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THE NORFOLK POST

Is Published EVERY MORNING (Sunday's Excepted) at No. 18 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA., and sold to Dealers and News Boys at THREE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED or sent to subscribers by mail at the rate of TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

Residents in the city of Norfolk or Portsmouth, desiring the paper left regularly at their houses or places of business, will be served by a carrier, by leaving the name and address at the counting-room of the publication office. They will settle with the carrier weekly for the same.

The Norfolk Post.

VOLUME I. NORFOLK, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865. NUMBER 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

THE NORFOLK POST

Offers the best terms to ADVERTISERS, and its prices will always correspond with the general advertising rates in other cities.

TWELVE LINES or less will constitute a square.

For a single insertion per square ONE DOLLAR will be charged, and for each subsequent insertion TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Merchants, Auctioneers and all others who advertise regularly, and occupy one-fourth of a column or more, can make special terms, and will receive a liberal deduction.

Business Cards, FIVE DOLLARS per month or FIFTY DOLLARS per year.

All transient advertisements payable in advance—all others monthly.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to provide for the Payment of the Value of certain Lands and Improvements of private Citizens, appropriated by the United States for Indian Reservations, in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighteen thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-two cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying for the lands and improvements of private citizens, taken and appropriated, by order of the Department of the Interior, for Indian reservations and uses in the Territory of Washington; and the claims herein provided to be paid shall be allowed and paid in such manner and upon such proofs of the value of the property as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

AN ACT to facilitate the Collection of certain Debts due the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where debts are due from postmasters, mail-contractors, or other officers, agents, or employees of the Post-Office Department, who are in default or delinquency, a warrant of attachment may issue against all property, real and personal, possessions, and rights legal, equitable, and contingent, belonging to such officer and and his sureties, or either of them, in the following cases:

First. When any such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, has, within the meaning of the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter one hundred and ninety-five, and the proclamation of the President in pursuance thereof, dated the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, participated in, aided, abetted, or countenanced any rebellion against the United States.

Second. When such officer, agent or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, is a non-resident of the district where such officer was appointed, or has departed from such district for the purpose of residing permanently out of such district, or of defrauding the United States, or of avoiding the service of civil process.

Third. When such officer or his sureties, or either of them, has conveyed away or is about to convey away his property, or any part thereof, or has removed, or is about to remove his property, or any part thereof, from the district wherein the same is situated, with intent to defraud the United States. And where such removal has taken place, certified copies of the warrant may be sent to the marshal of any other district into which such property may have been removed, under which certified copies it shall be lawful for such marshal to seize such property and convey it to some convenient point within the jurisdiction of the court from which the warrant originally issued. Alias warrants may issue upon due application, and the validity of the warrant first issued shall continue until the return day thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That application for such warrant may be made by any district attorney or assistant district attorney, or any other person authorized by the Postmaster-General, before any judge, or, in his absence, before any clerk of any court of the United States having original jurisdiction of the cause of action. Such application shall be made upon an affidavit of the applicant, or some other credible person, stating the existence of either of the grounds of attachment enumerated in the first section of this act, and upon production of legal evidence of the debt. Upon such application, and upon due order of any judge of the court, or in the absence of any judge without such order, the clerk shall issue a warrant for the attachment of all the property of any kind belonging to the party or parties specified in the affidavit, which warrant shall be executed with all possible despatch by the marshal, who shall take the property attached, if personal, into his custody, and hold the same subject to all interlocutory or final orders of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the party or parties whose property is attached may, at any time within twenty days before the return day of the warrant, on giving to the district attorney notice of his intention, file a plea in abatement, traversing the allegations of the affidavit, or denying the ownership of the property attached in the defendants, or either of them, in which case the court may, upon application of either party, order an immediate trial by jury of the issue raised by the affidavit and plea. But the parties may, by consent, wave a trial by jury, in which case the court shall decide the issues raised by the affidavit and plea. Any party claiming ownership of the property attached and a specific return of the same shall be confined to the remedy afforded by this act, but his right to an action of trespass or other action for damages shall not be impaired hereby.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That when the property attached shall be sold on any interlocutory order of the court, or when it shall be producing any revenue, the money arising from such sale or revenue shall be invested in securities of the United States, under the order of the court, and all accretions shall be held subject to the order of the court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately upon the execution of the warrant of attachment the marshal shall cause due publication of such attachment to be made, in the case of absconding debtors or adherents of the rebellion, for two months, and in case of non-residents for four months. Such publication shall be made in some newspaper or newspapers within the district where the property attached is situated, and the details of such publication shall be regulated in each case by the order under which the warrant is issued.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That after the first publication of such notice of attachment in all the news papers required by this or any subsequent act, every person indebted to the defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge of such notice, whose property is liable to attachment, and every person having possession of any property belonging to such defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge as aforesaid, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt and for the value of such property, and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property to the injury of the United States shall be illegal and void. When the person or persons so indebted to or having possession of the property of such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or the marshal, it shall be the duty of such officer to see that personal notice of such attachment is served upon such persons, as in cases of garnishees; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court or any judge thereof may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant: *Provided,* That such applicant shall enter into and execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond in double the amount of the value of the property attached, conditioned for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises, which bond shall be approved by the court or any judge thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the fees, costs, and expenses of issuing and serving the warrants of attachment authorized by this act shall be regulated as far as possible by the existing laws of the United States and the rules of court made in pursuance thereof. In the case of preliminary trials as to the validity of the attachment or the right of property, clerks' and marshals' fees shall be the same as in ordinary cases, and the docket fee of the district attorney shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be construed so as to limit or abridge in any manner such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of the United States courts or the adoption of State laws by said courts.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty," approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' passed May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty," be construed amended so as to read as follows: That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay taxes on particular wards, parts, or sections of the city, for their particular local improvements, and to cause the curb-stones to be set, the foot and carriage ways, or so much thereof as they may deem best, to be graded and paved; to introduce the necessary sewerage and drainage facilities under and upon the whole or any portion of any avenue, street, or alley; to cause the same to be suitably paved and repaired, and at all times properly cleaned and watered; to cause lamps to be erected therein, and to light the same and to pay the cost thereof, the corporation of Washington is hereby authorized to lay and collect a tax upon all property bordering upon each street or alley that may be paved, sewered, lighted, cleaned, or watered by said corporation in accordance with the provisions of this act. And also to lay, or cause to be laid, simultaneously with the grading or paving of any avenue, street, or alley in which a main water-pipe or main gas-pipe, or main sewer may have been laid, water or gas service pipes or lateral house drains, from such water or gas main or main sewer to one foot within the curb line in front of every lot or sub-divisional part of a lot which may bound on such avenue, street, or alley, and to which a gas or water service pipe or house drain may not have been already laid, and to pay the cost thereof, shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a special tax on every such lot or sub-divisional part of a lot.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

