the government and the country.

Resolved, That a period of seventeen months has proved the "let-alone" system of compromise to be a most signal failure, and that the stern and thorough measures of radicalism alone can save the country.

Resolved, That, in yielding to the stern necessities of the case, the President has evinced a high spirit of devotion to the cause of truth and righteousness, unparalleled executive courage, and a principle of the purest and most disinterested patriotism, and that, therefore, he is now, more than ever, entitled to our hearty support and co-operation.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, and call upon the people under our care to sustain the President by every just means in our power, in carrying out the proclamation in all its details.

Resolved, That this being our first American jubilee, we shall celebrate it with appropriate religious exercises on the approaching day of Thanksgiving, and invite the lovers of freedom in all denominations of Christians to unite with us.

Resolved, That a copy of this paper be forwarded to the President and the members of his Cabinet at Washington.

On motion, the Rev. John Nevin, Moderator, and Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Clerk, were ordered to affix their signatures to the paper officially, and transmit it to the President and the members of the Cabinet, and give it as extensive a circulation as possible through the secular and religious press.

Funeral of Captain Van Gorder.

Captain Van Gorder, of Co. K, Roundhead regiment, who fell in one of the late battles in Maryland, was buried yesterday in New Castle, Lawrence county, with military honors. Capt. Van Gorder was "a good Christian and a generous friend," and was held in high estimation by the citizens of New Castle, who turned out en masse at his funeral. The religious exercises were held in the United Presbyterian Church, of which the Captain was a member, and were solemn and impressive. Addresses were delivered by Revs. John Alford, and John McMillan, Chaplain of the 109th Regiment, P. V., the latter of whom saw Captain Van Gorder bravely leading his men against the enemy at South Mountain. When the funeral procession reached the cemetery, Colonel Leasure, who is at home on a furlough, in a very beautiful speech bore testimony to the personal worth and unfaltering bravery of Captain Van Gorder. Rev. Dr. Douglas, of this city, then pronounced the benediction, and after the firing of the usual number of volleys, the large procession retraced its steps to the town.

Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Minute Men.

The commissioned officers of this regiment held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of completing their organization, and placing the regiment upon a war footing for immediate service, should an exigency arise like that to which they have so recently responded.

Committees were appointed to ascertain the disposition of the community to sustain this organization by contributing the necessary means to uniform such members as may feel unable to incur the expense. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will not permit this fine body of troops to disorganize for want of a little encouragement in the way of an equipment.

At the meeting referred to, eight companies were represented, and the reports of the several Captains were favorable as to filling up the minor rolls to the minimum standard of 80 rank and file.

Another meeting to receive the reports of Committees, &c., will be held at the same place on Monday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

Distressing Casualty.

A painful and shocking accident occurred in East Liverpool, on last Saturday morning, which resulted in the death of a little child about two years old, of Mr. Wm. Elwell, of that place. It seems that Mrs. E., who was in the kitchen preparing breakfast, sent an older son, a boy of about twelve years, into the bed room to take charge of the child, and while in the room, the boy got playing with his father's gun, which accidentally went off, the ball taking effect in or about the chin of the little child, passing out at the back part of its head, killing it almost instantly. This is another warning to fathers to keep their loaded guns out of the reach of children.

Accidents in the 139th Regiment.

Several accidents from the careless use of fire arms have recently occurred in Col. Collier's regiment. Edward McAnaly, of Co. A, Semple Infantry, was shot in the abdomen by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of a comrade. He is recovering rapidly. George J. McClashlan, of the same company, had a finger shot off. W. J. Stitt, of Co. C, Capt. Parr, while out on duty a few nights ago, got his hand carelessly over the muzzle of his musket, when, by some means, the piece exploded, blowing his first and second fingers off at the first joint. The accident was quite a severe one, but he is fast recovering.

RALLY TO HEAR GOV. MORTON.—Hon. T. M. Howe is in receipt of a dispatch informing him that the eminent statesman and patriot, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, will pass through this city, en route for Washington, on Friday, and that, at the solicitation of a number of our citizens, he will remain here during Friday night. He will address the citizens on the State of the country, at Concert Hall, on Friday evening, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The Draft in Old Findley, &c.

