PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PBELL & M'DERMOT,
INTELLIGENCER BUILDINGS,
N. E. corner of Quincy and Main-Sts.

TERMS:

Daily, (by mail, payable in advance,)	$6,00
y the Week	12
-Weekly, (per year, payable in advance,)	3,00

☞ Advertising done on reasonable terms.

All advertisements from a distance, or from transient customers, must be paid in advance.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company
HARTFORD, CT.
ASSETS JULY 1. 1862.

	Market Value.
CASH AND TREASURY NOTES, on hand and deposited on call, and in Agents' hands	$261,667 85
BANK STOCKS in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places	952,464 00
UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri Michigan, Indiana	685,411 66
CITY BONDS, Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City, New York	225,020 00
RAILROAD STOCKS, Hartford and New Haven, Boston and Worcester, Conn. River	107,412 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	168,200 00
REAL ESTATE, Unincumbered	87,963 18
Total Assets	$2,488,138 19

LOSSES PAID, UPWARD OF $15,000,000.

The great public service, promptness and reliability of this well-tried and sterling Company, recommend it to preference with those needing Insurance.
N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $313,728 63
N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL $300,000

DIRECTORS:

O. Voegtly, Jr., Jacob Painter, Robert Patrick,
Rody Patterson, Henry Sproul, Henry Gerwig,
Alex. Neg ey, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. C. Lappe,
C. A. Colton, A. J. Jones, A. A. Carrier,
J. Greer Sproul.

N. VOEGTLY, Jr., Pres't.
J. GREER SPROUL, Sec'y.

THE above Company having appointed the undersigned their Agent for Wheeling, and vicinity, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Said Companies are well known to be first class offices.

Takes risks at the lowest rates on buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture, Merchandise, and against all the perils of the Rivers and Seas.

All losses promptly adjusted.

N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
dec31 Office over the Bank of Wheeling.

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED
AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

CASH CAPITAL (every dollar paid in) $1.000,000
" Contingent Fund (ove) 500,000

The largest Cash Capital for the amount of risk o any office in the United States.
W. F. PETERSON, Ag't.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

CASH CAPITAL (paid in) $500,000

Much the largest Cash Capital of any office chartered by this State.

☞ Fire and Inland risks taken on the most reasonable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
W. F. PETERSON, Agt.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Cash CAPITAL (paid in) $500,000
Cash Contingent Fund (over) 375,000

In this office the assured participate in the profits without incurring any risk.
W. F. PETERSON, Agent.

THE LYNCHBURG HOSE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $100,000
W. F. PETERSON, Jr., Agent.

☞ Over $2,500,000 of Cash Capital represented by his old and well established Agency, where every loss in the above office has been promptly paid in Wheeling, before it was due by the terms of the policy.

W. F. PETERSON,
Office next door to the M. & M. Bank,
jy7-'59-1y Main street, Wheeling.

CITIZENS'
Fire, Marine & Life Ins'nce Co.
OF WHEELING, VA.
DIRECTORS:

John List, L. S. Delaplain, Michael Reilly,
Jacob Berger, E. M. Norton, Thos. Sweeney,
A. B. Caldwell, J. C. Harbour, And. P. Woods.

☞ This Company is owned and managed by many of our most wealthy and influential Merchants. Their office has lately been removed to No. 7, McLure House Building, and is fully organized and prepared to take risks on Frame and Brick Buildings, Manufacturing Establishments, Stocks or Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., &c. On Hulls of Steamboats, Barges, Flatboats, and their cargoes, upon the Western rivers; and on Steamships, Steamboats and Sailing Vessels, and their cargoes, upon the lakes; also on Lives, at reasonably low rates and accommodating terms.

L. S. DELAPLAIN, Pres't.
W. W. SHRIVER, Sec'y.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 7, M'LURE HOUSE BUILDING.
dec1-1y

INSURANCE.

The Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
OF WHEELING.
INCORPORATED IN 1837.

TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES ON Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture and Merchandise, and against all dangers attending the Transportation of Goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.

S W. HARDING, Sec'y. HENRY CRANGLE, Pres't

DIRECTORS.

C Acheson John Donlon, Rob't Morrison
R. Crangle, S. Brady, Sam'l Ott.
Dan'l Lamb, Rob't Patterson,

☞ Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the President and Secretary.