AN ACT to incorporate the Sisters of Mercy in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Isabel Atkinson, Elizabeth Medcalf, Teresa Byrne, Ellen Matthews, Mary Duffy, Teresa Moran, and Ellen Wynne, and their successors, hereafter to become Sisters of Mercy, and to be appointed according to the rules and regulations that have been or may hereafter be established by their association, be, and they are hereby, made, declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style, and title of the "Sisters of Mercy in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and singular the lands, houses, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, property, privileges, goods and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed to the said Sisters of Mercy, in the District of Columbia, or to any individual of the said corporation, or to any person or persons for the use of said corporation, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation: and that the said corporation may purchase, take, receive, hold, and apply to the use and purposes of the same, according to the rules, regulations, and by-laws that they may establish from time to time, for the management of the concerns of the said society or corporation, any lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, property and privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may have been or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised unto the said association or corporation by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grants, sale, or bequest, and the said association corporation of the Sisters of Mercy, in the District of Columbia, may dispose of and convey the same as they deem proper: *Provided,* That that the said association or corporation shall not, at any one time, hold, use, possess and enjoy, within the District of Columbia, either by legal seizure, or trust, for its use and benefit, more than three hundred and twenty acres of land, nor shall the said association or corporation hold, in its own right, or by any other person in trust, or for its benefit, real estate the annual net income of which, after discharging all its expenses, debts and liabilities, shall exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation, by the name of the Sisters of Mercy, in the District of Columbia, be, and shall be hereafter, capable in law and in equity to sue and be sued, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued, and that the said corporation, or a majority of the persons composing the same, shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or change at pleasure, and from time to time make such by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, as they may deem expedient and proper for carrying into effect the objects of the said association or corporation, including the care, control and education of children; the care, protection, instruction, and employment of destitute females; the care, nursing, and alleviation of the sufferings of sick or wounded persons, and such other objects of literature and charity as may be determined upon by their by-laws, as aforesaid, and which their means and net income may enable them to effect and support.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at any time hereafter, any of the persons hereinbefore named, or any of their successors, as Sisters of Mercy, in the District of Columbia, shall cease to belong to the said association or corporation, according to the said by-laws, such persons shall thereafter have no part or control in the proceedings of the said association or corporation under or in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said association or corporation shall have power to appoint such officers, agents, and persons as may be necessary, and to construct or purchase such buildings or to create such establishments as may be required to effect and carry out the humane and charitable objects of its institution, in accordance with its by-laws and regulations, as aforesaid, under this act.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That the schools and all other institutions of instruction, education, or employment, established by the Sisters of Mercy in the District of Columbia, shall at all times be subject to the visitation and inspection of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or any one of them, or the committees on the District of Columbia in either house of Congress, or any other committee of Congress that either house may appoint, and the books, records, and proceedings of said Sisters of Mercy shall at all times be subject to the examination and inspection of said justices or any such committee.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act may, at any time hereafter, be amended, altered, or repealed, in whole or in part, according to the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind," approved February sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of said act as requires the teaching the blind in said institution be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the corporate name and style thereof shall hereafter be "The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause all indigent blind children who are now, or may hereafter become entitled, under the law as it now exists, to instruction in said institution, to be instructed in some institution for the education of the blind, in Maryland, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State, and to cause the same to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

