DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	12.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 27th, 1865.

Let us Appeal to the Citizens of the United States in the Insurgent Communities.

If the members of the *Davis Junta*, at Richmond, could be removed, the people of the Insurgent States would return to their allegiance under the Constitution and laws of the United States before June. This may appear a bold piece of dogmatic assertion; but information from reliable sources demands and justifies our belief in its truth and soundness.

No man who had been acquainted with those communities, by personal observation and intercourse for years before the rebellion, as I had been, ever doubted that the dynasty of such persons as Davis, Benjamin, Slidell, and Cobb, and their affiliated conspirators, must have been exceedingly *distasteful* to large portions of those classes most distinguished by social position, education, wealth and all the advantages which result from these conditions.

The latter, for the most part, belonged to the old Whig party, and had adhered to the great national and conservative principles of Clay and Webster, maintaining the cause of the Union and the supremacy of the Federal Government against all assailants, whether found among Northern Democrats or Southern ultra States Rights men. It is not many years since the *Whigs* of Tennessee, for instance, were *only* effective opponents, in that State to the inveterate *disunionism* first openly breached in the famous Nashville Convention of 1850; and it is a curious illustration of the changes which time brings about, and of the capriciousness of popular favor, that some who had not a word to say *for* the supremacy of the Constitution, and against the overweening assumptions of the State Rights factions in those days,—and who adhered to Democracy so long as Democracy was *profitable*,—have, with brazen fronts, come in lately and *claimed the honors* which should be *reserved* for long-continued, devoted, consistent and disinterested loyalty to the *principles* upon which alone our Federal Government can stand. On the other hand, it is equally true and important that many good and true-hearted citizens who, by their votes, their influence, and their liberal contributions, kept alive the National Union party in the Southern and Southwestern States,—but who had found

"The post of *honor* is a *private station*"—

and had no relish for the vulgar tug and tussle of partisans, finding themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the whirlwind of revolution, yielded temporarily to violence and terror and local despotism for the sake of their families—though in their hearts despising and detesting the conspirators who precipitated their States into rebellion, and still loving the United States with a fervor that could never be transferred to any other sovereignty—least of all to a cabal composed of upstarts and pretenders.

The sentiments cherished by these men, and quietly kept and propagated at the fireside and in social circles of many a neighborhood, find open voices now, as the triumphant march of our armies assure success to what *they* cannot help remembering as "the good old cause" of national and constitutional Union—of "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Let the Davis Junta then be only ignored and passed over by those who are charged with the responsibility of negotiation—(as if they were only a factious cabal;—or they are nothing more.) Let the appeal be made directly to the citizens of the United States in every place where the insurgents gained a temporary ascendency; and I am warranted, from my personal knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the masses of our countrymen in the South and Southwest, based upon individual acquaintance and extensive correspondence with persons who mingle with all classes, and have the best opportunities of judging—in asserting that the people will respond in a manner which will carry joy to every true American heart. They will rally around the Old Flag, glad to escape from the factionists who have so long misled them.

Our fellow citizens of the revolted States are still our *brethren*. If they are ready to come back into the Union—let us receive them cordially—let us even *invite* them to come!—and "kill the fatted calf" on their return to duty, allegiance and loyalty to the best and freest Government which the world has ever seen.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

FASHIONS.

New York "Fashions" say there is a change already in the waterfall pins, facetiously called by men "dumb bells." The pins with huge balls at each end, connected by an elastic string, were considered the height of style. These have been superseded by the most fantastic and really grotesque shapes. Made of ebony, cornelian, amber, bronze, coral, silver, steel, and gold—carved, inlaid, and covered with golden frame-work,—every imaginable design is imitated, too numerous to enumerate. The most elaborate have bronzed wheels, each spoke covered with fine arabesques. Arrows, inlaid with glittering gems; onyx seals, with pendants of golden bells; white lily-cups, with broad green enamelled leaves; gold and silver trumpets—these will give an idea of the caprice and extravagance of Fashion.

We find in a New York paper the following notice of the fashionable rage in that city: The vanity and display of poplins, silks, Marseilles, French calicoes, and, above all, organdies, were never so remarkable and beautiful. Dresses are to be gored once more—at least, that is the latest fat—and short sacks, with jaunty pockets, and buttons answering to the coat called "Tipley" among men, will be greatly in vogue. Walking suits of brown silk, with long, close fitting basques, are to be *hand-on*. Skirts are profusely trimmed, and fancy goes wild in devising new patterns, but they are now so universally and gracefully disposed over the gorgeous petticoats that the festoons alone are trimming enough.

