DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 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
" 2 Weeks	2.50
" 1 Month	10.00
" 3 Months	15.00
" 6 "	20.00
" 1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

Latest from the South.

THE DESOLATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 22.]

General Sherman has *accomplished his purpose of making South Carolina a waste*. His march from Savannah to Branchville, and thence to Columbia. Winnsboro and Cheraw, was marked, *through a wide belt of country*, by fire and rapine. The beautiful city of Columbia no longer exists. It is a mass of charred ruins—Herculaneum buried in ashes. A few straggling buillings remain here and there to disclose where the city once stood. The State House was burned to the ground, the gas works blown up, the main street, extending for more than a mile, and for the most part closely built up, has but one small building left. The Court House, with its records, has disappeared; the town hall and market, the banks and four churches are gone. Of the squares east of the main street some are entirely destroyed; others only in part. Eighty-four blocks in the city were burned, and Columbia is Palmyra in the Desert.

All provisions were seized, used or destroyed; the stores were broken open, pillaged and then burnt. What the soldiers could not carry off was given to the negroes. They felt with their bayonets diligently in the gardens, and dug up what was buried. All the horses and mules were carried off and the carriages destroyed. Brutal, drunken soldiers entered every house in search of silver and jewelry, and took them by violence and insult. Gen Sherman seems emulous of the immortality which circles, with a halo of infamy, the names of Attila and Timour, the Tartar, and the Russian Haynau, in Poland. He has achieved the distinction of being classed among the monsters of the human race.

Some officers were polite and expressed sympathy; they pretended that the conflagration was accidental—that it went beyond the original purposes, and was the act of their drunken soldiers. The evidence demonstrates that this is a false pretense, and that the city was deliberately given up to be sacked. When the work had been accomplished, a few notes of the bugle called in the marauding bands and quiet was restored forthwith.

Gen. Sherman left a few starved cattle as a present to the citizens. They were too poor and feeble to follow the army—One of the ladies said to Gen. Francis P. Blair, "Is this the way you war? I thought legitimate war was by army against army; but you war upon women and children, and inflict infinite injury and distress upon helpless non-combatants." "Madam," he replied, "we came here to produce distress." Your men fight bravely, and the war would be interminable, if to be fought out in regular campaigns. We will adopt a more sure and a speedier course. We will exhaust your country, consume your substance, destroy your means of subsistence, shut up your ports, interrupt your railroads, render transportation difficult and the supplies to your armies impossible. This is mercy to you, for it will shorten the war."

The accumulation of refugees had made Columbia a populous city; with its suburbs it had about twenty five thousand inhabitants. These have dwindled down to a few thousand, who creep amidst the ruins to the office of the Provost Marshal and get tickets with which they proceed to the provision depot and get a ration—a pound of beef and a pint of meal. The poor receive this allowance gratis. Such as are able pay two dollars for a ration. This is a faint picture of the present condition of Columbia. The usual concomitants of a great calamity are not wanting. The demoralization of the lower classes is alarming. All ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are lost, as when a ship is about to be wrecked, or the plague desolates a beautiful city. Alas, for the beautiful capital of the Palmetto State, crushed by the modern Hun!

A DASH UPON FORT M'ALLISTER, GEORGIA.

[From the Columbia (South Carolinian, March 17.]

We learn that about three weeks ago, Colonel Clinch, of the 4th Georgia cavalry, and a party of his men dashed into Fort McAllister at Genesis Point, and captured the working force of negroes engaged in dismantling the work. About forty were brought away, together with a number of horses. It will be remembered that this was the first point struck by Sherman on reaching the coast, and that it gave him a commanding base for subsequent operations. The fleet opening fire on Colonel Clinch and his party prevented the work from being left half finished as he had intended to do.

THE FOOD QUESTION AT THE SOUTH—THE FATE OF RICHMOND DEPENDING ON THE REBEL COMMISSARIES.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 22.]

The movement in the City Council to ascertain the number of families now residing in Richmond, who have been abandoned here without the means of support by husbands and fathers that have from time to time run the blockade and now remain at the North, and to take some means of getting rid of so many useless mouths, is a movement which decidedly ought to be sustained and pushed to its proper conclusion. It is full time that something were done to relieve the community of this most unreasonable charge; and if it be true, as alleged, that there are no less than five or six thousand persons in this category, most of whom live from hand to mouth, by their own industry, but depending on the charity of the city, then, indeed, not one day should be lost in sending them about their business.