AN ACT to prevent Officers of the Army and Navy, and other Persons engaged in the military and naval Service of the United States, from interfering in Elections in the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls. And that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the army or navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United Stes, who violates this section of this act, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the government of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer or person in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly, by force, threat, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any state of the United States, or who shall in like manner compel, or attempt to compel, any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose or attempt to impose any rules or regulations for conducting such election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offence be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the government of the United States.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT to increase the Efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the medical director of an army in the field consisting of two or more army corps, and the medical director of a military department in which there are United States general hospitals containing four thousand beds or upwards, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the medical director of an army corps in the field, or of a department in which there are United States general hospitals containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. But this increased rank and pay shall only continue to medical officers while discharging such special duties; and the assignments from time to time to such duty shall be at least two-thirds of them made from among the surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT to create the Eastern Judicial District of the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, in the State of New York, with the waters thereof, are hereby constituted a separate judicial district of the United States, to be styled the eastern district of New York. The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a district judge for said district, who shall reside therein, and who shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties within said district which are now possessed and performed by the district judge of the southern district of New York. The said judge shall also receive the same compensation as is by law provided for the judge of said southern district. District and circuit courts for the trial of causes shall be held in the city of Brooklyn on the first Wednesday of every month. The courts so to be held shall have the same jurisdiction as is now or may hereafter be vested in other district and circuit courts of the United States. Such officers shall be appointed for said district and court, and in the same manner and with the same fees and emoluments as prescribed by law for other districts and courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the district court for the said eastern district shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court for the southern district of New York over the waters within the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, in the State of New York, and over all seizures and matters made or done in such waters; and all writs or other process or orders issued out of either of said courts, or by any judge thereof, shall run and be executed in any part of said waters.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in case of the inability on account of sickness of the judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, to hold any court therein, it shall be the duty of the judge of the said eastern district of New York to hold such court and do and perform all the acts and duties of the judge of said southern district without any additional compensation; and whenever, from pressure of public business or other cause, it shall be deemed desirable by the judge of said southern district of New York, that the judge of said eastern district shall perform the duties of a judge in said southern district, an order may be entered to that effect in the records of said district court, and thereupon the judge of said eastern district shall be empowered to do and perform, without additional compensation, within said southern district of New York, and in the district court thereof, all the acts and duties of the district judge thereof.

APPROVED, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An Act to annex a Part of the State of New Jersey to the Collection District of New York, and to appoint an Assistant Collector to reside at Jersey City," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assistant collector appointed under the act entitled "An act to annex a part of the State of New Jersey to the collection district of New York, and to appoint an assistant collector to reside at Jersey City," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and he hereby is, authorized to enroll and license, according to the laws of the United States, all vessels engaged in the coasting-trade and fisheries, owned in whole or in part by residents of the counties of Hudson and Bergen, in the State of New Jersey; and all such enrolments and licenses shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been effected in any other port of the United States; and the said assistant collector in the enrolment and licensing of vessels, shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and liable to all the penalties and responsibilities imposed upon collectors in like cases.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT to authorize the Corporation of Georgetown to levy certain Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of Georgetown be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to levy and collect, in the same manner in which other taxes are levied and collected in said town, an annual tax, not to exceed in any year fifteen-hundredths of one per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property in said town, to be applied to the payment of the interest and the extinction of the principal of the debt recently contracted by said corporation in filling its quota under the several drafts for troops made during the present war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation are hereby further authorized and empowered to levy and collect, in manner aforesaid, a sum sufficient to pay the said town's proportion of the direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia by the act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the cost and expenses of collecting the same.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT authorizing and requiring the Opening of Sixth Street West.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporate authorities of the city of Washington be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to open Sixth Street west, from the canal to Main Avenue, under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, in accordance with the plan approved in May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, by James Monroe, then President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That Sixth Street through the public grounds known as Armory Square shall not be opened until after the removal of the army hospital from such public ground, or until the consent of the surgeon-general of the United States army shall be first had and obtained.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT in Reference to Prosecutions for Libel in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all prosecutions or indictments for libel instituted, or which may hereafter be instituted, in the District of Columbia, the truth thereof may be given in evidence under the general issue as a justification of the alleged libel; and if it appear that the matter charged as libe[l]ous was true, and was written or published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the defendant shall be acquitted.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT for changing the Time for holding the Circuit Courts in the District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts in the district of Virginia, heretofore holden at Richmond, shall be held at Norfolk, on the first Monday in May and on the fourth Monday of November in each year; and all proceedings and process in or issuing out of the said court which are or may be made returnable to any other times or places appointed for holding the same than those above specified, shall be deemed legally returnable on the days and at the place above specified, and not otherwise; and all suits and other proceedings in said court which stand continued to any other time or place than those above specified, shall be deemed continued to the place and time prescribed by this act, and no other.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