"The common expression of our people out here is that, 'There's no draft, for everybody's getting exempt.'" And there is much truth in the remark. But the great source of regret is that those who are getting exempt are the very ones who have not felt the least interest in the success of our arms; and not only that, they have never been known by their neighbors to have any *calling*, and in the country this is direct and positive evidence of a sound mind. The true men have not sought exemption, because of the odium that cast upon the business. Many who are really unfit for service have staid at home, whose duty it was to be exempted. In the country we know each other, know each other's history, have heard our mothers tell us of every incident connected with our neighbor's family, which, oftentimes, sir, which injured by any casualty, which weakly, &c., and never did any of us dream or suspect that we had so much *latent* infirmity in our midst. We all think that if an Examining Physician had not been appointed, this infirmity would never have made its appearance until a riper old age brought its accustomed imbecility. We are very glad that the people are speaking out plainly.

"Benton" Kerr was out here lately; but as every body knows him to be a "*Benton*" Kerr, they take no notice of his sayings after he is gone. He made a pass at Burns, but as said Burns was absent, no harm was done. He tried to link Burns with Republican rascality, but I do think the people of old Findley would yet consider their interests as safe in any Republican's hands as they would likely be in the hands of a man who makes *bargain and sale* a business every winter, at Harrisburg. We are all going to the election prepared to vote treason out of countenance.

The proclamation takes well here. We say, in the language of the *Tribune*, "God bless Abraham Lincoln." There was a little document over the signature of A. Lincoln, sent over the wires just after the proclamation, which was really *delightful*, so euphonious so complimentary to the former. The line of treason is marked here very distinctly. Treason and treasonable sentiments will now be things that *were* in this region. Democracy is ruled out here now. The People's party, so sometimes called the Republican party, has for the present attracted all the thinking Democrats of Jackson times.

Some day again I may tell you more about our progress out here. We are going to watch—nothing lost by it—so that we can have a warrant for our confidence of complete success, so far as Findley is concerned, on the second Tuesday of October.

J. S.

Exempts in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

We give below the whole number enrolled in the several wards of the two cities, together with the number of exempts and the per centage in each:

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.	No. Enrolled.	No. Exempt.	Per Cent.
1	944	110	9 64-110
2	772	142	5 31-77
3	2,165	291	7 128-291
4	1,037	105	9 92-105
5	1,933	202	9 110-202
6	1,646	215	7 141-215
7	549	46	11 43-46
8	1,073	90	11 83-90
9	1,069	165	6 79-165
Total	11,188	1,356	

ALLEGHENY.

1	905	42	21 23-42
2	1,058	100	10 58-100
3	1,766	98	18 2-98
4	1,980	147	13 69-147
Total	5,709	387	

The above gives a total in both cities, of 1,753 exempts. In Pittsburgh the per centage of exempts is almost 8 1-5, while in Allegheny it is over 14½.

The entire enrollment of the two cities is 16,897. In the boroughs the enrollment is 5,870, and in the townships 14,332—making the total enrollment in the county, 37,099.

If the per centage of exempts in the boroughs and townships runs no higher than in the cities, the total exemptions in the county will not reach quite 4,000—leaving 33,000 subject to military duty.

North Sewickly Academy.

This fine school, under the direction of Rev. H. Webber, Principal, will begin its next session on Wednesday, November 5th, and continue twenty-two weeks. The character of the institution is well known to many of our citizens, who are availing themselves of its peculiar advantages. It is located in a very healthful region, in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, eight miles north of New Brighton Station, and fifteen miles south of New Castle. The scenery in this immediate vicinity is varied and beautiful, and the people are generally intelligent and prosperous. The Academy is easy of access from New Brighton, and is within a few hours ride of the city.

The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough, embracing the primary as well as the higher branches of an English education. Strict attention is paid to the proper cultivation of the moral faculties, and the constant aim of the Principal is to surround the young with all the influences of a Christian home. There is a Literary Society connected with the Academy, which affords the students an opportunity to practice in composition, elocution, and declamation.

Among the long list of references, we may name the following: L. Orgood, E. Barchfield, Wm. M. Grace, South Pittsburgh; Jas. Plumner, Wood street; Gen. Wm. Robinson, Allegheny; Ged. T. Williams, Esq., H. B. Moriley, Esq., Robert Woods, Esq., H. W. Williams, A. Holstein, Adam Reineman, and Isaac Jones, city.

