DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	3 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	15.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 27th, 1865.

The revelations from the insurgent capital, the declarations of Mr. Stephens, the testimony of General Lee, the protestations of Herschell V. Johnson, all go to confirm the public expectation that the rebellion is approaching its final catastrophe; and that, though Davis may desire to persist in the career which has brought devastation and ruin upon the South, neither the army nor the people are disposed to submit longer to agonizing hardships and privations in prosecuting a hopeless enterprise. They see that the experiment of dissolving the Union has miscarried fitally, and that they can never again renew the struggle for independence under so many advantages and chances of success as they have already had in their hands, and with which they have *failed*.—They are, therefore, ready, nay, anxious, to negotiate for peace on the basis of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union.

While they know that the President of the United States will not, under any circumstances, recognize their so-called "Confederacy," or consent to treat with him who assumes the title of "President of the Confederate States," they hope that he will agree to "negotiate" with their *people* or *their* Commissioners. Davis, himself, appears in his pond, overbearing ambition, and vindictive cruelty to be the chief obstacle in their way; and it may not be long before the accumulated wrongs and resentments of a harassed and exasperated community may sweep him from their midst, if there is no other means to cut short the measure of their miseries. The revelations from different parts of the insurgent States show that he has lost that strange fascination by which, in the beginning of the rebellion, his atrocious guilt was converted into an object of admiration, and the honors due to a benefactor of the human race, lavished upon the selfish and tyrannical destroyer of his country's peace and happiness. Hiffed and disgraced, he now no longer receives the homage and submission of the inferior conspirators that surround him; while to the wondering eyes of the servile mob that hungered at his heels, he appears in the naked littleness of a helpless adventurer, depending for life on the magnanimity of the Government; and, if spared, to be despised and thrust aside on account of his insignificance.

The people and the army, who have made such sacrifices to carry out the schemes of the insurgent leaders, are beginning to recognize the real nobleness of President Lincoln's disposition, as manifested during the interview with the Rebel Commissioners at Hampton Roads, now at length reported by Mr. Stephens to his fellow-citizens of Georgia. History has few such examples of magnanimity and generosity as are presented in his evident towards those who have incessantly disturbed his occupancy of the high office to which the American people had elected him. Unlike Davis, Cobb and the other Southern rhetoricians, who have exhausted upon him all the coarse and contemptuous terms ever in their own foul vocabulary, Mr. Lincoln has never descended to cast upon them a single opprobrious epithet, or to handy reproaches with the perpetrators of their unfortunate victims. Talk of "chivalry" no more.

There is more of high and delicate feeling—more of generous forbearance—more of that sweet and noble moderation in the exercise of power, which is everywhere recognized as the genuine knightly virtue, in the character of Abraham Lincoln than have been exhibited by the pretentious cavaliers since the war commenced; and I have no doubt that before a year elapses after the restoration of peace, he will have secured a hold upon the affections of the Southern people—"redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled" from the self-seeking and unscrupulous leaders—as firm as that by which he has secured the attachment of his fellow citizens of the loyal States.

There is no little discussion in regard to the late famous excursion to the Southern Atlantic cities. The good taste of the incursion of so large and miscellaneous a party of visitors into those captured and humiliated communities, just at this time, is very commonly regarded as questionable, to say the least; while the intrusion of persons who were not expected by the original projectors of the expedition was not calculated to impress the friends of the Government in the insurrectionary regions with any very favorable idea of the manners or the spirit of this portion of their visitors.

There may be some propriety in statesmen and legislators going and viewing such places, as they may derive knowledge of material use to them, in legislating hereafter for those districts. But why take along with them a ship-load of persons having no object but an aquatic frolic, or the gratification of a morbid curiosity? Would it not be more tasteful to postpone these gratifications for a season, and leave the poor, mortified, and (let us hope) *penitent* men and women of Charleston, Savannah, &c., &c., *severely* alone?