AN ACT providing for a District and a Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nevada, 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 State of Nevada shall hereafter constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Nevada: and for said district judge, a marshal and a district attorney of the United States shall be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said district of Nevada shall be attached to and constitute a part of the tenth circuit; and a term of the [illegible] court of the United States for the said district [illegible] the city of Carson, in the State of Nevada, on [illegible] Monday of March, and on the first Monday of [illegible] and on the first Monday of December of each year; and a term of the district court of the United States for the said district shall be held at the said city of Carson on the first Monday of February, and on the first Monday of May, and on the first Monday of October of each year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the district court of the United States for the district of Nevada, and the judge thereof, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction possessed by the other district courts and district judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the United States for the said district of Nevada, and the judge thereof, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction in said district which are vested in said court and said judge in the other districts of the tenth circuit.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the district judge appointed for the district of Nevada shall receive as his compensation the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable in four equal instalments, on the first days of January, April, July and October, of each year.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshal and district attorney of the United States for said district of Nevada, and also for the district of Oregon, shall severally be entitled to charge and receive for the services they may perform double the fees and compensation allowed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; *Provided,* That the aggregate compensation allowed said officers shall not exceed the amount provided for such officers by said act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the third, fourth and fifth sections of the act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act amendatory of, and supplementary to an act to provide circuit courts for the districts of California and Oregon, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be applicable to the appointment of special sessions of the circuit courts in the district of Nevada, and to the appointment of clerks and deputy clerks of the circuit courts of the districts of Nevada and Oregon; and that the clerk of the circuit court in the districts of Nevada, Oregon, and California shall be also clerk of the district court in said districts, and shall receive for like services the same fees and compensation which are allowed by law to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States for California: *Provided,* That the clerk in each of said districts shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Interior to retain of the fees and emoluments received by him as clerk of both courts, over and above the necessary expenses of his offices and necessary clerk-hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, only such sum per annum as is now allowed by law to the clerk of one of said courts, and shall pay the remainder into the public treasury, under oath, in the manner and under the regulations now prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of the Territory of Nevada, may be heard and determined by the supreme court of the United States, and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Nevada, or to the supreme court of the State of Nevada, as the nature of said appeal or writ of error may require, and each of these courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Nevada Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process thereon. And from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Nevada, prior to its admission into the Union as a State, the parties to said judgments and decrees shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Federal courts as they would have had under the laws of the United States if this act had been passed simultaneously with the act admitting said State into the Union: *Provided,* That said appeals shall be prosecuted and said writs of errors sued out at any time before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no possessory action between individuals in any of the Courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages to any such title, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are, is in the United States, but each case shall be adjudged by the law of possession.

Approved, February 27, 1865.