Now and then some regal creature gives one a thrill of envy, with the careless sway of thread lace *tarlee* in dorcas on the richest silk skirt. A novelty in *jupons* is the finest white brilliant and cross-barred muslin, elaborately braided with black, and the designs are all effective. Parasols are loaded with bead work or embroidery, and the style is a graceful innovation. As for bonnets—if the small half squares of lace and silk can be so designated—they remain unchanged in shape—only 'tis more hair and less bonnet all the while."

☞ A newspaper correspondent, who has just made a trip up the Mississippi, speaks as follows of the desolation of war: "Those who remember, in the years that have passed, how delightful was a trip on the Mississippi, can hardly realize the sad change in the present. Years of war, of fratricidal war, have done their work well; and the cities in embryo, with their thriving commerce, and pretty villages that once dotted the banks of the great river, are now in ruins, their once happy people dead or in the army (which is but another name for death), and desolation utter and profound reigns over nearly all of the great valley. There is not an exception below Cairo to the Gulf—all have shared a common fate."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

"CALLING THE ROLL" AND PARDING THE SLAVES.—The London Morning Star, commenting upon Sherman's march, remarks:

"It is not difficult to imagine the effect upon the confederacy of such a march as it saw progressing through that State which was the ringleader in all the struggles which led to the rebellion. Her leading slaveholders boasted that they would call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill, but here is a Northern General helping the slaves to freedom in the very centre of the stronghold of the peculiar institution."

☞ Horace Foster, a loyal citizen of Blount county, Tennessee, has recovered damages to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars—The parties sued were seven in number, and wealthy. The proof was that they instigated the rebels to rob him of his horses, mules, bacon, tobacco, grain and hay, and then to shoot him through the thigh and drive him while bleeding through the creek, in water up to his arm-pits.

☞ Madame Pierre Doyer, residing in Quebec, has reached the respectable age of one hundred and thirteen years. Her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, amount to the patriarchal number of two hundred and twenty-six. The old lady retains all her faculties, and resides with her son, who has himself attained the very fair age of seventy nine.

☞ A disaster occurred on the New York Central Railroad, eight miles west of Utica. The New York Express train ran off the track, and five passenger cars were piled in a heap in water from three to five feet deep.—Two persons were killed, four or five others fatally injured, and between thirty and forty more wounded to some extent.

☞ Mr. Charles G. Cook, arrested on the charge of being concerned in fraudulent sales of Government transportation tickets, has been unconditionally released from the Old Capitol prison. Mr. Cook was formerly ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE CINCINNATI AND COVINGTON BRIDGE.—The work upon the Cincinnati and Covington bridge will be resumed as soon as the water recedes to an extent allowing it. The pier on the Covington side will be raised twenty-five feet. The whole will be completed in readiness to receive the cable by the 1st of August.

A RICH HAUL.—A letter from Beaufort, dated 16th, says the wharves along Cape Fear river, from Wilmington to Fayetteville, are literally piled with captured cotton, turpentine, pitch and rosin, awaiting transportation to the sea coast. The value of this captured property is estimated at millions.

LARGE SALE OF OIL WELLS.—Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, it is said, has sold 5,000 acres of the Bothwell estate, containing oil wells, to an American Company, for the sum of $200,000. The purchasers belong to New York, and intend to commence boring the wells immediately.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE.—A whale about twenty-five feet long, was captured off Sandy Hook, last evening, by a fishing smack, and towed to the steamboat basin, near the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, where it now lies.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ In a prison in Paris the juvenile vagrants and young thieves are organized on a military plan, the well-behaved being raised to the rank of corporals and sergeants. They are also taught a trade, and recently the study of music has been introduced.

☞ Secretary McCulloch has determined to sell the captured cotton at auction in New York for greenbacks. It is supposed that this settles the disposition of cotton and other commodities which may be captured by our armies in the South.

☞ A Mrs. Gilliard, of Pittsburg, baked some sponge cake the other day, using arsenic by mistake for carbonate of soda. The cake did not set well upon the stomachs of the family, but medical skill saved all their lives.