We think we have gone enough to do to feed the City's enemies, and the destitute wives and widows and orphans of the soldiers will have a sacred claim upon us, and the refugee families who have been burned out of house and home or banished by Yankee military authority, without having to provide for crowds of strangers who have been lately left upon our hands by runaways from the Confederate service, some of whom may now be, for aught we know to the contrary, soldiers in the Yankee army.

It is true these are generally helpless people, and to my Lord has he shown them will be naturally recognized to a generous community like the citizens of Richmond. *But Rome had her hour, there was days like these, and yet the Republic survived. The fate of Rome, by other hands, may yet be ours, unless some measure of economy is adopted.* The public commissaries of Richmond cannot now feed the deserted families of traitors without depriving our faithful defenders and their children. Some method must absolutely be devised for sending these five or six thousand consumers where the men live who are bound to provide for them.

FEARS THAT THE REBEL FARMERS WILL PLANT PUT SMALL CROPS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 23.]

Some alarm begins to be expressed by persons from the country, lest farmers should not this year sow their usual amount of grain, and plant plenty of corn. Several reasons are alleged for their reluctance to do so; one is the capricious treatment to which farmers have been subjected by the various enactments of Congress and by the arbitrary action of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department; another reason is, the alleged apprehension of cavalry raids. Whatever may be the reason, the approach of seed time makes it a matter of general interest that no unfounded apprehensions should be permitted to interfere with the food producing industry of the country.

Not can we be persuaded that there is much danger of this. There is at all times, and in war time quite as much as any other, a strong instinctive disposition in men who own or farm land, when the season invites it, to till and sow as much of their ground as they have seed and labor to cover. They know that by doing this they cannot lose much, and may gain very largely. This instinctive disposition, too, is quite independent of public spirit and patriotism, which form two very strong additional motives to all good citizens at a time like the present.

Let the sower go forth to sow his seed, nothing doubting. In the very worst case that can befall—that is a visit from mounted Yankee brigands—farmers will not be the worse treated for being found with full barns instead of empty ones. And be it further remembered that if they had been more prompt and liberal this last season in sending in their produce to market and giving it at fair prices for the use of the army, those raids might have been successfully resisted; and when they did occur the raiders would not have found so much to feed their horses or to burn in barns and stacks. As for the business of impressment, Congress has done what it could to regulate that; and besides, we have a new commissary general, to whom it is but fair to give a trial.

After all, it can scarce be necessary to urge these points. The spring weather is opening graciously, and farmers know right well that as a class they have lost nothing yet by casting their seed into the ground. Each one will understand, besides, that if others decline this duty, his profit, if he makes a crop, will be doubled and quadrupled.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Bond—John L. Thomas, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Catharine Finn, a lunatic and pauper. Went over.

Amelia Lutz, a lunatic and a deaf and dumb mute. Hearing postponed until Friday.

Charles Duncan, charged with garroting John E Roberts, and robbing him of a gold watch and chain and $50. The robbery was committed on the night of the 16th of January last. The case has been set down peremptorily for Friday next.

Asgert Kohler, selling liquor on Sunday to Nicholas Decus and Charles Yingling—two counts. Fined $25 and costs in each case.

Charles Schroeder, selling liquor on Sunday. Not guilty.

John Weiss, same charge—two counts.—Fined $75 and costs.

George Snyder, same charge—two counts. Fined $75 and costs.

The trial of John Augustus Conklin, colored, charged with the murder of George Cursey, colored, on the night of the 16th of February last, was peremptorily fixed for Thursday next.

George B. Oversmith, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail in the sum of $1,000, Meyer Sidelowski becoming his security.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge Giles. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Hester Love vs. A. Nachman. Verdict for plaintiff for $375. The plaintiff in this case, several months since, deposited with the defendant a quantity of silver ware, upon which she received $120. A few days ago she wished to redeem the plate, when defendant demanded gold in return for the paper money which he had paid to plaintiff. The demand was resisted, and the Court awarded the plaintiff $375, in addition to the $120 paid her by defendant.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Ann Higgins vs. Edward Moels. Decree ordering the sale of mortgaged property.

Marian A. Reary vs. Alfred W. Reary. Petition for divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Henry Hartman, Henry Strauss, vs. Thomas J. Carson, John J. Dancker. On trial.