Jan 28, '53

Saddles, Harness, Trunks &c
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. B. SHEPPARD No. 131 Main Street, corner Union, will continue to keep on hand a large and complete assortment of all articles in his line, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Fine & Coarse Harness, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Collars, Hames, Whips, &c.

I would respectfully call attention to my stock, and trust by strict attention and promptness, to merit continuance of the public patronage

All kinds of repairing promptly done, and in a proper manner.

J. B. SHEPPARD.
sep20 '59 131, Main Street

JOHN T. LAKIN,
[Successor to Wheeler & Lakin.]

WILL RECEIVE AND HAVE OPENED FOR inspection on Thursday, March 29th, a new and well selected assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings!

Also a complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The patrons of the old firm, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before making their purchases as I intend selling at small profits to cash and prompt purchasers. Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon the old firm, I solicit a continuance of the same for the new establishment. JOHN T. LAKIN, Merchant Tailor,
No. 102 Main st., Wheeling, Va.

R. W. PAXTON. JOHN DONLON. C. OGLEBAY

PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY,
Wholesale Grocers,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

Nos. 52 and 54, Main St.,
W heeling, Va.
nov1

Daily Intelligencer.

E M Tunstill 28mar63

VOLUME XI. WHEELING, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1863. NUMBER 187.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

One Copy per Year	$1 50
" Six Months	80

☞ INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. ☜

The Weekly Intelligencer.

Will contain thirty-two columns, mostly filled wit choice and carefully prepared reading matter—em bracing all subjects—thus making the largest, b and cheapest Newspaper in this section of country.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. F. TURNER, M. D.,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
OFFICE 179 FOURTH STREET,
(In the office formerly occupied by Dr. Houston,)
dec20-6m* Wheeling, Va.

T. C. KIGER, M. D.
Homœopathic Physician.

RESIDENCE and Office a few doors South of the Monroe House, Main street.

Office hours from 6 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P. M. my12-1y

ALFRED CALDWELL. GEORGE E. BOYD.
CALDWELL & BOYD,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 72 Main Street,
jan1-tf UP STAIRS.

T. H. LOGAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WHEELING, VA.

HAVE removed to their NEW WAREROOMS, No 47 Main Street, and No. 8 Quincy Street.

☞ Main Street Entrance, next door to Baker Hopkins. Quincy Street entrance near the Balt. R. R. Depot, and wharf.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERIES, WHITE LEAD
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Offered to the trade, in city and country, at *low prices* and of the *best quality*. Cash and prompt customers are invited to call. apl,'59

OHR LIST. ROBT. MORRISON. W. B. LOGAN
EUGENE LIST. B. DAVENPORT.
LIST, MORRISON & CO.,
Wholesole Grocers & Produce Dealers
Nos. 70 and 80 Main-St., Wheeling, Va.

We desire to state to the friends of the late firm, nd to the trade generally, that we are in possession the most ample facilities for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and Produce Business.

We are determined to execute all orders entrusted to our care with fidelity and promptness, and on th most favorable terms. Your ob't servants,
LIST, MORRISON & CO.
Wheeling, January 2d, 1860. jan7

JAS. M. DILLON,
No. 107 Market Street
WHEELING, VA.
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
AND
BRASS FOUNDRY.

DEALER IN WROUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED, and all sizes of Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Steam Whistles, Steam and Water Guages, Lift and Force Pumps, Links, Hose, Antifriction Metal, Brancer Tin, Zinc, Antimony, Crucibels, Galvanized Lightning Rods, Insulators and Points. AGENT FOR THE MENERLY BELLS. Aqueduct Pipes constantly on hand.

Cash paid for Copper, Brass and Lead. oct10

DANIEL PECK
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the corner of Fourth and Quincy sts. formerly the residence of Dr. Hughes. feb20-6m

METCALF & BURT,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in

BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, NAILS, NAIL RODS, Steel Springs, Axles, Window Glass, Wine Bottles, Demijohns, Flasks, Wooden Ware, Wrapping Paper, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, &c.