Besides, WHO PAYS? Have honorable gentlemen who hold the purse strings of Uncle Sam thought of that? I trow not! Mileage, excursions, inspections, &c., &c., are nice little things to be *freely* provided. But when it comes to adding a hundred dollars *per annum* to the compensation of an underpaid and overtasked clerk, who is wearing out his strong head and heart in struggling to support decently his family, and to educate his children—himself probably a scholar and a gentleman—oh! then "the distressed condition of the country" and "an indebted Government," and an "empty Treasury" cannot bear it.

Pickpokets of exorbitant mileage and recipients of free excursions! you are the heroic *cartii* of the gulf of extravagance!

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

WHY IS IT?—Butter is almost the only article which goes up in price as the currency appreciates in value. There is no good reason, that we know of, why butter, which sold at 60 and 65 cents per pound when gold was $2 50, should now sell for 70, when gold has come down to $1 50.—The stock of butter on hand is known to be very large, and in some places those who were holding have taken the alarm, and let it go at considerably reduced figures. The "market exchange" here, however, have no such intention. They found that some people were willing to pay any price to get it, and they think that customers will still bear the inflation. The farmers had better take fair prices, and get rid of the stock in hand. The article cannot be long kept up in price while gold is coming down, and the weather will help to give it a swift slide downward, when it once takes the turn.—*Phila. Ledger.*

WHIPPED AND DISCHARGED.—MY BOY STAYTON.—As I lay on Rosey's divan, after the exercises had run two days from Nashville, he had thrown away his gun and accoutrements, and alone in the woods, he sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance he had for such a thing. Rolling up his sleeves, and looking at his legs and general physique, he threw gave vent to his "phelosofy" "I am whipped, badly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; but no man can say that I am scattered."—*Augusta Sentinel.*

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, March 28, 1865.—Present, James Young, President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Hatch submitted a resolution adverse to the petition of Charles Foreman, asking permission to erect a bay window on his premises, corner of Biddle street and Morris alley; laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Committee on Finance relative to the dividend stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad held by the city. The Commissioners favor the sale of the stock as a relief to the taxpayers.

Mr. Hatch submitted a resolution granting permission to H. M. Wilson, to erect a bay window on his premises; laid over.

A communication was received from the Board of Public School Commissioners, stating that it is proposed to erect a primary school near the intersection of Eden street and Caston avenue, at a cost of $10,000; referred.

An invitation was received from the principal of the Central Male High School, extending an invitation to the members of the City Council to visit said school on Friday next; accepted.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance providing for an increase of compensation of the Superintendents of Streets and Street Laborers. The vote by which the ordinance was passed was, on motion, reconsidered, and the ordinance laid on the table.

Also, a message vetoing the bounty ordinance, recently passed by the City Council.—The vote by which the ordinance was passed was reconsidered, and the ordinance laid on the table.

Mr. Hatch submitted an ordinance authorizing the Commissioners of Finance to dispose of the dividend stock held by the city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from Thomas Goodman and others, butchers in the Hollins street market, asking for certain improvements in said market; referred.

Mr. Kraft called up the resolution providing for the purchase of hose for the use of the different market houses; adopted.

Mr. Keyser moved a reconsideration on the vote by which the resolution was passed staying further proceedings in the opening of Raborg street. The vote was reconsidered, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Highways. Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Andoux, Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Alpheus Hyatt to Harriet R. Hyatt and Charles J. M. Gwynn, and on the estate of John C. Bruns to Wm. H. Bruns.

The will of Alex. Russell was admitted to probate.

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

Henry Kloes vs. Graham, attachment on original process. Motion to quash.

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

Henry Hartman and Henry Strauss vs. Thos. J. Carson, John J. Danaker, before reported on trial.

Assignment to day 532 to 556.

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

Caroline Baik and others vs. Laura A. King—bill of complaint asking for the sale of certain property held by John W. Randolph.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, March 28, 1865.