Assignment to day 832 to 856.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

EASTON'S MILLS, March 27, 1865.

Circuit Court for Howard County—Hon. Jno. H. Seth, Judge; Geo. W. Sands, State's Attorney, prosecuting.

State vs. Wm. F Goode, which was on trial at the time of adjournment on Friday last, was taken up and argued before the Court by Thomas Donaldson, Esq. for the defence, and concluded by George W. Sands, Esq for the State, after which it was submitted to the Court. Not guilty in behalf.

State vs John W. Ford and Nellie and Eliza Flemming, removed cases from Baltimore, were postponed until Thursday next, March 30th.

State vs. Maria L. Addison, colored, Howard county case; indicted for larceny; tried before the Court. Donaldson for defence.—Adjudged not guilty.

State vs. Thomas Daugherty; indicted in three cases for larceny, and the cases of Jos. Bledefeldt and John Kinsey, indicted for selling liquor beer on Sunday, all removed cases from Baltimore city, were postponed until further notice.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, March 26, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

No Judge having as yet been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Judge Grason, the Clerk (Mr. Longnecker) this morning called the jury, (which had been summoned last Monday,) who entered the court to be called, and adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock. The court will be called and adjourned from day to day until the appointment of a judge, which it is supposed will be during the present week. The jury will also be called every day, and those present allowed their pay, as the Clerk has no authority to adjourn longer than from day to day. Most of the jurymen summoned were present again this morning, together with a number of witnesses, and all seemed anxious to have some one occupy the judge's seat, and to know who that one will be. K.

☞ A very brilliant comet was observed in the southwest, from on board the ship White Swallow, of Boston (when probably off Cape of Good Hope,) from January 20 to February 5. As the comet must then have had a high northern declination, it was, of course, invisible to us.

☞ A man in Boston had the curiosity on Wednesday last to note the names of twenty-five of the gold speculators at the exchange Board, and on referring to the tax list he found two of them only assessed—one on $70 and the other on $161 income.

☞ Mrs. J. D. Wood, the actress, who was so seriously injured at the Buffalo Metropolitan Theatre a few weeks since, by her dress taking fire while trying to save a little girl from destruction, died on Saturday evening last.

☞ Postmaster General Dennison has invited proposals for carrying the mails by means of a monthly line of first class American sailing or sailing steamships, between San Francisco and ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

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 47	6 12	New	27	12	22m
30-Thursday	5 46	6 13	First qr	4	7	18m
31-Friday	5 45	6 15	Full	12	6	41m
1 Saturday	5 44	6 15	Last qr	20	7	20m
2 Sunday	5 43	6 17				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, March 27, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, from New York—mdse to Samuel Hasslett, jr.

Steamer Adelaide, Bloodsworth, from Old Point—to M. N. Falls.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Hinxtetah, Fowler, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Schr Express, Jenkins, from Boston—to Keyser & Brother; ballast to W. D. Stump.

Schr Chas. Jackson, Hawes, from Boston—to Bridges & Sargent.

Schr. George S. Kerr Paine, from Boston—assorted cargo to Keyser & Array.

Schr. Star, Crowell, from Boston—assorted cargo to R. M. Heston.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Bloodsworth, Old Point, Va

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cardiff, Philadelphia.

COLLISION.

Schr Flying Scud, Meservar, hence for Providence, with a cargo of grain, arrived at Norfolk, 20th inst., leaking badly and with the mast carried away, and otherwise damaged. Having been run into on the night of the 20th, on the Horse Shoe, by steamer Rebecca Baxter.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, New York, 24th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Celestial Empire, from New York for Hampton Roads, was off Cape Henry, 25th inst., bound up in same day.—Reported by Baltimore pilots.

Brig Robin, (Br) Killman, hence for Cardenas, went to sea 19th inst., Br brig Nile, Whitney, for Trinidad, do 21st; Br. brig Myra, Collins, for do. 24th; Brem ship Helena, Kasebon, for Bremen, and bark New Light, for Rio Janeiro, do. 27th—Reported by Baltimore pilots.

Brig Mississippi, (Br) White, hence for Demerara, went to sea 23d inst.

Schr H. L. Tay, Freeman, from Boston for Baltimore, at Newport, 24d inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street, March 27, 1865.