AN ACT to revive certain Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifteen, 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 first sentence of the second section of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifteen, to-wit: "That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor or inspector of the customs, as well in any adjoining district as that to which he belongs, to stop, search, and examine any carriage or vehicle of any kind whatsoever, and to stop any person travelling on foot or beast of burden on which he shall suspect there are goods, wares, or merchandise which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and if such officer shall stop any goods, wares, or merchandise on any such carriage, vehicle, person travelling on foot or beast of burden, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial," be, and the same is hereby, revived and re-enacted; and every such beast of burden, carriage, or vehicle, together with the teams or other motive power, and all the appurtenances used in conveying such goods, wares, or merchhndise, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in like manner as is by law now provided in regard to such goods, wares, and merchandise; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recovered under this act, or in consequence of such seizures, shall be disposed of as is provided in other cases by the ninety-first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine; and the last proviso of said ninety-first section is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the power and authority given to collectors, naval officers, and surveyors by the sixty-eighth section of the said last-mentioned act be, and the same are hereby, extended to inspectors of the customs; and any officer or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under this or any other law of the United States, may be examined as a witness in any of the proceedings for the recovery of such fine, penalty, or forfeiture by either of the parties thereto, and such examination shall not deprive such witness of his or her share or interest in such fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any store, warehouse, or other building shall be upon or near the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, and there is reason to believe that dutiable goods are deposited or have been placed therein or carried through or into the same without payment of duties, and in violation of law, and the collector, deputy collector, naval officer, or surveyor of customs, shall make oath before any magistrate competent to administer the same, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that such offence has been therein committed, such officer shall have the right to search such building and the premises belonging thereto; and if any such goods shall be found therein, the same, together with such building, shall be seized, forfeited, and disposed of according to law, and the said building shall be forthwith taken down or removed. And any person or persons who shall have received or deposited in such building, or carried through the same, any goods, as aforesaid, or shall have aided therein, in violation of law, shall, upon due conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act of April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled, "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise, seized for being illegally imported into the United States," be so amended that in place of the word "one," wherever the same may be found in said section, the word "five" shall be inserted.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defence, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six:

For Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Niagara, near Youngstown, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Popham, Kennebec river, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Georges, on Hog Island Ledge, Portland, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort McClary, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For sea-wall of Great Brewster's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts twenty thousand dollars.

For repair of Sea-walls on Deer and on Lovell's Islands, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For permanent forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Hamilton, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, on Potomac River, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For additional defences at San Francisco, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For defences of Washington, three hundred thousand dollars.

For field works and field operations, one million dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, three hundred thousand dollars.

For tool and siege trains for armies in the field, five hundred thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, for purchase of campaign maps, three hundred thousand dollers.

For survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instrumenis, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairing, equipping and enlarging Fort Porter, at Buffalo, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

AN ACT relating to the Enrollment and License of certain Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall become necessary for the owner or owners of any vessel of the United States, navigating the Western rivers and the waters on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States otherwise than by sea, and being in a district other than that to which such vessels shall belong, to procure her enrollment and license, or license, or renewal thereof, the same proceedings may be had in the district in which said vessel then shall be, as are now, or shall then be required by law, on application for such enrollment and license, or renewal thereof, as the case may be, in the district to which such vessel may belong, excepting the giving of bond and the enrolment and issuance of license; and the officer before whom such proceedings shall be had shall certify the same to the collector of the district to which such vessel may shall belong, who shall thereupon, on the said owner or owners giving bond as required in all such cases, duly enroll the said vessel and issue license in the same form as if the application had originally been made in this office; and either deliver the said license to said owner or owners, or forward it by mail to the officer who certified to him the preliminary proceedings, and who shall, in such case, deliver the said license to the owner or owners or master of the vessel: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed so as in any respect to change existing laws, excepting in so far as it enable such owners to procure enrollment or license or renewal thereof, without returning their vessels to their home ports or districts.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Admeasurement of Tonnage of Ships and Vessels of the United States," approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

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 regulate the admeasurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States," approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be so construed that no part of any ship or vessel shall be admeasured or registered for tonnage that is used for cabins or state-rooms, and constructed entirely above the first deck, which is not a deck to the hull.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

AN ACT concerning the Collection District of Salem and Beverly, in Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the office of surveyor for said district, to reside at Beverly, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

SEC. 3. That the salary of surveyor of said district, shall hereafter be four hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

AN ACT granting to the Michigan City Harbor Company the use of Government Piers in said Harbor for the purpose of protecting said Harbor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Michigan City Harbor Company, at Michigan City, in the State of Indiana, the privilege of using the foundation of the old government piers now in said harbor, for the purpose of improving and protecting the said harbor, and no expenses made by the said harbor company for this purpose shall be considered a charge against the government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Michigan City, in the State of Indiana, is hereby constituted a port of delivery, subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery of the United States, and the said port of delivery is hereby annexed to, and made part of, the collection district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. And there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to reside at said port, who shall receive an annual compensation of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Norfolk Post.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

[*From the New York Citizen.*]

THE LEAGUE OF ANTI-BEEFERS.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

"Pass the word along the line,
Let the butchers come to grief!
When we breakfast, sup or dine,
Let us shun the sight of beef!
Let it be as flesh of swine
Unto Israel's strict believers;
And, till present rates decline,
Let us all be Anti-beefers!"