☞ Orders for articles not in our line will be furnished and forwarded without delay at the lowest cash rates. jan5

CLARK L. ZANE S. F. MILLER
C. L. ZANE & CO.
Importer and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
Manufacturers of
Pure Catawba Wines.
QUINCY STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET STS.
WHEELING, VA

KEEP constantly on hand Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordials, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27—1y

The Citizen's Deposit Bank
OF WHEELING.

BANK OPEN FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., UNTIL 3 P. M. Discount days—Thursdays at 10 A. M.

☞ Money received on transient deposit.

☞ Interest paid on special deposits.

☞ Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted

DIRECTORS:

N. C. Arthur,	J. N. Vance,
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dec31-1y

Hats & Caps.
S. N. PRATHER,
NO. 50 MAIN STREET.

ALWAYS on hand a choice and varied stock of HATS and CAPS for Mens' and Boys' wear.

Being desirous of establishing a permanent trade, both in the city and surrounding country, all, those who faver me with their patronage can rely on being supplied with the best goods at the lowest figures.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to call and examine my stock.
nov14 S. N. PRATHER.

The People's Bank.

OFFICE No. 69 Main street, Wheeling, Va. Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.

Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS,

J. C Harbour,	Christian Hess.
J. T. Scott,	John Vockler,
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J. C. HARBOUR, Pres't.
J. R. DICKEY, Cash'r. my9

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET,
Between 3rd and 4th, Philadelphia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having renewed the lease of the above popular Hotel for a series of years, would respectfully call the attention of the Traveling Public to its central locality, either for business or pleasure.

The House will be entirely renovated and re-furnished, and kept in such a manner, as to merit, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

With many thanks to former friends, and the traveling public, we trust we may have the pleasure of waiting upon them on again visiting the city.
Very Respectfully,
THOMAS S. WEBB & SON.
T. S. WEBB, } Proprietors. mar6 6m
F. R. WEBB. }

WM. SHAFFER,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
JEWELER & ENGRAVER.
DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
No. 29 Monroe St.
OPPOSITE M. & M. BANK.

Savings Bank of Wheeling,
Office, Main-St., between Monroe and Union.

MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT DEPOSIT Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold. THOS. H. LIST, President.
SAM'L P. HILDRETH, Treasurer. jan14-'59.

Daily Intelligencer

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TWELVE SOLID LINES OF NONPAREIL, (OR ONE INCH,) OR LESS, MAKE A SQUARE.

One Day,....1 sqr.	$0 75	Three Weeks,	$4 50
Two Days,	1 00	One Month,	5 00
Three Days,	1 25	Two Months,	8 00
Four Days,	1 50	Three Months,	10 00
Five Days,	1 75	Six Months,	15 00
One Week,	2 00	One Year,	20 00
Two Weeks,	3 50		

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES Double the above rates.

☞ Yearly Advertising on reasonable terms, according to the space occupied and the number of changes made.

All advertisements from transient persons or strangers, to be *paid for in advance.*

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, $10 per year, or $6 for six months, but for a shorter period nothing will be counted less than a square.

The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the Advertisers' own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other prsons as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales and real estate, sent in by them must be paid for at the usual rates.

☞ Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notices for Political Meetings to be charged in all cases at full rates.

Marriages, Notices of Funerals, and annoncements of sermons, 50 cents each. nonv11-'59

The Vein of Rebel Letters.

Among a batch of recently intercepted letters from rebel sources, we notice one or two of unusual piquancy, written by ladies to their husbands and lovers in the rebel army.

The wife of Gen. D. M. Frost, manages to beguile her own time, and his also, by filling several sheets of foolscap, wherein she retails the gossip of her neighbors with great glee. and gloats with a rather unwomanly ferocity over the disasters of the Federal troops.

The only sign of humanity which appears through her long epistle to Mr. Frost, is the *thaw* which comes over her whilst speaking of the sufferings of the rebel prisoners at Arkansas post—who are scattered, she says, all through the Western prisons, and are destitute of clothing and blankets; although the rebel ladies are doing their best to supply them with these necessaries.

She is evidently one of those manly women who are not much given at any time, to the melting mood, partly owing to the original granite in her nature, and partly from her indissoluble union with her frosty partner.

But this pretty rebel lady is tame and commonplace in all the features of her character, compared with the sweetheart of one Mr. W. F. Luckett, who writes to her "darling Frank" from the famous city of St. Louis, under date of Feb. 3d.