3,800	American Gold	(large)		154
25,000	do	do	(large) N Y	154
47,000	do	do	(large)	153
18,000	do	do	(large)	153⅝
3,000	do	do	(large) b15	154
300	do	do	(large)	153⅝
$2,000	U. S. 5-20's			105⅝
950	do	do		105⅝
1,000	Baltimore City 6's, '80			100
3,400	do	do	'86	97
700	do	do	'73	100
100	do	do	'73	99⅝
60	shares Franklin Bank			12⅝
10	shares Falon Bank			70
5	shares Nor. Con. RR			45
2	shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.			100
100	shares Chesapeake Oil Co.			3.00
100	shares Santa Clara			13
1,000	shares Balto. Chromite		b30	2.00
300	do	do	b30	2.05
5,000	N. W. Va. R. R. b'ds 3d m			91

SECOND BOARD.

$500	American Gold (large)		s10	154⅝
4,200	do	do	(large)	154⅝
500	do	do	(large)	154⅝
5,500	do	do	(large) b5	154⅝
6,000	U. S. 5-20's			105⅝
410	shares City Stock		'73	100
900	do	do	'90	100
6,500	do	do	'85	98
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		t20	1.30

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., March 27.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	105⅝	105
" " 5-20's	105⅝	105⅝
" " in currency	97⅝	97⅝
American Gold	154⅝	153⅝
Tennessee 6's	50	52
North Carolina 6's	55	55
Missouri 6's	51⅝	52
Canton Company	29⅝	30
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	38	38⅝
Quicksilver	64	67⅝
New York Central Railroad	93	94⅝
Erie Railway Company	55⅝	54⅝
" " Preferred	77	77
Hudson River Railroad	101	99⅝
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	54⅝	55
Michigan Central Railroad	93⅝	96⅝
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	51⅝	52⅝
Illinois Central Railroad	97	97⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	53⅝	54⅝
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	22⅝	23⅝
" " Preferred	50⅝	50⅝
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	90	92
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	94⅝	95
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	21⅝	22
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	91⅝	93⅝
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute		
Tone of the Market	Unsettled.	Unsettled.

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

American Gold	153⅝
Erie Railway Company	54⅝
Hudson River Railroad	99⅝
Reading	54⅝
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	51
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	23⅝
" " Preferred	50⅝
New York Central	94⅝
Cumberland	38
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	95
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	54⅝

Tone of the market—Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 27, 1865.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet but held with much firmness at 20⅝@22 cents, gold, for common to strictly prime grades.

FLOUR.—Small sales Howard Street Super reported at $9 87⅝@10, and Ohio Extra at $10 per barrel. We now quote:

Howard Street Super	$9 87⅝	@10 00
" " Extra	10 00	@10 00
" " Shipping Ex.	10 25	@10 00
" " Retailing Ex.	10 25	@11 00
" " Family	11 50	@11 50
Ohio Super	9 75	@9 87⅝
" Shipping Extra	10 00	@10 00
" Retailing Extra	10 25	@10 00
" Family	11 25	@11 00
City Mills Standard Super	9 75	@10 00
" " Ship. brands Extra	11 00	@10 00
Baltimore Family	12 00	@00 00
" " Highgrades Extra	12 50	@00 00

Rye Flour—Firm quiet; small sales at $7.25@7.50.

Corn Meal.—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills reported at $7 25.

GRAIN.—Offerings and sales on the Corn Ex large were unimportant. We included in the transactions were White Wheat at $2 25@2 40; do. red $2 25@2 30; White Corn $1 40@1 41; yellow do. $1 39@1 42, and Oats at 86@90 cents weight.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is lower—Shoulders we quote at 14⅝@15; Sides at 21⅝@21 cents, and Sugar-cured Hams at 28@28 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 50 cash, and $30 cash, and Western Lard remains nominal, at 21@22 cents and Baltimore refined at 23 cts.

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

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing in Salt or Bulk and prices unsettled.

SEEDS.—Prime Clover is coming forward slowly and commands $7.50@7 60; into retail lots are difficult to sell. Timothy is inquired for at $3 but held higher. Timothy remains dull at $3 25.

SUGARS.—Prices continue to droop and all grades are in very moderate demand. We quote Refining Cuba and English Island at 11.50@12 00 cents; grocery do. at 11⅝@12 cents, and Porto Rico do. at 12@12 cts.

WHISKY.—Market very heavy and prices nominal with absence of sales.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1865.