Circulars can be obtained at the book store of A. H. English, Wood street.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Sept. 21st to Sept. 28th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males	15	Adults	8	Total	24
Females	9	Children	16		

The causes were: Consumption, 2; apoplexy, 2; asteria, 1; dropsy, 1; disease of heart, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; diphteria, 2; scarlet fever, 2; scarlatina, 4; congestion of brain, 1; unknown, 2; croup, 1; intestinal disease, 1; premature birth, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; meningitis, 1.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—Workmen are now employed in the completion of the pier for the Steubenville Railroad bridge, and in excavating for the abutment on this side of the Monongahela river at the foot of Ross street. The work is being prosecuted by the Western Transportation Company, who now have control of the Steubenville Railroad.

AT HOME.—Lieut. Oliver West, of the Second Virginia Regiment, is at his home in Allegheny, on a brief visit. He looks exceedingly well, is in good health and spirits, and enjoys camp life hugely.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 168.]

AN ACT to suspend temporarily the operation of an act entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with making of contracts for the Government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operations of the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government," approved June two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 169.]

AN ACT for the better government of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of September next, the following articles be adopted and put in force for the government of the navy of the United States:

ARTICLE 1.

The commanders of all fleets, squadrons, naval stations, and vessels belonging to the navy, are strictly enjoined and required to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination; to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all who may be placed under their command; to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct all who may be guilty of them, according to the laws and regulations of the navy, upon pain of such punishment as a general court-martial may think proper to inflict.

ARTICLE 2.

The commanders of vessels and naval stations to which chaplains are attached shall cause divine service to be performed on Sunday, whenever the weather, and other circumstances will allow it to be done, and it is earnestly recommended to all officers, seamen, and others in the naval service diligently to attend at every performance of the worship of Almighty God. Any irreverent or unbecoming behavior during divine service shall be punished as a general or summary court-martial shall direct.

ARTICLE 3.

The punishment of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge, may be inflicted on any person in the naval service—

First. Who shall make or attempt to make, or unite with, any mutinous assembly, or knowing the same, or of any intended mutiny, shall not forthwith communicate it to his superior or commanding officer, or being witness to, or present at, any mutiny, shall not do his utmost to suppress it;

Second. Or shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike, or assault, or attempt or threaten to strike or assault him, while in the execution of the duties of his office;

Third. Or shall give, hold, or entertain any intercourse or intelligence to or with any enemy or rebel, without leave from the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of a squadron; or, in case of a vessel acting singly, from his commanding officer;

Fourth. Or shall desert, or entice others to desert to an enemy or rebel?

Fifth. Or shall receive any message or letter from an enemy or rebel, or be aware of the unlawful reception of such letter or message, and fail to take the earliest opportunity to inform his superior or commanding officer thereof;

Sixth. Or shall in time of war, desert or betray his trust, or entice or aid others to betray their trust, or shall sleep upon his watch, or leave his station before regularly relieved;

Seventh. Or shall intentionally or wilfully suffer any vessel of the navy to be stranded or run upon rocks or shoals, or improperly hazarded, or shall wilfully or maliciously injure any vessel of the navy, or any part of her tackle, armament, or equipment whereby the safety of the vessel shall be hazarded, or the lives of the crew exposed to danger, or shall set on fire or otherwise unlawfully destroy any public property not then in the possession of an enemy, pirate or rebel;

Eighth. Or shall strike, or attempt to strike, the flag to an enemy or rebel without proper authority, or when engaged in battle shall treacherously yield or pusillanimously cry for quarter;

Ninth. Or shall in time of battle display cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, or withdraw from or keep out of danger to which he should expose himself; or shall desert his duty or station, or entice others to do so; or shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer and use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or while in sight of an enemy;

Tenth. Or when commanding a fleet, squadron, or vessel acting singly, shall, upon the probability of an engagement, or on sight of any armed vessel of an enemy or rebel, neglect to prepare and clear his ship for action; or shall not, upon signal for battle, use his utmost exertions to join in battle, or shall fail to encourage, in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously; or shall not do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessel which it is his duty to encounter; or shall not afford all practicable relief and assistance to vessels belonging to the United States or their allies when engaged in battle.

ARTICLE 4.

Spies, and all persons who shall come or be found in the capacities of spies, or who shall bring or deliver any seducing letter or message from an enemy or rebel, or endeavor to corrupt any person in the navy to betray his trust, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge.

ARTICLE 5.

The crime of murder, when committed by an officer, seaman, marine, or other person belonging to any public ship or vessel of the Unites States, without the territorial jurisdiction of the same, may be punished with death by the sentence of a court martial.