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

State vs. Wm. Blundell, (Howard county case,) indicted for enticing and assisting slaves to escape, was brought into court on a bench warrant, by Deputy Sheriff Joseph Griffin, of Baltimore city. Case stetted by order of Court.

State vs. Thomas Daugherty, (removed cases from Baltimore city,) indicted for larceny in three cases. Not appearing when called his bail was forfeited.

State vs. H. Gabrio, (removed case from Baltimore city,) indicted in two cases for selling liquor to minors; tried before the Court. Adjudged guilty in one case, and not guilty in the other; fined $50 and costs.

State vs. Wm. Knight, (Howard county case,) indicted for assaulting Thomas Young; tried before the Court. Fined $25 and costs. J. Thomas Jones for defence.

State vs. Babcock, (Howard county case,) indicted for larceny. Continued to next term.

John Hinn vs. George Alerra—suit for trespass. A. H. Hobbs for plaintiff; George W. Sands and Thomas Donaldson for defendant. Tried before a jury. Not concluded.

State vs. Dr. James F. Gibson, alias Dr. James F. Bibb, (removed from Baltimore city,) which was forfeited on Thursday last, was reinstated and assigned for Thursday next, 30th inst.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to day.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, March 28, 1865.

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

This court was called again this morning, and, no Judge having been as yet appointed, the Clerk, Mr. Longnecker, ordered the court to be adjourned until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The jury was called, and thirty answered to their names.

☞ The Second Regiment of Hancock's Corps left Washington on Thursday for the Shenandoah Valley. This is the second new regiment sent to that destination, although those at the Valley have two partially organized regiments rapidly filling up, and which, with the first and second now complete, will, in a few days, be formed into a brigade.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.				
27—Monday	5 51	6 11	MARCH.	D.	H.	M.	
28—Tuesday	5 49	6 11	New	27	12	27m	
29—Wednesday	5 48	6 12	First qr	4	7	18m	
30—Thursday	5 47	6 13	Full	12	5	41m	
31—Friday	5 45	6 15	Last qr	20	7	35m	
1—Saturday	5 44	6 16					
2—Sunday	5 43	6 17					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, March 28, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M Faith.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York.

SAILED.

Brig Unicorn, (Br) Surinam.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, New York, 15th inst.

Brig Mechanic, Hutchinson, Cienfuegos, 15th inst.

Brig Neva, Talbot, Havana, 19th inst.

Brig Starlight, (Br) McDonald, Sagua la Grande, 12th.

Schr G W Carpenter, Soule, Newburyport, 24th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Edward Lee, Lee, Boston, 23d inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark George S. Hunt, Woodbury, sailed from Newport, W, 18th inst., for Cuba.

Schr Maria Cousins, Bean, sailed from Port Royal, S C, 18th inst., for Baltimore.

Brig Trindelen, Lawry, for Portsmouth, N H, for Baltimore, arrived at Newport, 23d

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The stock market yesterday morning was not very active—a fair business, however, was transacted in coal and oil stocks.

G. 11 at the morning board (large) opened at 154, regular way, and closed at 153 bid. At the afternoon board it opened at 154½, sold as low as 153½, and closed at 154—a falling off of one cent, as compared with the closing of the morning board. Five-twenties were steady at 105¾, but in other Governments there was nothing done but a sale of $2 000 U. S. 10-40's at 92. At the present rate of gold, the bonds of the Government are about the cheapest thing in the market. The interest on the five-twenties (six months) will be due on the first of May, and will in all probability be anticipated early in April. The coupon from the bond will bring now $20.100, which reduces the price of the bond itself, according to the present market rate, to inside of 101.

Experienced gold speculators are of the opinion that gold cannot be brought down permanently lower than it is now without an effort on the part of the government, and notwithstanding it has become extremely fashionable of late to decry the currency "theory," knowing parties declare that unless Mr. McCulloch has nerve enough to enable him to resist the pressure which is daily being made upon him, the speculators will be able to put up the price again as high as it was six weeks ago.