This is an untameable Leopardess, her beautiful skin pitted all over with rebel spots, which she regards as the highest expressions of lovliness, and by no means as blemishes.

To hear her but whinny over them, and cozen herself for the having of them, is enough to make one in love with deformity itself, on account of the altogether infinite satisfaction which it must bring, in comparison, to the fortunate possessor of it.

She prizes her rebel points and qualities as the best part of her, and boasts that, although in the presence of "*Miss Lucy*, our intelligent contraband, who watches us so closely with her Federal eyes, we do nothing but lie from morning till night; yet, we manage to cheat the cunning, black minx, and send messages of aid and comfort to our rebel brothers over yonder, and far away."

She thinks all this very pretty and deserving, and asks her "darling Frank!" if he don't love her all the more for it. She had a letter from Miss Loutie (perhaps Frank's sister) the other day, who said she "*mighty* love him if he were a real, good rebel"—and the *couchant* animal wags her tail with self-satisfaction as she adds; "If that is all she asks of me, I think you are my property."

She is terribly down on the poor nigger, and says—would you believe it?—that darling Frank's particular friend, Em. Smith, has a gentleman of African descent, though a citizen of America, who waits upon her, and that she actually attends church with him!" So corrupt have manners become since the accursed Proclamation!

Don't she pray her partizan God—and that, too most lustily—to give General Price and his army a mighty speed in Missouri! And don't she gnash her beautiful ivories when she tells Frank the reason of her many prayers—namely, that "*we, poor, persecuted 'she-devils,' as that elegant paper, the Republican chooses to term us, may have the satisfaction of trampling a few of these negro-loving ladies under our feet!*

Like Mrs. Frost, she is very sorry that the rebels suffer so much; she has a cold herself, just now, and knows what suffering is. But she don't mean to die,—Frank may be sure of that!—"because there *is* too many pretty girls down there," where he is; and she couldn't sleep in her grave cloths if he were to take any other wife to his knapsack.

This, and a good deal more in a similar strain, the matter being of a like nature also.

Our wild beauty of the Southern tropics finishes her charming love letter with a postscript which bangs all her previous eccentricities and puzzles even the *head Ed*-itorial to solve what she means by "petticoating" a male masculine. Here is the P. S., with which we bid *Miss Zaide L. Bagwill* adieu:

"P. S.—I caught a beau the other day, and am going to petticoat him pretty soon. A poor cowardly thing like him, I think, ought to be petticoated, if you will excuse the expression; for I seldom make use of such to you. Do I?

(From the N. Y. Post)

The Pretext of the Reactionists.

It is told of a New England politician that he proclaimed himself to be in favor of the Maine Total Abstinence law, but opposed to its execution. He must have been the founder of that reactionary political faction which is in favor of the war, but opposed to the government, or to the only authority which can prosecute that war. They are in favor of the Union, these men say, in favor of upholding it by force of arms, in favor of crushing out the theory and practice of secession, but they dislike the men and methods of the Administration. They dislike its moral and political sentiments, its past history and present usurpations, its exercise of arbitrary power, and its stringent and truculent system of dealing with traitors and those who sympathise with traitors. In other words, they would save the ship from sinking, if the captain and his mates did not go so violently to work.

Now, we submit, that up to a recent period, the almost universal objection to the Administration was that it was too lenient, too slow, too conciliatory, too much behind the demands of public sentiment and the exigencies of the time. We can name the day—not long since—when every journal in New York arraigned Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet for an inadequate perception of the duties of the occasion. Mr. Lincoln was allowed to be honest and sincere, but he was too good natured; he meant well, but did not act with sufficient energy; he was over genial and easy, and was admonished that he ought to take the impetuous old lion Jackson for his model. "Oh, for an hour of blind old Dandolo," was the song; "Oh, for an hour of the hero of New Orleans, and of him who dealt with the knights errant of nullification in 1832!" As for Mr. Seward, the most cautious and conservative of the Secretaries, as he had come to be considered, he was an idealist, a compromiser, a false prophet of good things to come, and utterly unable to comprehend either the magnitude or the malignity of the conflict, who dreamed of reconciliation and peace when no other weapons but the stern weapons of war, and no other statesmanship but the statesmanship of the camp, were in place. In the same spirit, Secretary Welles was declared an "old granny," and the only man of the Cabinet who awoke any enthusiasm and hope was Secretary Stanton, then new to his place, and giving evidence of a fresh, indomitable, and trenchant zeal.