☞ The corner stone of the Church of the Ascension, Episcopal, was laid by Bishop Potter, in Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday.

THE DRAFT.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL FRY—HOW DRAFTED MEN MAY OBTAIN SUBSTITUTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 28, 1865.—The following is just issued by the Provost Marshal-General:—

The 231 section of the act approved March 3, 1865, provides that any person enrolled in any sub district may, after notice of draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall be taken as substitutes, for such persons or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus mustered in.

In order that credit may be given to the sub district for recruits furnished, and draft has made duly for deficiency remaining after crediting these and other recruits, it is necessary that all the members of the Association shall belong to the same sub-district. Previous to the commencement of the draft the Association will furnish the Provost Marshal of the District a list of the names of its members, designating their order and numbering them accordingly, which list will not be altered or increased after the drawing shall have commenced.

When the draft has been made the recruit standing at the head of the list will be taken as substitute of the first man drafted who belongs to the association; the recruit standing second on the list will be taken as substitute of the second man drafted, and so on until the list of recruits is exhausted by drafted men who belong to the association, or until all members of the association who have been drafted are exempted. Where the number of recruits furnished by the association exceeds the number of men drafted from its excess, though credited to the sub-district, will create no claim for the exemption of any person whomsoever—The members of associations who secure exemption under this section are exempt from the draft but are liable to be drafted on future calls.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

A wild and fearful scene occurred at the Syracuse Depot on Monday last. As the cars which made up the Oswego train were standing in the Central Depot, a locomotive, without engineer or fireman, came dashing in from the East and plunged into the last car of the train, driving the whole train like lightning out of the Depot, a distance of twenty rods, wrecking the whole thing.

The mysterious appearance of this wild engine was as follows: The engine had been dispatched East, and on approaching the tunnel near Syracuse the engineer saw a wood train approaching from the East. Both engineers reversed their engines and jumped from their machines. A collision took place, smashing the locomotive coming from the East. The locomotive going East had its hind truck thrown off, but being reversed the engine started back towards Syracuse, its speed increasing every foot until it was making a speed of a mile a minute, the hind truck gone and the tender bounding into the air, it dashed into the Oswego train, by which the escape valves were broken off, the steam rushed out, and the tank being broken into the water gushed out, and the phantom locomotive gave its last gasp. The crash and groans, and cries of affrighted people made up a terrible scene, but, happily, without loss of life, and it is a wonder as the escaped engine, in its race, crossed eleven streets, and dashed through a crowd of four hundred people.

The cause of all this was that the engine went out on the wrong track, the right track being out of repair owing to the flood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	MARCH.	D.	H.	M.
27-Monday	5 51	6 9					
28-Tuesday	5 49	6 11					
29-Wednesday	5 48	6 12		New	27	12	27m
30-Thursday	5 47	6 13		First qr	4	7	1em
31-Friday	5 45	6 15		Full	12	5	41m
1-Saturday	5 44	6 16		Last qr	20	7	35m
2-Sunday	5 43	6 17					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, March 30, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M'N Falls.

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, fm Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, from New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Barge Olney, Adams, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Schr R P Chase, Collins, from New York—to C M Jackson & Co; guano to order.

Schr Isaac Cohen, Hertz, from James River—to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Brig Caroline, Magagnes—in tow of Mary.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Mary Bailey, Philadelphia, 30th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, New York, 30th inst.

Schr Sarah Fish, Marshall, Beaufort, N. C, 30th inst.

ABANDONED.

Ship Minnehaha, hence for Beaufort, has again been abandoned, and the mate drowned.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Campanero, (Br) Darling, sailed from New York, 30th inst.

Bark Oneton, (Br) Scott, from New York, arrived at Melbourne, December 25th.

Bark Winnifred, (Br) Clark, sailed from Marseilles, 17th inst, for Rio Janeiro.

Schr R L Tay, Freeman, from Boston for Baltimore, sailed from Newport, 25th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The stock market was decidedly dull yesterday so far as Government loans were concerned. Speculators, like Micawber, are evidently "waiting for something to turn up." At one time military movements are regarded as the ruling power in the monetary world, but the foreign market appears to have control of the machinery, and its evolutions are watched with great interest. The money market yesterday morning was very stringent, and it was almost impossible to get accommodations at any of the banks. The downward tendency of gold and all values renders the discount houses unusually cautious about making advances, and they are generally refusing every applicant. Parties who wished to borrow yesterday were offering twelve per cent, and the banks nine per cent.