Lovely maid and tender wife,
Soon our butcher-foes we'll humble:
Join our league and share our strife,
'Till the beefy idol tumble!
Raise your glistening hands to heaven,
And swear—however fashion differs—
That, until meat is cheaper given,
You join the League of Anti-Beefers!

Nor with hunger need we pine,
While the trees their fruitage render;
Fish are juicy, fresh and fine,
Salads, too, are crisp and tender,
Join the banner that we raise:
Already see! the butcher quivers!
And victory's wreath, ere many days,
Shall crown the brows of anti-beefers!

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Gen. Hooker's testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, upon the battle of Chancellorsville, and the succeeding campaign until he was displaced by Gen. Meade, is very interesting reading. Its criticisms have that independence and fearlessness characteristic of the man. He does not hesitate to berate Gen. Halleck very severely, beginning his remarks by thus speaking of him:

He wrote and spoke freely of the army he had commanded at the expense of one he had never seen. His disparaging comparisons and reflections had been communicated to the army, and neither it nor its commander expected justice at its hands.

Before concluding with Halleck, Hooker makes the following charge, which shows the strong feeling he entertained against the General-in-Chief at that time:

I may add as my conviction, that if the General-in-Chief had been in the rebel interest, it would have been impossible for him, restrained as he was, by the influence of His Excellency the President, and that of the Honorable the Secretary of War, to have added to the embarrassment he caused me from the moment I took command of the Army of the Potomac to the time I surrendered it.

General Hooker thus describes the Potomac Army when he assumed command of it:

With this prospect before it, taken in connection with the gloom and despondency which followed the disaster of Fredericksburg, the army was in a forlorn, deplorable condition. Reference to the letters from the army at this period, public and private, affords abundant evidence of its demoralization, and these in their turn had their effect on the friends and relatives of the soldiers at home. At the time the army was turned over to me, desertions were at the rate of about 200 a day. So anxious were parents, wives, brothers and sisters to relieve their kindred, that they filled the express trains to the army with packages of citizen clothing to assist them in escaping from service. At that time perhaps a majority of the officers, especially those high in rank, were hostile to the policy of the government in the conduct of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation had been published a short time before, and a large element of the army had taken sides antagonistic to it, declaring that they never would have embarked in the war had they anticipated this action of the Government. When rest came to the army, the disaffected, from whatever cause, began to show themselves, and make their influence felt, in and out of the camps.

I may also state that at the moment I was placed in command, I caused a return to be made of the absentees of the army, and found the number to be 2,922 commissioned officers, and 81,964 non-commissioned officers and privates. These were scattered all over the country, and the majority were absent from causes unknown.

From these and other causes of less importance, I entered upon my duties with many misgivings and apprehensions. When it was announced to me that I had been plared in command of the army of the Potomac, I doubted and so expressed myself, if it could be saved to the country. I make this statement to vindicate myself from the aspersion that I made use of improper influences to obtain the command. No being lives who can say that I ever expressed a desire for the position. It was conferred on me for my sword, and not for any act or word of mine indicative of a desire for it.

After the army had reached a reasonable degree of efficiency, and the roads permitted, Hooker determined to attack the enemy. This attack was delayed longer than was anticipated by the state of the Rappahannock. His plan finally was:

As modified, the problem was to throw a sufficient infantry force to cross at Kelly's Ford, descend the Rappahannock, and knock away the enemy's forces, holding the United States and Bank's Fords by attacking them in rear, and as soon as these fords were opened, to reinforce the marching column sufficiently for them to continue the march upon the flank of the rebel army until his whole force was routed, and, if successful, his retreat intercepted. Simultaneously with this movement on the right, the left were to cross the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, and threaten the enemy in that quarter, including his depot of supplies, to prevent his dispatching an overwhelming force to his left.

[The instructions to Gen'l. Stoneman were for a great cavalry "raid," the primary object being the "cutting of the enemy's communication with Richmond by the Fredericksburg route, checking his retreat over those lines." The following is a paragraph of those instructions: "If you cannot cut off from his (the enemy's) column large slices, the General desires that you will take small ones. Let your watchword be *fight,* FIGHT, FIGHT, bearing in mind that time is as valuable to the General as rebel carcasses."

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The order of General Hooker to Generals Slocum and Howard, warning them to dispose their lines for an attack on the flank by Jackson, has been published. Hooker, in this order, dated May 2, 9.30 A. M., said:

"The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defences, worth naming, have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at that point, and not, in the General's opinion, as favorably disposed as might be.

We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets, for purposes of observation, as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their approach."