Why is it, everybody exclaimed in that day, that traitors are tolerated in the city of Washington, and even in the bureaus of the departments; why is it that the preachers of mutiny are allowed to utter their dangerous fooleries in the streets of Baltimore; why is it that the "neutrals" of Kentucky, who are only disguised rebels, are not arrested; why is it that newspapers here and there are permitted to issue their apologies for sedition, and orators to go about spouting their fulsome disaffections? The answer was: Because the Administration is weak, it is imbecile, it is unequal to the demands of the crisis; it does not guide, but follows, at a long distance, the indications of public sentiment; it wants pluck and decision; and it must be shoved on by the people before it will undertake decisive measures. Such was the criticism of the leading journals as well as of private conversation, echoed and re-echoed too faithfully by foreign writers and statesmen. "The civil war in America," said the London *Times* in its scoffing way, "is a very civil war indeed; the impotence of the government can have no other end than the triumph of anarchy."

Now, however, since the Executive and Congress have determined to suppress the rebellion by every means in their power, the tone of their criticism is signally changed. The Administration is no longer weak, but despotic; it is no longer imbecile and languid, but too earnest; it no longer loiters behind public sentiment, but it sets that sentiment at defiance; it is no longer dilatory in employing the ordinary methods of war, but it rushes out of its way to employ the most extraordinary methods—methods so extreme, that they are likely not only to suppress the rebellion, but to subjugate the South and extinguish every vistage of liberty in the North. Mr. Lincoln wields a power which no unlimited monarch of Europe ever wielded; his Cabinet are the constituents of a virtual absolutism, and Congress has passed laws which place the life, the liberty and the property of every man in the hands of these dictators. In other words, Mr. Lincoln has suspended the *habeas corpus* and the representatives of the people have justified him in it; he has caused the arbitrary arrest of suspected citizens, and he has been indemnified by law; he has demanded unlimited power, and his servile minions of the Senate and the House have voted him all the men and the money that he asks.

Can anything be more absurd than the pretexts of the reactionists? Because the officials at Washington, in a time of extreme public danger, in order to assert the integrity of the nation, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, to defend the government from armed assault and secret conspiracy, resort, as a temporary expedient, to the exercise of prerogatives which must be and are always exerted under the imperative necessities of a time of war, they are accused of an ambition to overthrow the liberties of their country, and of a design to turn a mere exceptional procedure into a permanent rule. They are furiously denounced for invadidg the constitution and the rights of the people because of the very measures which they adopt to enforce that constitution and preserve those rights inviolate!

The proper answer to such ridiculous nonsense is the answer which Stephen A. Douglas gave to the over-nice lawyers in the Congress of 1844 who contended that the fine imposed upon General Jackson by Judge Hale, of New Orleans, should not be remitted, because Jackson had proclaimed martial law in an hour of exigency, because he had treated the *habeas corpus* with disregard, because he had dictated to the press and banished citizens who had assumed to question his military policy. "I care not," exclaimed the indignant orator, "whether his acts were legal or illegal; I care not whether General Jackson violated the constitution or not; I care not whether he suspended all civil authority or not; his acts were necessary to the defence of his country, and that necessity was above all law. Talk to me, sir, about illegalities, talk to me, sir, of formalities, in such a case; there was but one law and one form, and that was how most effectually to point the cannon against the enemies of the nation." That noble answer was approved by an overwhelming majority of a democratic House and Senate, and by seventeen democratic states, to say nothing of the general approbation of the American people.