The money market yesterday was easy, the borrowers with good security were promptly supplied at the usual rates. The banks, however, some of which have been in the habit of loaning on oil stocks, were more cautious, and it was impossible to see those fancy articles for that purpose.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 62 South Street.

March 28, 1865.

3,000 American Gold (large)		154
2 000 do do (large)		154¼
3,000 do do (large) NY		154
400 do do (large)		154¼
10,000 do do (large) s15		154
1 000 do do (large) b30		155
2,000 U. S. 10-40's		91
3 000 U. S. 5-20's		105¾
50 do do		105
25 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		100
100 shares Chesapeake Oil Co b30		2.10
100 do do do		2.00
1,000 North State		10
300 shares Atlantic Coal Co		1.20
975 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		1.25
500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds '75		87
1,600 shares Mor. & Cincinnati		50
200 shares Balto. Chrome b'd		2.05
500 shares Am. Gas Oral Co b60		1.10
SECOND BOARD.		
2,000 American Gold (large)		154¾
3,000 do do (large) b10		154¾
6,310 do do (large)		154¾
500 do do (large)		153¾
2,000 do do (large) b7		154¾
3,000 do do (large) s3		154¾
1,000 do do D. E.		154
1,000 U. S. 5-20's		105¾
7,000 Baltimore and Ohio RR b'ds, '90, '97		
3,000 do do do b'ds '93		

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., March 28

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 62 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	108¾	108¾
" " " 5-20's	105¾	105¾
" " " in currency	97¾	97¾
American Gold	154	153
Tennessee 6's	50	--
North Carolina 6's	36	--
Missouri 6's	65	65
Canton Company	39¾	39¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	36¾	36¾
Quicksilver	65¾	67
New York Central Railroad	94¾	95
Erie Railway Company	51¾	52¾
" " Preferred	65	--
Hudson River Railroad	92¾	93¾
Harlem Railroad	--	--
Reading Railroad	94¾	95¾
Michigan Central Railroad	90¾	91
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	53¾	53
Illinois Central Railroad	97¾	98¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	57¾	58¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	23¾	23
" " Preferred	38¾	40¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	92	91
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	89¾	87
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	30	--
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	63¾	62¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	--	--
" " Preferred	--	--
Tone of the Market	Weak.	Heavy.

By Telegraph from New York, 4o'clock P. M.

American Gold	153¾
Erie	51¾
Hudson	93¾
Southern	31¾
C. & N. Western	28¾
Rock Island	87¾
Fort Wayne	60¾
Cumberland	35
Pittsburg	85
N. Y. Central	96¾
Reading	91¾

Tone of the Market, Heavy.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 62 South street.

American Gold	152¾
Erie Railway Company	49¾
Hudson River Railroad	94¾
Reading	96¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	51¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	21¾
" " Preferred	--
New York Central	96¾
Cumberland	34¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	85¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	54¾

Tone of the market—Heavy.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 28, 1865.

COFFEE—This department to day exhibited but little activity. Rio was dull and nominal at 20@22 cents, gold, according to quality.

FLOUR.—Market this morning was very dull and prices assumed a downward tendency. Sales of 400 bbls were reported on change of Howard Street Super at $9.75, and 1,000 bbls of Ohio Extra at $9.87½ per barrel. We now quote:

Howard Street Super	$9 75	@9.00
" " Shipping Ex.	10.00	@9.00
" " Retailing Ex.	10.00	@10.12½
" " Family	11.50	@12.00
Ohio Super	9.75	@9.00
" Shipping Extra	9.87½	@9.00
" Retailing Extra	10.00	@9.00
" Family	11.50	@12.00
City Mills Standard Super	9.75	@9.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	11.00	@9.00
Baltimore Family	12.50	@9.00
" " High-grated Family	12.00	@9.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $7.25@7.50.