ASHES—The market is dull for Pots at $6 75. Pearls are nominal.

COTTON—There has been some business doing to-day, and with the advance in gold a little more to-day prevails, at the close Middlings were quoted at 46@47c, and Fair Middlings at 40@41c. The total shipments from Savannah are about 3,000 bales.

COFFEE—Nothing new has transpired to-day, prices are nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is still very irregular and unsettled; State brands are less plenty and better, while Trade and Family brands are dull, and 5@10 cents per bbl lower. We quote State Fair to Good at $8 25@8 50; for Superfine State, $9 00@$10 for Extra State; $10 10@$10 30 for Fancy State; $10 35@$10 50 for the low grades of extra, and $10 60@$12 for the family brands. Southern flour is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of small lots at $9 00@$11 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $11 10@$13 50 for Fancy and Family brands. Rye flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 185 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50. Corn Meal is quiet and steady; sales of 100 bbls. Brandywine at $7.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is better and is fairly active, the demand is confined to millers only. The stock of spring is much reduced; the sales are 23,600 bushels at 19@19 cts. for red Western; 19@22 for Amber do.; and 207@$1 for Amber Kentucky. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal. Oats are in fair request for the trade, and prices are better; the sales are 48,000 bushels Canadian at 92@93 cts. in store, and 93@95 cts. delivered. We now quote Canadian in store, State at 92@97 cts., and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 90@93 cts. Rye is inactive and nominal. Corn is in plenty and is better, the demand is fair for the best, and we now quote Jersey and Pennsylvania yellow at 150@150⅝; Western mixed is held at 174@175, in store.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is easier, selling early at $2 00@$2 05. Rosins are also lower, and the market is quiet and heavy at $10@$12 for Common, $13@$12 for Strained and No. 2, and $25@$29 for No 1 White and Extra. Tar is dull and weaker; we now quote at $7 50@$8 50 for domestic, and $8@$9 for foreign.

OILS—Linseed is lower, and the market is dull; small sales at $1 45@$1 50. Fish oils are quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sperm is heavy at $1 80@$1 90 for No. 1 Winter.

PROVISIONS—As compared with the closing figures of last evening, the market for Pork at the opening of the Exchange was decidedly better, but toward the close a heavy feeling prevailed and the improvement was partly lost, closing dull and heavy, at our listing figures; the sales are fair and regular, are 6,000 bbls. at $29@$29 50 for Old Mess; $29 50@$30 for New do., and $24 25@24 50 for Western Prime Mess. For future delivery we hear of sales of 5,500 bbls Prime Mess on private terms, buyers option all May; Beef is very dull and prices continue nominal at $6@$18 for Plain Mess, and $8 50@$20 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef and need Hams are both inactive and prices are entirely nominal, and Lards are moderately active and prices favor the buyer; sales of 150 pkgs. at 21½c. for Shoulders and 16½c. for Hams, and for pkgs. Hams to arrive on the Cuba, Tuesday next, at 21 cents. Bacon and the market: Bacon is all gone; we now quote Sides at 21½@21 cents, and Sugar-cured Hams at 28@28 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 50 cash, and $30 cash, and Western Lard remains nominal, at 21@22 cents and Baltimore refined at 23 cts.

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

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing in Salt or Bulk and prices unsettled.

SEEDS.—Prime Clover is coming forward slowly and commands $7.50@7 60; into retail lots are difficult to sell. Timothy is inquired for at $3 but held higher. Timothy remains dull at $3 25.

SUGARS.—Prices continue to droop and all grades are in very moderate demand. We quote Refining Cuba and English Island at 11.50@12 00 cents; grocery do. at 11⅝@12 cents, and Porto Rico do. at 12@12 cts.

WHISKY.—Market very heavy and prices nominal with absence of sales.

STOCKS.—The upward turn of gold to-day has drawn rather more buyers into the market, and we note sales to-day of nearly 1,000 bbls, chiefly grocery goods, at 11½@12c. Prices have advanced, with a fair demand, to cents, now held at 25@27c. The stock is in new hands, and is reduced to about 1,000 bbls, which is small. Timothy Seed is in fair demand and firm at $3@$3 5 bushel. Flax is fairly active, but the market is lower—sales at $2 70@$2 75 per bushel.