ARTICLE 6.

In any case where a naval court martial is authorized to adjudge punishment of death it may sentence the person convicted to imprisonment for life, or for a stated term, at hard labor, and such sentences of imprisonment and hard labor may be carried into execution in any prison or penitentiary under the control of the United States, or the use of which shall be allowed by the legislature of a State; and person convicted by a court martial and imprisoned in the prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory shall in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment and under the same control as convicts sentenced by the courts of the State or Territory in which such prison or penitentiary is situated.

ARTICLE 7.

Such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge may be inflicted on any person in the navy—

First. Who shall be guilty of cruelty, oppression, or maltreatment of those subject to his orders;

Second. Or shall be guilty of profane swearing, falsehood, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft, or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals;

Third. Or shall quarrel with, strike, or assault any other person in the navy, or use provoking or reproachful words, gestures, or menaces, or endeavor to foment quarrels between other persons in the navy, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or act as second in a duel;

Fourth. Or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or be disrespectful to him in language or deportment while in the execution of his office; or shall join in or abet any combination to weaken the lawful authority of or lessen the respect due to his commanding officer;

Fifth. Or shall be negligent or careless in obeying orders, or culpably inefficient in the performance of duty;

Sixth. Or shall knowingly make or sign, or shall aid, abet, direct or procure the making or signing of any false muster, or shall execute, or attempt or countenance any fraud against the United States, or shall waste, embezzle, or fraudulently buy, sell, or receive any ammunition, provisions, or other public stores, or having the power to prevent it, shall knowingly permit such waste, embezzlement, sale or receipt;

Seventh. Or shall, through inattention or negligence, suffer any vessel of the navy or be stranded or run upon a rock or shoal, or hazarded;

Eighth. Or shall, when on shore, plunder, abuse, or maltreat any inhabitant or injure his property in any way;

Ninth. Or shall refuse or fail to use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend, and bring to punishment all offenders, and aid and assist all persons appointed for the purpose;

Tenth. Or shall in time of peace, desert or attempt to desert, or aid or entice others to desert, or shall be absent from his station or duty without leave, or after his leave has expired;

Eleventh. Or shall, when rated or acting as master at-arms, refuse to receive such prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received them shall suffer them to escape, or dismiss them without orders from the proper authority;

Twelfth. Or shall, when attached to any ship or vessel appointed as convoy to merchant or other vessels, fail diligently to perform his duty, or shall demand or exact any compensation for his services, or shall maltreat the officers or crews of such merchant or other vessels;

Thirteenth. Or shall take, receive, or permit to be received on board of the vessel to which he is attached any goods or merchandise for freight, sale, or traffic, except gold, silver, or jewels, for freight or safe-keeping, or shall demand or receive any compensation for the receipt or transportation of any other articles than gold, silver, or jewels, without authority from the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Navy;

Fourteenth. Or shall violate or refuse obedience to any lawful general order or regulation issue by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARTICLE 8.

All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles, shall be punished as a court martial shall direct; but in no case shall punishment by flogging be inflicted, nor shall any court martial adjudge punishment by flogging.

ARTICLE 9.

All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy, while on shore, shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been committed at sea.

ARTICLE 10.

No commander of a vessel of the navy shall inflict any other punishment upon a commissioned or warrant officer than private reprimand, suspension from duty, arrest, or confinement, neither of which shall continue longer than ten days, except a further period be necessary to bring the offender to a court martial; nor shall he inflict, or cause or permit to be inflicted upon petty officer or person of inferior rating, or marine, any punishment for a single offence or at any one time other than one of the following punishments, viz:

First. Reduction of any rating established by himself.

Second. Confinement with or without irons, single or double, such confinement not to exceed ten days, unless necessary in the case of a prisoner to be tried by court martial.

Third. Solitary confinement on bread and water not exceeding five days.

Fourth. Solitary confinement not exceeding seven days.

Fifth. Deprivation of liberty on shore.

Sixth. Extra duties.

No other punishment shall be permitted on board of vessels belonging to the navy, except by sentence of a generator summary court martial. Summary courts martial may state any raised person for incompetency. All punishments inflicted by the commander, or by his order, except reprimands, shall be fully entered upon the ship's log.

ARTICLE 11.