At the morning session of the Baltimore Board yesterday $69,000 in gold was disposed of, $5,000 being purchased on New York account. The sales opened at 151, rallied to 151¼ and closed at 150¾. A sale of 5-20's, new, sold at 105.

Pennsylvania Oil opened at 120 and closed at 175, purchasers and holders exhibiting but little feeling to agitate such fancies.

At the afternoon session gold opened at 151, fell to 150, and closed at 150½ ask. The amount sold at the Board was $38,600, making a total during the day of $107,000. For B. & O. R. R., 1866, there was bid 100, while holders demanded 101. An enquiry for N. W. Va., 1st mortgage, was made at 95, but no sale was effected. For City Passenger 16 was bid and 17 asked. A few shares in this local enterprise were disposed of during the morning at 16¾.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street,

March 30, 1865.

11,250	American Gold			151
5,000	do	do	(large) s15 NY	151
2,650	do	do	(large)	151¼
6,000	do	do	(larg) b10	151¼
2,000	do	do	(large) b5	151¼
8,000	do	do	(large) s10	151
5,000	do	do	(large) b5	151
19,000	do	do	(large) b10	151
10,000	do	do	(large) s10	150¾
3,000	do	do	(large)	150¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20's (new)			115
2,500	shares City Stock, '90			100
	50 shares City Passenger R.			16¾
	100 shares Nor. Pac. RR.			45
	500 shares Maryland Copper Co			40
	500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co			1.20
	100 do do			1.25
	1,000 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30			4.63
	SECOND BOARD.			
6,000	American Gold (large)			151
1,000	do	do	(large)	151¼
6,000	do	do	(large)	150¾
1 000	do	do	(large) b30	151
7,000	do	do	(large) s15	150
13,000	do	do	(large)	150¾
2,000	do	do	(large) s5	150¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20's			105
	50 shares Marine Bank			32
	600 Baltimore City 6's, '80			100

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	151¾
Erie Railway Company	46¾
Hudson River Railroad	9¾
Reading	80¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	59¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	22¾
" " Preferred	49
New York Central	84¾
Cumberland Coal	35¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	96¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	52

Tone of the market—Stocks and Gold very firm on call. After call 151¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 30, 1865.

COFFEE—Small sales of good and prime Rio reported at 21¾@22¼ cents, gold.

FLOUR—Sales reported this morning on 'change embraced 300 bbls. Ohio Extra at $9.87¾, a lot of 300 bbls Howard St. Super at $9.75 per bbl. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$9 75	@00.00
" " Shipping Ex.	9 87¾	@10.00
" " Retailing Ex.	10 00	@10.12½
" " Family	11.50	@00 00
Ohio Super	9.87¾	@00.00
" Shipping Extra	9.87¾	@00.00
" Retailing Extra	10.00	@00.00
" Family	11.00	@00.00
City Mills Standard Super	9.75	@00.00
" Ship. brands Extra	10.75	@00.00
Baltimore Family "	12.25	@00.00
" High-grades Extra	11.75	@00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $7.12½@7.50.

Corn Meal—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills reported at $7.

GRAIN—The receipts at the Corn Exchange consisted of 2,000 bushels of Wheat, 12,000 do. Corn, 200 do. Oats and 1000 do. Rye. Nothing to good White Wheat sold at $2 22@2 45; do. red $2.10@2 20; White Corn $1 30@1.35; yellow do. $1.32½@1 35, and Oats at 80@85 cents weight.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon nominal—Shoulders we quote at 12¾@13c; Sides at 14¾@15c; cents and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@24 cents; new prime Mess Pork sold at $28 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 20@21 cents and Baltimore at 20 cents net 8 mts.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry for this article is very limited and prices nominal.

SALT—Nothing of importance doing in this article.

SEEDS.—Clover remains firm at $17 25@18 75. Flaxseed at $3.42½@3.50. Timothy at $5@5.25.