Corn Meal.—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills reported at $7.87 25.

GRAIN—The receipts at the Corn Exchange consisted of 3,560 bushels of Wheat, 13,400 do. Corn, 3,000 do. Oats and 150 do. Rye. Ordinary to good White Wheat sold at $2 20@2.45; to red at $2 20@2 25; White Corn at $1.35@1.43; yellow do. $1.34@1 39, and Oats at 80@85 cents weight.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon nominal—Shoulders in sacks at 11¾@12 cents; Sides at 12¾@13 cents, and Smoked ditto at 13@13½ cents. Lard—Prime Leaf ever is coming forward slowly and commands 9.7 30@10; inferior to fair ditto ranges at 9¾@9¾ cents, and Smoked ditto at 10¾@11 cents. Mess Pork has sold at $32 and closed steady. Western Lard remains non-inal, at 21@22 cents and Baltimore refined at 22 cents.

MOLASSES.—The receipts of this article is very limited and prices nominal.

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

SEEDS.—Prime Clover is coming forward slowly and commands $7 30@7 40; inferior to fair ditto ranges at $6@7 25; Timothy remains dull at $3.

BUGARS—Nothing of importance doing, and Prices very unsettled. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ref	$11 50@12 00	
" " good grocery	12 00@12 50	
" " prime grocery	14 50@15 00	
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13 50@14 50	
" " prime to choice grocery	15 00@16 00	

WHISKY.—Small sales reported at $2 19@2 20. Market inactive and heavy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1865.

ASHES—The market for Pots is unsettled and prices are nominal at $8 50@8 75. Pearls are inactive

COTTON—There has been more doing to day, and prices have recovered somewhat, closing firm at 65@66c for Middlings, and 63½ for Low Middlings, including ordinary two months.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet at former rates, other kinds move moderately, with sales of 500 mats Java on private terms, and 100 bbls Jamaica in bond at 12½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flours is dull and lower, notwithstanding the light receipts, the decline being 5@10c. per bbl. on the low grades, and 15@25c. on the medium and better brands; the sales are 8,500 bbls at $8 50@8 90 for No. 2 Genuine State; $9 50@9 80 for Extra do; $9 20@10 20 for Fancy State; $10 15@10 30 for the low grades of Western Extra; $10 20@10 40 for Shipping Ohio; $10 50@11 for Trade do; and $10 20@11 for Round Hoop do. Canadian Flour is fairly active, but a shade easier; sales of 753 bbls. at $7 80@10 20 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 25@11 40 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is dull and also a shade lower; the supply, however, is not large; sales of 250 bbls at $10 25@11 for mixed to good superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $11 10@13 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 70 bbls. at $6 50@7 50. Corn Meal is more plenty and is heavy; sales of 350 bbls. Brandywine at $7.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active and prices are irregular; common qualities are easier while choice is firm and in fair demand for milling; the sales are 10,000 bush. including 3,000 bush common Red Western, in store, at $2 90, and 7,000 bush common Amber Western at $1 95 in store. Barley is inactive, and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 05@1 20 per bush. Oats are firmer and in fair demand; the supply is much reduced; the sales are 23,000 bush, including Canadian, at 92@93c; Western at $1 01@102 in store, and Jersey at 97@98c. on pier and afloat. Rye is inactive and prices are nominal. Corn opened quiet but closed firm and in demand; the sales are 13,000 bush at $1 56@1 57 for Jersey Yellow; $1 56@1 58 for southern Yellow, and $1 60 for Southern White.