General courts martial may be convened as often as the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, or commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron shall deem it necessary: *Provided*, That in the waters of the United States no commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron shall convene a general court martial unless by express authority of the President of the United States: *Provided, also*, That no general court martial shall consist of more than thirteen nor less than five commissioned officers as members; and as many officers shall be summoned on every such court as can be convened without injury to the service, so as not to exceed thirteen; and the senior officer shall always preside, the others taking places according to their rank; and in no case where it can be avoided without injury to the service shall more than one-half the members, exclusive of the president, be junior to the officer to be tried.

ARTICLE 12.

The president of the court is authorized and required to administer the following oath or affirmation to the judge advocate or person officiating as such:

"I, A. B, do swear (or affirm) that I will keep a true record of the evidence given to and the proceedings of this court; nor will I divulge or by any means disclose the sentence of the court until it shall have been approved by the proper authority; nor will I at any time divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court, unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

This oath or affirmation being duly administered, each member of the court, before proceeding to trial, shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, is hereby authorized to administer:

"I, A. B, do swear (or affirm) that I will truly try, without prejudice or partiality, the case now depending according to the evidence which shall come before the court, the rules for the government of the navy, and my own conscience; and that I will not by any means divulge or disclose the sentence of the court until it shall have been approved by the proper authority, nor will I at any time divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

ARTICLE 13.

All testimony given to a general court martial shall be on oath or affirmation, which the president of the court is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person shall refuse to give his evidence as aforesaid, or shall prevaricate, or shall behave with contempt to the court, it shall and may be lawful for the court to imprison such offender at their discretion: *Provided*, That the imprisonment in no case shall exceed two months. And every person who shall commit wilful perjury on examination on oath of affirmation before such court, or who shall corruptly procure, or suborn, any person to commit such wilful perjury, shall and may be prosecuted by indictment or information in any court of justice of the United States, and shall suffer such penalties as are authorized by the laws of the United States in cases of perjury, or the subordination thereof. And in every prosecution for perjury, or the subornation thereof under this act, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence charged on the defendant, without setting forth the authority by which the court was held, or the particular matters brought or intended to be brought before said court.

ARTICLE 14.

The following oath shall be administered to witnesses before courts martial and courts of inquiry:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now before this court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that you will state everything within your knowledge and recollection in relation to the charges. So help you God," (or this you do under the pains and penalties of perjury.)

ARTICLE 15.

The person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest; nor shall any other charges than those so exhibited be urged against the person to be tried before the court, unless it appears to the court that intelligence of such charge has not reached the officer ordering the court when the person so tried was put under arrest, or that some witness material to the support of such charge, who was at that time absent, can be produced, in which case reasonable time shall be given to the person to be tried to make his defence against such new charge. Every officer so arrested is to deliver up his sword to his commanding officer, and to confine himself to the limits assigned him under the pain of dismission from the service.

ARTICLE 16.

When the proceedings of any general court martial shall have commenced, they shall not be suspended or delayed on account of any of the members, provided five or more be assembled; but the court is enjoined to sit from day to day, Sundays excepted, until sentence be given, unless temporarily adjourned by the authority which convened the court. And no member of said court shall, after the proceedings are begun, absent himself therefrom, unless in case of sickness, or orders to go on duty from a superior officer, on pain of being cashiered.

ARTICLE 17.

If a member of a court martial shall, from any legal cause, fail to attend after the commencement of a case, and witnesses shall be examined during his absence, the court must, when he is ready to resume his seat, cause every person who may have been examined in his absence to be called into court, and the recorded testimony of each witness must be read over to him, and such witness must acknowledge the same to be correct, and be subject to such further examination as the said member may require; and without a compliance with this rule, and an entry of it upon the record, a member who shall have been absent during the examination of a witness shall not be allowed to sit again in that particular case.

ARTICLE 18.

Whenever a court martial shall sentence an officer to be suspended the court shall have the power to suspend his pay and emoluments for the whole or any part of the time of his suspension.

ARTICLE 19.

All sentences of courts martial which shall extend to the loss of life shall require the con-currence of two-thirds of the members present, and no such sentence shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President of the United States. All other sentences may be determined by a majority of votes, and carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet, or officer ordering the court, except such as go to the dismission of a commissioned or warrant officer, which are first to be approved by the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 20.

Every officer who is by this act authorized to convene courts-martial shall have power on revisal of its proceedings to remit or mitigate, but not to commute the sentence of any such court, which by this act he is authorized to approve and confirm.