SUGARS—Market closed steady for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L., fair to good refining	$11.25	@11.75
" " " good grocery	11.50	@12 00
" " " prime grocery	12.00	@12.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13 00	@14.00
" " prime to choice grocery	15.00	@15.50

WHISKY—Market active and heavy and City and Ohio nominal at $2 19@2 20.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 29 1865.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $4 00@$5 75 for Pots, and $9 75@10 for Pearls ¥ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet yet steady, and somewhat nominal in price. Gold prices for Java 21@22 ¾c; Rio 17 a 21c; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 19@21c; and San Domingo 16c ¥ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand to-day at buoyant prices. Middlings 50 cts ¥ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, at a further reduction in prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,100 bbls, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8.15@$9 for poor to prime Extra State at $9 20@9 60, chiefly at $9 40@9 50; round hoop Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9 75@10 ¥ bbl. Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls, at $9 85@9 95 for poor to good, and $10 00@12 25 good to very choice extra brands ¥ bbl. Canadian Flour has been in limited demand, at lower rates. Sales 500 bbls Extra, at $9 40@9 75 ¥ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and nominal, including fine and superfine at $6 50@7 75, ¥ bbl. Corn Meal has been plenty and quoted down to $6@6 15 for Jersey, and $6 60@7 for Brandywine, ¥ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, at a reduction of 2c@3c per bushel, yet the demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been made of only 16,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 03@$2 Red do. at $1 95, and Milwaukie Club at $1 80 per bushel. Corn is more abundant and in less demand, at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, have been made of 68,000 bushels, at $1 52@1 55 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, per bushel. Oats are quiet and drooping. We quote Western at 90@90c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 86@88c; Canada at 86@90c per bushel. Rye is quite dull, at $1 25@1 30 per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Is rather in more demand and heavy, at 22@23c for Crude, 32@33c for refined, in bond, and 72@73c for refined, free, per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active speculative demand to-day at decidedly firmer prices, but closes quite heavily with a downward tendency. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls, in lots, at $28 40@$28 62½, closing at $28 for New Mess, $28 25@28 50, closing at $25 for Prime, and $24@24 50 for Prime Mess, and $24@24 50 for New Prime bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,200 bbls New Mess, April and May delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $28 75@28 87½ ¥ bbl. Beef is in fair demand at 14¾@15¾ cents for Shoulders, and 15¾@16¾ cents for Hams, sales equal to 400 tcs. Bacon is in moderate request. Sales have been made of 250 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery at 15¾@16 cents; long rib at 16¾@16¾ cents, short rib at 16¾@17 cents. Dressed Hogs are inactive and nominal. Lard is less active and rather heavy; sales 1,700 tierces and bbls, at 16¾@18 cents the latter an out side price. Beef is in demand at $16 50@$21 for Extra Mess, $18@$21 for Plain Hams; sales 240 bbls. Beef Hams are quiet and heavy; 700 pkgs were sold at $23@$25. Butter is in demand at 20@35 cents for poor to choice State, and 42@47 cents (the latter an extreme) for Western. Cheese is in request at 14@24 cents for poor to choice.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last comprise 310 hhds Cuba, &c., at 10¾@12c; and 500 boxes Havana, part at 12c ¥ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy at 14@18c ¥ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs at 11¾@12¼c, chiefly at 11¾@12c ¥ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 3 0 bbls, in lots, at 2 17@2 19 ¥ gallon. Market heavy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 30—Cotton is dull at 47@48 cents. Flour has declined 10@15 cts., sales 8,000 barrels State & Ohio $9.65@10.75; Southern $9.80@11; Wheat has declined 1@2 cents, sales unimportant; 10,000 bushels, new yellow, at $1.50@1 51; Beef quiet; Pork heavy, sales 5,000 bbls. Mess $27; Lard dull, sales 500 pounds at 15¾@16c c; Whisky is dull at $2 17@2 19; Sugar dull; Muscovado 10¾@11¾ cents; Havana 12 cents; Naval Stores quiet; Petroleum quiet; Freights dull. Gold closed at 150.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 70.