WHISKY.—The market opened quiet, but closed decidedly better and more active—sales of Western at $1 19@$1 23 for Western, closing at the latter rate.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is firm at a shade advance of 3 cts—sales at 46 cts. Flour is quiet—sales of 7,000 bbls., $5 75@$8 25 for State; $5 90@$8 25 for Western; $8@$8 25 for Southern. Wheat is dull—sales of 9,500 bushels Red Western at $1 20; Chicago Spring $1 25. Corn is quiet—sales of 10,000 bushels Yellow Jersey $1 42@$1 43. Beef is steady. Pork steady—sales of 1,000 bbls Mess at $29 50@$30 25. Lard firm—sales of 1,000 bbls at 21⅝@21 cts. Whisky closed firm at $1 19@$1 18. Sugar quiet—Muscovado 10⅝@11⅝ cts; Havana 12 cts. Naval stores dull. Petroleum quiet.—Freights dull.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Beef very scarce and prices advanced. Sales of only 700 head at 11⅝@13 cents; Sheep receive good and higher prices—sales 2,000 head at 12@16 cents; Hogs dull and prices lower—sales 1,800 at $17 25@$18 50 per 100 pounds.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be amended so that paragraph second, third and fourth of section six of said act shall read as follows:

Second—On all manufactures of cotton, (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description) not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents and a half per square yard, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem. On finer and lighter goods of like description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third—On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs and goods of like description, or for similar use if unbleached, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six cents and a half per square yard; and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem. On finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, seven and a half cents per square yard; and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That the plain woven cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedule, unbleached, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, bleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, colored, valued at over twenty five cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings, unbleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed twenty five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty five per centum ad valorem:—*And provided further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Fourth. On spool thread of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem; for every exceeding hundred yards of thread on each spool, a fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, six cents per dozen, and thirty five per centum ad valorem. On cotton thread or yarn, when advanced beyond single yarn, by twisting two or more strands together, if not exceeding spools four (4) cents per skein, or hank of eight hundred and forty (840) yards; and thirty per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day when this act takes effect, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On brandy, rum, gin, and whisky, and on cordials, liquors, arrack, absynthe, and all other spirituous liquors and spirituous beverages, fifty cents per gallon of first proof, and less strength, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength that shall be the strength of first proof.

On spun silk for hosiery, in skins or cops, ten per centum ad valorem.

On iron bars for railroads or inclined planes, ten cents per one hundred pounds.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after this act takes effect, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by the 1st section of the act mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On cotton, five cents per pound.

On illuminating oil and naphta, benzine, and benzole, refined or prepared from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, petroleum, peat, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances, and all other articles in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the quartermaster's department, in the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, with the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and farriers' tools, horses and mules shoes and nails, iron and steel for same, and for veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, pick tools, axes, and all articles for the horses of the commissary department, and for all other articles of expenses for the movement of troops and their baggage, to arrive at expense and equal to any other department, ten mills and a half.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-five mills to the pound.

For transportation of officers' baggage, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when marching, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York, to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and for all incidental expenses from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under a contract, to such places as the commanding officer may direct; for the transportation of recruits, or of troops to be sent; of ordnance, or ordnance stores, and munitions, from foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freight, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other seagoing vessels, and means required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, thirty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer encampments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, one million dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, fifty million dollars.

For contingencies of the army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, six million dollars.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, ten thousand dollars.

For the secret service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horses, and the purchase and manufacture of army accoutrements and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, five hundred thousand dollars.

For signal service of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of two clerks in the signal office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accoutrements, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, the sum of seven millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration: *Provided*, That said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of brevet brigadier general, or of any officer entitled to the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses and for other purposes," which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of the actual injury or destruction of goods, wares or merchandize by accidental fire, or other casualty, while in warehouse under bond, &c., to abate or refund the duties paid, or accruing thereon, by an added one so in including goods, wares, or merchandise, injured or destroyed in like manner, while in the custody of the officers of the customs, and not in bond; and also to goods, wares, and merchandise, so injured or destroyed, after their arrival within the limits of any port of entry of the United States, and before the same shall have been delivered under the supervision (supervision) of the officers of the customs: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to cases arising from and after its passage, and to cases where the duties have not already been paid.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending thirty first 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 the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending thirty first June, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to enlisting agents for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, ten million dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, eighty two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regular, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety two million seven hundred and eighty two thousand and forty three dollars and seventy cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hosp