ARTICLE 21.

It shall be the duty of a court martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the character and nature of the offence committed; but the members of a court may recommend the person convicted as deserving of clemency, and state on the record their reasons for so doing.

ARTICLE 22.

The judgment of every court martial shall be authenticated by the signature of the president, and all the members of the same who may be present when the said judgment shall be pronounced, and also of the judge advocate.

ARTICLE 23.

Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander of a fleet or squadron, provided such courts shall not consist of more than three members, who shall be commissioned officers, and a judge advocate, or person to do duty as such; and such courts shall have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and punish contempt, in the same manner as courts martial. But such court shall merely state facts, and not give their opinion unless expressly required so to do in the order for convening; and the party whose conduct shall be the subject of inquiry, or his attorney, shall have permission to cross-examine all the witnesses.

ARTICLE 24.

The proceedings of the courts of inquiry shall be authenticated by the signature of the president of the court and judge advocate, and shall in all cases not capital, or extending to the dismission of a commissioned or warrant officer, be evidence before a court martial, provided oral testimony cannot be obtained.

ARTICLE 25.

The judge advocate, or person officiating as such, shall administer to the members the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) truly to execute and inquire, according to the evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality or prejudice."

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) truly to record the proceeding of this court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of all ships and vessels, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall be adjudged good prize, shall, when of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be the sole property of the captors; and when of inferior force, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men making the capture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the prize money belonging to the officers and men shall be distributed in the following manner:

First. To the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, one twentieth part of all prize money awarded to a vessel or vessels under his immediate command.

Second. To the commander of a single ship, one-tenth part of all prize money awarded to the ship under his command, if such ship, at the time of making the capture, was under the immediate command of the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, and three-twentieths of his ship was acting independently of such superior officer.

Third. The share of the commanding officer of the fleet or squadron, if any, and the share of the commander of the ship being deducted, the residue shall be distributed and apportioned among all others doing duty on board, and borne upon the books, according to their respective rates of pay in the service.

Fourth. When one or more vessels in the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize, and money awarded shall be apportioned among the officers and men of the several vessels according to the rates of pay of all on board who are borne upon the books, after deducting one-twentieth to the flag-officer, if there be any such entitled to share.

Fifth. No commander of a fleet or squadron shall be entitled to receive any share of prizes taken by vessels not under his immediate command, nor of such prizes as may have been taken by ships or vessels intended to be placed under his command before they have acted under his immediate orders; nor shall a commander of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had the command, have any share in the prizes taken by ships left on such station after he has gone out of the limits of his said command, nor after he has transferred his command to a successor.