Mr. Douglas and the American people thought that a sick patient might be bound by his surgeon in order to rescue his life. Or they had in mind perhaps the illustrious example of the Roman Republic, which, suspicious as it was of the least encroachments of power upon the established Constitution, when the enemy was at the gates, eagerly placed all rights in the hands of their chosen commander, crying "Save us!" He and they felt that history would have reproached them for pusillanimity and cowardice if they had not approved the surrender of everything temporarily for the sake of securing everything permanently; but we need not recur to such precedents or such considerations to justify the worst deeds of the present managers of our affairs. The simple fact that no exercise of their power has been so exorbitant or high-handed that the object of it could not have avoided the result in a moment by an oath of allegiance to the Union, is their ample justification. No community has been placed under martial law whose inhabitants were willing to purge themselves of sedition; no individual has been incarcerated for any length of time, who was ready to go before a magistrate and swear to his fidelity to the Union; and no act has been passed which the authors of it were, at any time, reluctant to submit to the regular judicial tribunals for their decision of its constitutional validity. We do not mean to say that no mistakes have been committed; we do not mean to say that subordinates have not, in certain cases, transcended their authority; but we do mean to say that there has never been an hour in the prosecution of the war against rebellion, in which any really loyal citizen, who would prove himself such, has been wantonly deprived of his rights, or stood in the least danger from the arbitrary acts of the government.

Famine Prices in the South.

From a recent number of a Richmond paper we learn the following, which the editor pronounces to be "stern facts:"—Gold rose on saturday to $2 60 premium—that is, the price of a gold dollar was 3 60 in paper. Butter was scarce and in demand at $2 75 per lb. Beef, none of it first rate, commanded $1 to $1 25 per lb. Corn Meal $5 per bushel. Let us talk no more of depreciation of Northern currency and of inflated prices after reading such accounts as these. Other articles in the Richmond journals are headed, "Blockade prices," and "Do Our Farmers Plant Corn." It is discovered at last that cotton is not king, but that corn is in the ascendent, and that his rule will be most despotic. These "stern facts" speak volumes. They show more forcibly than the most eloquent language the miserable condition to which the rebellion has reduced the people of he South.—[*N. Y. Herald.*

American Tract Society.

Since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, the American tract society has issued over two hundred publications especially adapted to the army and navy. It has expended above $50,000 in furnishing them with its publications; embracing more than 500,000 volumes, 3,500,000 tracts, and in the last five months in co-operation with the Christian Commission 250,000 copies of the *American Messenger.* These *Messengers* which are eagerly sought by chaplains and soldiers, contain reading matter equal to 4,000,000 tracts of four pages each. Packages are sent monthly to every part of the army, more than 140 packages being regularly forwarded to the principal vessels of the blockading squadron.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several districts in the seventh district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in the States composing the seventh judicial circuit shall hereafter be held as follows:

OHIO.

At Cleveland, for the northern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of January, May, and September in each year.

At Cincinnati, for the southern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of February, April and October in each year.

MICHIGAN.

At Detroit, for the district of Michigan, on the first Tuesdays in June, November, and March in each year.

And all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried, according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT to allow the United States to prosecute appeals, and writs of error without giving security.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any writ of error, appeal, or any process in law, admiralty, or equity shall issue from or be brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States, either by the United States or by direction of any Department of the Government thereof, no bond, obligation, or security shall be required from the United States, or from any party acting under the direction aforesaid, by any judge or clerk of court, either to prosecute said suit or to answer in damages or costs. In case of an adverse decision, such costs as by law are taxable against the United States shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the department under whose direction the proceedings shall have been instituted.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved February 21, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT extending the time for carrying into effect the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and District of Columbia," approved May three, 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 period named in the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and District of Columbia," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, requiring that the roads designated in said section shall be surveyed, platted, and recorded within one year from the passage of said act, be extended to three years; and the levy court of said county of Washington is hereby authorized to cause the survey, platting, and recording of such roads, in each year, as it may deem proper and necessary:—*Provided*, That all the said roads be so surveyed, platted, and recorded within the period of three years.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill any vacancy that may hereafter occur in said levy court; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above recited act or with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT to annex a part of the State of New Jerse to the collection district of New York, and to appoint an assistant collector, to reside at Jersey city,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of New Jersey which lies north and east of Elizabethtown and Staten Island, comprising the counties of Hudson and Bergen, be and the same is hereby annexed to the collection district of New York; that an assistant collector, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall reside at Jersey city, who shall have power to enter and clear vessels in like manner as the collector of New York is authorized by law to do, but such assistant collector shall, nevertheless, act in conformity to such instructions and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from the collector of New York; and that the said assistant collector shall receive for his annual salary two thousand dollars in full for all services to be by him performed, and in lieu of commissions and fees.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 10.]