The inexplicable conduct of the Eleventh corps is thus commented on by Hooker:

The bad conduct of the Eleventh corps had cost me the key of my position, and very much embarrassed me by contracting my sphere of action. The position which had been held by the left of that corps was the most commanding one in the vicinity. In the possession of the enemy, it would enable him with his artillery to enfilade the lines held by the Twelfth and Second corps. He could drive from plain in front of Chancellorsville House all the artillery posted to command the junction of the plank road and the old pike, and he could drive from the plain all the force that might be upon it. To wrest this position from the enemy after his batteries were established upon it, would have required slender columns of infantry, which he could have destroyed as fast as they were thrown upon it.

The Eleventh corps had been completely surprised and disgracefully routed. Despite my instructions to be in readiness for the enemy, at the time the attack was made upon it on the right their arms were stacked, and the men were away from them and scattered about for the purpose of cooking their suppers, and for other purposes. No disposition had been made to receive an attack, and there were no pickets on the alert to advise of the approach of the enemy.

HOOKER'S WOUND AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

I may add here that soon after the action commenced on the morning of the 3d of May, I received a severe contusion from the column of the building near which I was standing, being thrown *violently against* me by a cannon shot. This rendered me *insensible for half an* hour or more. As soon as *I had* sufficiently recovered to mount my horse, I did so, under the impression that I was all right. In the effort of mounting, the acute pain returned, and, after riding a few steps, I became faint, was taken from my horse, and again placed in the hands of the Medical Director. I may have been disqualified for command, by this accident, an hour or an hour and a half, during which time, Major General Couch exercised my office. The enemy, mistaking our movement, attempted to follow it, and, in their confidence, advanced on the new position we had taken, and were quickly and severely chastised.

Hooker complains of Gen. Sedgwick. This brave officer, (who lost his life in the defence of his country,) it will be remembered, did the same of Hooker, in testifying before the Congressional Committee. Gen. Hooker says:

I have already stated what troops remained in front of Gen. Sedgwick, and the length of line they occupied (between five and six miles,) one entire brigade being stationed at the depot at Hamilton Cross-roads.

In order that there might be no failure about the movement, I also despatched Gen. Warren to Gen. Sedgwick, as that officer was familiar with the localities about Fredericksburg, and was informed of my own position, and could explain it to him. I pointed out to Gen. Warren on the map where I wanted the Sixth Corps to go, and told him what time I desired it to be there; I also impressed upon him the necessity of a prompt compliance with my orders on the part of Gen. Sedgwick.

I suppose, and am still of the opinion, that if Gen. Sedwick's men had shouldered arms and advanced at the time named, he would have encountered less resistance and suffered less loss; but, as it was late when he went into Fredericksburg, and before he was in readiness to attack the heights, in rear of the town, which was about 11 o'clock. a. m., on the 3d, the enemy had observed his movements, and concentrated almost their entire force at that point to oppose him. The enemy's reinforcements of infantry and artillery were observed as they came up by several officers of the Sixth corps. When the attack was made it had to be upon the greatest part of the enemy's force left on his right; nevertheless the troops advanced, carried the heights without heavy loss, and leisurely took up their line of march on the plank road, advancing two or three miles that day.

My object in ordering Gen. Sedgwick forward at the time named, was to relieve me from the position in which I found myself, at Chancellorsville, on the night of the 2d of May. I was of the opinion that if that portion of the army advanced on Lee's rear, sooner than allow his troops to remain between me and Sedgwick, Lee would take the road that Jackson had marched over on the morning of the 2d, and thus open for me a short road to Richmond, while the enemy, severed from his depot, would have to retire by the way of Gordonsville.

In my judgment, General Sedgwick did not obey the spirit of my order, and made no sufficient effort to obey it. His movement was delayed so long that the enemy discovered his intentions, and when that was done, he was necessarily delayed in the further execution of the order.

This, it will be remembered, was while the battle was being fought on the morning of the 3rd, on the right, and while I was endeavoring to hold my position until I could hear of his approach.

In connection with this matter, I have to add that Gen. Warren returned on the morning of the 4th, and reported to me verbally, that, in his judgment, Gen. Sedgwick would not have moved at all if he (General Warren) had not been there; and that, when he did move, it was not with sufficient confidence or ability on his part to manœuver his troops.