PROVISIONS.—At the opening of Change the market for Pork was exceedingly dull and prices rather heavy, after wards a firmer feeling prevailed and prices advanced to our extremes, but toward the close the market became dull at $26 for New Mess; the sales cash and regular are 3,900 bbls. at $25 87½@26 for Old Mess; $25 75@26 37½ for New Mess; $24@24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 25 for City Prime Mess; For future delivery we hear of sales of 1,500 bbls Prime Mess, seller April and May at $25 25, and 500 bbls Prime Mess, seller June, at $22 25 for City Prime. Lard, Change and all the afternoon the market has ruled very firm; sales have been made to the extent of 1,500 bbls. New Mess at from $25 25@25 75, closing buoyant at the latter rate.

Beef is dull and easier; sales of 130 bbls. at $13 50@17 50 for Plain Mess, and $ @$19 for Extra do. Tierces Beef is inactive and prices are nominal. Beef Hams are undervalued; sales of 150 bbls Western at $31. Cut meats are rather more steady and in fair demand; sales of 400 pieces at 12 cents for Shoulders, and 16½ cents for Hams. Bacon is firmer and fairly active, sales of 400 boxes at 15@15½ cts. for Cumberland Cut, and 16 cts for Short Ribbed. Lard is in fair demand, and better at the close, sales of 1,200 packages at 9¾@9¾ cts. for No. 2, 10 cents for Fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 10½ cents for Choice.

PETROLEUM is firmer and in moderate demand at 34 cts. for Crude, 50 cts. for Refined in bond, and 73 cts. for do. free.

SUGARS.—Prices for raw remain about the same, but the market has more tone and buyers are less disposed to hang back. The transactions to day embrace 500 hhds. at 11¼ cts. for Cuba, the inside rate for a lightcolored but heavy Nevitas; 100 hhds. for a grade of prime Porto Rico, and 1,500 boxes Havana at 11½ cts. Refined remains nominal.

SPIRITS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is limited. Timothy Seed is selling at $5 50@5 75 per bush. Flax is quiet at $2 25@2 30 per bush.

TALLOW—The market is fairly active, but prices are lower; sales of 75,000 lbs Western and City at 12½@c.

WHISKY.—The market is again better, with a fair business; sales of 400 bbls at $2 14@2 16 for State and Western—now head higher.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 24—Cotton is firm; sales 1,000 bales at 50 cts. Flour is dull. State $9 25@9 75; Ohio $9 85@11; Southern $10@13 50. Wheat is firm; Chicago Spring $1 51; Milwaukee Club $1 55; Western $1 90@1 94. Corn is dull; Yellow $1 53; Pork firm; Mess $27 50@28 25. Lard is firm; sales 2,000 bbls 10¾@10¾ cts. Whisky closed firm at 18@19 cents. Sugar dull; Muscovado 11@11½ cents.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No 60]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one of said act be so amended that said section shall read as follows.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum; and the amount of said circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall be equal to the paid up capital, as follows, and no more: To each association whose capital shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds five hundred thousand dollars, but does not exceed one million dollars, eighty per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds one million dollars, but does not exceed three millions of dollars, seventy-five per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds three millions of dollars, sixty per centum of such capital. And that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the entire amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources, and business of such State, District and Territory.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 61]

AN ACT to prevent the enlistment of persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia, as substitute[s] or as volunteers in the army or navy, and to prevent frauds at the District Jail, in the city of Washington.

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, it shall be unlawful for any person, with knowledge of the fact, to present or offer to any recruiting agent or officer, or any enrolling officer of the United States military or naval service, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any person, any person charged with the commission of any criminal offence, and confined or held on bail for the trial of such offence, within the District of Columbia; and it shall in like manner be unlawful for any person, in any way or manner, to hire, aid, or abet, in procuring the offer or acceptance of any person so charged or held for trial, or released on bail and awaiting trial, either as a volunteer or as a substitute for any person drafted or liable to draft in the military or naval services of the United States, whether the person so drafted or liable to draft be a citizen of the District of Columbia, or shall reside elsewhere. And any person who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of this section, or either of such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, before a court of competent jurisdiction in said District, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the District prison for a term not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the district jail of the District of Columbia, or any guard thereof, or any attaches employed or retained with said jail, who shall demand or directly or indirectly receive, any compensation for, reward, or gratuity for any information given in respect to any prisoner confined therein, or awaiting trial upon bail, or for any service, assistance, or influence rendered, given, or exerted, with any view, intent, or purpose of bringing such person it is charged or held for trial, or held on [or] bail to await trial, taken, offered, or used either as a volunteer or as substitute for any other in the military or naval service, or who shall corruptly receive, for any act done by virtue of his office or employment, any fee, compensation, reward or gratuity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, [and] shall on conviction thereof, in any district court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the district prison for a term not less than three months nor more than one year.