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Peter Cooper, William C. Bryant, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Charles H. Marshall, William A. Booth, Gerrit Smith, William A. Hall, William Allen, John Jay, Abraham Baldwin, A. S. Barnes, Hiram Barney, Seth B. Hunt, Samuel Holmes, Charles Collins, R. R. Graves, Walter S. Griffith, A. H Wallis, D. S. Gregory, J. W. Alvord, George Whipple, A. S. Hatch, Walter T. Hatch, E. A. Lambert, W. G Lambert, Rue Lockwood, R. H. Manning, R. W Rogers, Albert Wordruff, and Thomas Dewey, of New York; John M. Forbes, Wm. Claflin, S. G. Howe, George L. Stearns, Edward Atkinson, A. A. Lawrence, and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Edward Harris and Thomas Davis, of Rhode Island; Stephen Colwell, J. Wheaton Smith Francis E Cope, Thomas Webster, B. S. Hunt, and Henry Samuel, of Pennsylvania; Edward Harwood, Adam Poe, Levi Coffin, J. M. Waldon, of Ohio, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by the name of "The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company," and by that name may sue and be sued in any court of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation, and all vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, in the office of trustee, shall be filled by the board by ballot, without unnecessary delay, and at least ten votes shall be necessary for the election of any trustee. The trustees shall hold a regular meeting at least once in each month, to receive reports of their officers on the affairs of the corporation, and to transact such business as may be necessary; and any trustee omitting to attend the regular meetings of the board for six months in succession, may thereupon be considered as having vacated his place, and a successor may be selected to fill the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of the corporation shall be managed and directed by the board of trustees, who shall elect from their number a president and two vice presidents; and may appoint such other officers as they may see fit; also of the trustees, of whom the president or one of the vice presidents shall be a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or adjourned meeting of the board of trustees; and the affirmative vote of at least seven members of the board shall be requisite in making any order for, or authorizing the investment of any moneys or the sale or transfer of any stock or securities belonging to the corporation, or the appointment of any officer receiving any salary therefrom.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the board of trustees of the corporation shall have power from time to time to make and establish such by laws and regulations as they shall judge proper with regard to the elections of officers and their respective functions, and generally for the management of the affairs of the corporation, provided such by laws and regulations are not repugnant to this act or to the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the general business and object of the corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may be from time to time offered therefor, by, or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States, or their descendants, and investing the same in the public stocks, or mortgage notes, or other securities of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the corporation to invest, as soon as practicable, in the securities named in the next preceding section, all sums received by them beyond an available fund, not exceeding one third of the total amount of deposits with the corporation, at the discretion of the trustees; which available funds may be kept by the trustees to meet current payments of the corporation, and may by them be left on deposit at interest or otherwise, or in such available form as the trustees may direct.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation may, under such regulations as the board of trustees shall from time to time prescribe, receive any deposit hereby authorized to be received, upon such trusts and for such purposes, not contrary to the laws of the United States, as may be indicated in writing by the depositor, such writing to be subscribed by the depositor and acknowledged or proved before any officer in the civil or military service of the United States, the certificate of which acknowledgment on proof shall be endorsed on the writing; and the writing so acknowledged or proved shall accompany such deposit and be filed among the papers of the corporation, and be carefully preserved therein; and no trust shall be held by the court or before any judicial officer of the United States, without further proof; and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be *prima facie* evidence only of the due execution of such writing.