Sixth. No officer or other person who shall have been temporarily absent on duty from the vessel, on the books of which he continued to be borne while so absent, shall be deprived, in consequence of such absence, of any prize money to which he would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war, belonging to an enemy at the commencement of the engagement which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement, by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of their class in the navy of the United States; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel-of-war captured from an enemy, which they may be instructed to destroy, or which shall be immediately destroyed for the public interest but not in consequence of injuries received in action, fifty dollars for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officer of all vessels or the senior officer of all vessels of the navy, which shall capture or seize upon any vessel or vessels as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writing found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutilated, to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed, with the necessary witnesses, and a report of the circumstances attending the capture, stating the names of vessels claiming a share thereof; and the commanding officer of every vessel in the navy entitled to or claiming an award of prize money shall, as early as practicable after the capture, transmit to the Navy Department a complete list of the officers and men of his vessel entitled to share, inserting thereon the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court martial shall adjudge.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any armed vessel in the service of the United States which shall make a capture, or assist in a capture, under circumstances which would entitle a vessel of the navy to prize money, shall be entitled to an award of prize money in the same manner as if such vessel belonged to the navy; and such prize money shall be distributed and apportioned in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided for persons in the naval service, and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no person in the navy shall take out a prize, or vessel seized as a prize, any money, plate, goods, or any part of her equipment, unless it be for the better preservation thereof, or absolutely necessary for the use of any of the vessels or armed forces of the United States, before the same shall be adjudged lawful prize by a competent court; but the whole, without fraud, concealment, or embezzlement, shall be brought in, and judgment passed thereon, upon pain that every person offending herein shall forfeit his share of the capture, and suffer such further punishment as a court martial shall adjudge.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person in the navy shall strip off the clothes, or pillage or in any manner maltreat, persons taken on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all ransom money, salvage, bounty, or proceeds of forfeiture or confiscation, accruing or awarded to any vessel of the navy, shall be distributed and paid to the officers and men entitled thereto, in the same manner as prize money under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any person entitled to wages or prize money may have the same paid to his assignee, provided the assignment be attested by the captain and paymaster; and in case of the assignment of wages, the power shall specify the precise time they commence. But the commander of every vessel is required to discourage his crews from selling any part of their wages or prize money, and never test any power of an attorney, until he is satisfied that the same is not granted in consideration of money given for the purchase of wages or prize money.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all money accruing or which has already accrued to the United States from sales of prizes shall be and remain forever a fund for the payment of pensions to the officers, seamen, and marines who may be entitled to receive the same; and if the said fund shall be insufficient for the purpose, the public faith is hereby pledged to make up the deficiency; but if it shall be more than sufficient, the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen and marines.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys of the several districts of the courts of the United States in which any cases of prize are or may be depending shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, furnish to the Navy Department a complete list of all the prize cases which have been determined, or may still be pending, within their respective districts, with a statement of the condition of each, in such form and embracing such particulars as the Secretary of the Navy may require, and shall as often as once in each month hereafter furnish a further statement of the condition of every case in their respective districts and of any further proceedings had therein since their last returns. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint an agent or to employ counsel when the captors do not employ counsel themselves, in any case in which he may consider it necessary, to assist the district attorneys and protect the interests of the captors, with such compensation as he may think just and reasonable. And it shall be the duty of the several marshals of the United States to furnish to the Navy Department on request, or to its agent, a full and particular statement of the disposition of every prize vessel and cargo, in such form and with such details as the Secretary of the Navy may require, and as often as he may require the same; and said marshals shall also furnish to the Navy Department, or their aforesaid agent, a full and particular statement of all fees, charges, and allowances of every description claimed by them in each case of prize before the same are allowed by the court, and no such charges for disbursements of any kind shall be allowed unless accompanied by the affidavit of the marshal that the same have been actually and necessarily incurred in the case; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to attend on the settlement and allowance of all such bills and protect the interests of the United States and of the captors against any improper and unlawful claims. And whenever a final decree of condemnation shall have been made, or any interlocutory sale has been ordered, the property shall be sold by the marshal pursuant to the practice and proceedings in admiralty, and the gross proceeds of such sale shall be forthwith deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at or nearest to the place where such sale is made, and the money so deposited shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until a final decree of distribution, or until a decree of restitution shall be made and a certified copy thereof furnished, upon which the costs of court and the lawful charges and expenses shall be paid and the balance distributed according to said decree: *Provided*, That the annual salaries of district attorneys, prize commissioners, and marshals shall in no case be so increased under the several acts for compensation in prize as to exceed in the aggregate the following sums, and any balance beyond the several sums shall be paid into the Treasury, viz: District attorneys, six thousand dollars; prize commissioners, three thousand dollars; marshals, six thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, seaman, or marine, disabled in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to receive for life, or during his disability, a pension from the United States, according to the nature and degree of his disability, not exceeding in any case his monthly pay.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the crews of the ships or vessels of the United States shall be separated from their vessels by the latter being wrecked, lost, or destroyed, all the command, power, and authority given to the officers of such ships or vessels shall remain and be in full force as effectually as if such ship or vessel were not so wrecked, lost, or destroyed, until such ship's company be regularly discharged from, or ordered again into the service, or until a court martial or court of inquiry shall be held to inquire into the loss of such ship or vessel; and if, by the sentence of such court or other satisfactory evidence it shall appear to the Secretary of the Navy that all or any of the officers and men of such ship's company did their utmost to preserve her, and after the loss thereof behaved themselves agreeably to the discipline of the navy, then the pay and emoluments of such officers and men, or such of them as shall have done their duty, as aforesaid, shall go on until their discharge or death; and every officer or man who shall, after the loss of such vessel, act contrary to the discipline of the navy, shall be punished, at the discretion of a court martial, in the same manner as if such vessel had not been so lost.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all the pay and emoluments of the officers and men, of any of the ships or vessels of the United States taken by an enemy, who shall appear by the sentence of a court martial, or otherwise, to have done their utmost to preserve and defend their ship or vessel, and after the taking thereof, have behaved themselves obediently to their superiors agreeably to