Gen. Hooker pays his cavalry commanders the following *compliments:*

An examination of the instructions General Stonemen received, in connection with the official report of his operations, fully sustains me in saying that no officer ever made a greater mistake in construing his orders, and no one ever accomplished less in so doing. The effect of throwing his body of cavalry in the rear of the enemy and on his communications, at the time it was in his power to have done it, can readily be estimated. But, instead, that important arm of the army became crippled to an extent that seriously embarrassed me in my subsequent operations. Soon after, Gen. Stoneman applied for and obtained a sick leave, and I requested that it might be indefinitely extended to him. It is charitable to suppose that Generals Stoneman and Averill did not read their orders, and determined to carry on operations in conformity with their own views and inclinations.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Being resolved on recrossing the river, on the night betwen the 4th and 5th, I called the corps commanders together, not as a council of war, but to ascertain how they felt in regard to making what I considered a desperate move against the enemy in our front. There were present Generals Meade, Reynolds, Howard, Couch and Sickles, and, for a portion of the time my Chief of Staff, Gen. Butterfield. I showed them my instructions, stated our circumstances, as clearly as I could, and explained to them the only means that was left, in my judgment, for extricating myself. General Slocum was not present, for the reason that the messenger who was dispatched for him failed to find him. He, however, came up after the other corps commanders had dispersed. After stating to the corps commanders the condition of affairs, and what measures I proposed to take if we advanced, I said I would withdraw for a time and let them confer among themselves, and come in again when they had determined their opinions upon the subject.

When I returned I called upon them individually for their opinions. General Meade stated that he was for an advance, for the reason that he did not believe we could recross the river in the presence of the enemy. General Reynolds had thrown himself on a bed, being very tired that night from hard work, and had gone to sleep, saying, before he did so, that his opinion would be the same as General Meade's. General Howard voted for an advance, assigning as a reason that he felt as though the army had been placed in the position in which it was by the conduct of his corps, and he had to vote for an advance under any circumstances. His opinion was received for what it was worth. General Couch and General Sickles were of the opinion that the army should recross the river. I stated to General Meade that the army could be withdrawn without loss of men or material, and that I had no idea that a gun would be fired by the enemy as we did so.

Subsequently, on learning that General Meade was saying that he was unconditionally for an advance, and that he wished the bridges had been carried away so as to have prevented our return, I sent for him soon after our return to camp, and asked him if he had made such a report. He told me that he had. Believing that he was in error, I so stated to him.

General Hooker further testified:

It has been stated that the army returned from the South side of the Rappahannock by my own desire, and in conflict with the judgment of the corps commanders who were with me. This is not the case. All desired to return, with the exception of General Howard, for reasons named. It has been stated, further, that some of the officers named have since expressed their regret that the bridges had not been carried away, in order that the return could not have been made. I only know that if that was the feeling of any of them at that time, they had a wonderful way of showing it. So far as my experience extends, there are in all armies officers more valiant after the fight than while it is pending; and when a truthful history of the rebellion shall be written, it will be found that the Army of the Potomac is not an exception.

In regard to myself, I may be permitted to say that I was opposed to an advance from the position we were in, for the reason that I was not sanguine of success, and without that, with a river difficult of passage immediately in our rear, disaster and ruin were inevitable. Incentives of a personal and professional character were not wanting to urge me to a renewal of the conflict, but to have been influenced by them against my judgment and sense of duty would have rendered me unworthy of command.

Gen. Hooker contends that the battle of Chancellorsville was not a disaster. His loss was 17,197; Lee's 18,000 men. In reply to one question whether Stonewall Jackson had to cut his way through the timber as he marched northwesterly, to turn the right flank of the Federal army, Gen. Hooker, said: "No sir; he had roads which vehicles could pass over."

Hooker pays his respects to Henry Ward Beecher as follows:

There is one matter to which I have not referred; that is, the calumny uttered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at a meeting of temperance men somewhere in England, in reference to my condition during the affair at Chancellorsville. It was stated by him that that battle was lost by my being intoxicated. I hear that the committee have requested him to furnish his authority for making that statement, and that he has declined to do it. So far as I know he has never withdrawn it; I must, therefore, regard him as its inventor, and will add that a more untruthful statement never passed from the lips of man. I hope that, in justice to himself and to myself, whatever correspondence has taken place between the committee and that gentleman may be published in connection with this testimony.

The remainder of Hooker's evidence, made up chiefly of official dispatches, with now and then a quaint letter from President Lincoln, shows still more conclusively the state of antagonism between Hooker and Halleck. The former at last resigned his position, because he could not have control of the troops at Harper's Ferry, and because other troops at Washington disobeyed his orders by command of Halleck.

Gen. Hooker concludes his testimony as follows:

On being relieved from command, I had communicated this fact to General Meade, and that I felt very much aggrieved at not being allowed to pursue the plan I had adopted, which was to sever Lee with everything in his rear. As an evidence of the correctness of the course I adopted, Gen. Lee says, in his report, that he was very much embar-