SEC 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all sums received on deposit shall be repaid to the depositor when required, at such time, with such interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and under such regulations as the board of trustees shall, from time to time, prescribe, which regulations shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the room where the business of the corporation shall be transacted, but shall not be altered so as to affect any deposit previously made.

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all trusts upon which, and all purposes for which any deposit shall be made and which shall be indicated in the writing to accompany such deposit, shall be faithfully performed by the corporation, unless the performing of the same is rendered impossible.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any depositor shall die, the funds remaining on deposit with the corporation to his credit, and all accumulations thereof, shall belong and be paid to the personal representatives of such depositor, in case he shall have left a last will and testament, and in default of a last will and testament, or of any person qualifying under a last will and testament competent to act as executor, the corporation shall be entitled, in respect to the funds so remaining on deposit to the credit of any such depositor, to administration thereon in preference to all other persons, and letters of administration shall be granted by the proper officers and issued in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the granting of letters of administration, with the will annexed, and in cases of intestacy.

SEC 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of the death of any depositor, whose deposit shall not be held upon any trust created pursuant to the provisions of the act contained, or where it may prove impossible to execute such trust, it shall be the duty of the corporation to make diligent efforts to ascertain and discover whether such deceased depositor has left a husband, wife or children surviving, and the corporation shall keep a record of the efforts so made, and of the result thereof, and in case no person is finally entitled thereto shall be discovered, or shall appear, or claim the funds remaining to the credit of such depositor before the expiration of two years from the death of such depositor, it shall be lawful for the corporation to hold and invest such funds as a separate trust fund, to be applied, with the accumulations thereof, to the education and improvement of such persons heretofore held in slavery, or their descendants, being inhabitants of the United States, in such manner and through such agencies as the board of trustees shall deem best calculated to effect the object: *Provided*, That if any depositor be not heard from within five years from the date of his last deposit, the trustees shall advertise the same in some paper of general circulation in the State where the principal office of the company is established, and also in the *State where the principal office of the company is established, and also* in the State where the depositor was last heard from; and if within two years thereafter such depositor shall not appear, nor a husband, wife or child of such depositor, to claim his deposit, the same shall be used by the board of trustees as hereinbefore provided for in this section.

SEC 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no president, vice president, trustee, officer, or servant of the corporation shall, directly or indirectly, borrow the funds of the corporation or its deposits, or in any manner use the same, or any part thereof, except to pay necessary expenses, under the direction of the board of trustees. All certificates [or] other evidences of deposit made by the proper officers shall be as binding on the corporation as if they were made under their common seal. It shall be the duty of the trustees to regulate the rate of interest allowed to the depositors, so that they shall receive as nearly as may be a rateable proportion of all the net profits of the corporation after deducting all necessary expenses: *Provided however*, That the trustees may allow to depositors, to the amount of five hundred dollars or upwards, one per centum less than the amount allowed others: *And provided, also*, Whenever it shall appear that, after the payment of the usual interest to depositors, there is in the possession of the corporation an excess of profits over the liabilities amounting to ten per centum upon the deposits, such excess shall be invested for the security of the depositors in the corporation; and thereafter, at each annual examination of the affairs of the corporation, any surplus over and above such ten per centum shall, in addition to the usual interest, be divided rateably among the depositors, in such manner, at the board of trustees shall direct.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any deposit shall be made by any minor, the trustees of the corporation may, at their discretion, pay to such depositors such sums as may be due him, although as guardian shall have been appointed for such minor, or the guardian of such minor shall not have qualified the drawing of the money, and the check, receipt, or acquittance of such minor shall be as valid as if the same were expended by a guardian of such minor, or the minor were of full age, if such deposit was made personally by such minor. And whenever any deposits shall have been made by married women, the trustees may repay the same on their own receipts.

SEC 14 *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees shall not, directly or indirectly, receive any payment or emolument for their services as such, except the President and Vice President.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and vice President, the subordinate officers and agents of the corporation shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may from time to time require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the books of the corporation shall, at all times during the hours of business, be open for inspection and examination to such persons as Congress shall designate or appoint.

Approved, March 3, 1865

[PUBLIC—No. 71]

AN ACT for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the continuance of the present rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate army in the field consisting of more than one army corps, to each military department, and to each principal subsistence depot, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the Subsistence department to act as chief commissary of such military division, army, military department or depot, and also an officer of the Subsistence department as assistant in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of the Subsistence department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection or other special duty in the Subsistence department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of the Subsistence department; and to each army corps an officer of the Subsistence department to be chief commissary of the corps, with the like rank of lieutenant colonel; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of the Subsistence department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his increased rank, pay, and emoluments, allowed because of such assignment, shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the Subsistence Department: *And provided further*, That the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected for each grade from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service and in the regular subsistence department in proportion to the number of each of said classes respectively in service at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 72.]

AN ACT to provide for two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and for two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the board of local inspectors at Wheeling; and also to amend the act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to create an additional inspector of steamboats for collection districts of Memphis and Oregon, and for other purposes"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be designated and appointed, in the mode prescribed by law, two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and two local inspectors at the city of Galena, Illinois, with an annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars for the said assistant local inspectors in the city of New York, and eight hundred dollars for the two local inspectors at the city of Galena, Illinois, as in case of other like inspectors; and said inspectors shall perform the duties and be subject to the provisions of the steamboat act of August thirteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-two. And the local board of inspectors at Wheeling is hereby re-established.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of the fees for inspection prescribed by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and to fix the fees of inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, there shall be levied and paid for each steam vessel of one hundred tons or under, twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto for each and every ton, in excess of one hundred tons, five cents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts incorrigible with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 73.]

AN ACT to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails, and all acts and parts of acts establish