A Resolution to amend the "Joint resolution for the payment of the expenses of the joint committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war," approved the twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any portion of the amount appropriated by the joint resolution for payment of the expenses of the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, approved the twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that may have been, or shall hereafter be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it or to persons employed in its service, for per diem. travel[l]ing, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate in pursuance of the order of that joint committee shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 11.]

A Resolution expelling George E. Badger from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and appointing Louis Agassiz in his place.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George E. Badger, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution who is now giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, be and is hereby expelled from the said board, and that Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, be and he is hereby appointed a member of the said board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Mr. Badger.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[Public—No. 38.]

An Act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to assign to and set apart for the Winnebago Indians a tract of unoccupied land beyond the limits of any State, in extent at least equal to their diminished reservation, the same to be well adapted for agricultural purposes. And it shall be lawful for the President to take such steps as he may deem proper to effect the peaceful and quiet removal of the said Indians from the State of Minnesota, and to settle them upon the lands which may be assigned to them under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, upon the removal of the said Indians from the reservation where they now reside, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause each legal subdivision of the said lands to be appraised by discreet persons to be appointed by him for that purpose—And in each instance where there are improvements upon any legal subdivision of said lands the improvements shall be separately appraised. But no portion of the said lands shall be subject to pre-emption, settlement, entry, or location under any act of Congress, unless the party pre-empting, settling upon, or locating any portion of said lands shall pay therefor the full appraised value thereof, including the value of the said improvements, under such regulations as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the appraisal of the said reservation the same shall be opened to pre-emption, entry, and settlement, in the same manner as other public lands: Provided, That before any person shall be entitled to enter any portion of the said lands, by pre-emption or otherwise, previous to their exposure to sale to the highest bidder, at public outcry, he shall become an actual bona fide settler thereon, and shall conform to all the regulations now provided by law in cases of pre-emption, and shall pay, within the term of one year from date of his settlement, the full appraised value of the land, and the improvements thereon, to the land officers of the district where the said lands are situated. And the portions of the said reservation which may not be settled upon, as aforesaid, may be sold at public auction as other public lands are sold, after which they shall be subject to sale at private entry, as other public lands of the United States, but no portion thereof shall be sold for a sum less than their appraised value before the the first of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nor for a less sum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, unless otherwise provided by law: Provided, That where improvements have been made upon said lands by persons authorized by law to trade with said Indians, the value of such improvements or the price for which the same may be sold shall be paid to the parties making the same; and in case the land upon which such improvements shall have been made shall be purchased by the parties making the same, at the appraised value as aforesaid, the value of the improvements so made by him shall form no part of the purchase price to be paid for said land.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands of said Indians which have been set apart for the payment of the debts of the said Indians, shall be sold on sealed bids for the best price the same will bring, but no bid shall be received for said lands until the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixtyfive, for less than two-dollars and fifty cents per acre. Bids shall be received for tracts of quarter sections; and for such tracts conforming to the Government surveys less than one hundred and sixty acres as will secure the largest price for said lands, the secretary is authorized to receive, in payment of said lands, certificates of indebtedness of said Indians, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debts of said Indians, secured to be paid out of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty of said Indians with the United States, concluded at Washington on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. The money arising from the sale of their said lands, after paying the indebtedness required by said treaty to be paid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be expended as the same is received, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in necessary improvements upon their new reservation; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to allot to said Indians in severalty lands which they may respectively cultivate and improve, not exceeding eighty acres to each head of a family other than to the chiefs, to whom larger allotments may be made, which lands, when so allotted, shall be vested in said Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation, and shall be evidenced by patent.

Sec. 5. And be it further eacted, That the money to be annually appropriated for the benefit of the said Indians shall be expended in such manner as will, in the judgment of the President, best advance the said Indians in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and enable them to sustain themselves without the aid of the Government. And in such expenditure reasonable discrimination may be made in favor of the chiefs who shall be found faithful to the Government of the United States, and efficient in maintaining its authority and the peace of the Indians. Said Indians shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and to the criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they happen to reside. They shall also be subject to such rules and regulations for their government as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; but they shall be deemed incapable of making any valid civil contract with any person other than a native member of their tribe without the consent of the President of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior shall also make reasonable provision for the education of said Indians, according to their capacity and the means at his command.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

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