Approved, March 3, 1865

[PUBLIC—No 62]

AN ACT supplementary to several acts relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no invalid pensioner now or hereafter in the service of the United States shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able bodied person discharging like duties to the government is allowed by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That acting assistant or contract surgeons disabled by reason of wounds received or diseases contracted while actually performing the duties of assistant surgeons or acting assistant surgeons, with any military forces in the field or in transitu, shall be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws in the same manner as if they had actually been enlisted into the service with the rank of "assistant surgeon," and the widows, minor children, or the dependents of acting assistant surgeons dying while performing the duty aforesaid, shall in like manner be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws as if the deceased had been actually mustered into the service as assistant surgeons.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than hereafter specified who shall have lost one foot and one hand in the military service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to twenty dollars per month.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, or shall hereafter die by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death or marriage, without issue, the child or children of such officer, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to under said act, had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, and to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to the child or children until they severally attain to the age of sixteen years, and no longer: *Provided*, That when such pension has been, or shall hereafter be, paid to the widow, such child or children shall only be entitled to receive the pension, to commence from the death or marriage of such widow and to continue as aforesaid: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify the tenth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,' approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and said section is hereby declared to be in full force and effect in all cases arising under the act to which said section is applicable, saving and excepting such cases as are embraced in the preceding proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1865

[PUBLIC—No 63]

AN ACT to provide for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General in the United States army.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No 64]

AN ACT regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every grand jury impanelled for any district or circuit court of the United States is hereby empowered, when it shall deem it necessary, to inquire into and present as matters of public offences against the United States, committed or triable within the district for which the court is holden, shall consist of not less than sixteen and not exceeding twenty-three persons. If of the persons summoned less than sixteen attend they shall be placed on the grand jury, and the court shall order the marshal to summon, either immediately or for a day fixed, from the body of the district, and not from the bystanders, a sufficient number of persons to complete the grand jury. And whenever a challenge to an individual grand juror is allowed, and there are not other jurors in attendance sufficient to complete the grand jury, the court shall make a like order to the marshal to summon a sufficient number of persons for that purpose. No indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentment be made without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors. From the persons summoned and accepted as grand jurors, the court shall appoint the foreman, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the grand jury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the offence charged be treason or a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On a trial for any other offence in which the right of peremptory challenge now exists, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to two peremptory challenges. All challenges, whether to the array or panel or to individual jurors for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where any person convicted of any offence against the United States shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period longer than one year, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed to order the same to be executed in any State prison or penitentiary within the district or State where such court is held, the use of which prison or penitentiary is allowed by the legislature of such State for such purpose; and the expense attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That issues of fact in civil cases in any circuit court of the United States may be tried and determined by the court without the intervention of a jury, whenever the parties or their attorneys of record file a stipulation in writing, with the clerk of the court waiving a jury. The rulings of the court in the *court* [cause] in the progress of the trial, when excepted to at the time, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error, or upon appeal, provided the rulings be duly presented by a bill of exceptions.—When the findings is special, the review may also extend to the determination of the sufficiency of the facts found to support the judgement.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 65]

AN ACT further to amend an act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes," approved June seven, eighteen hundred and sixty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case in which a sale of lands or tenements has been or shall be made by a board of tax commissioners, appointed pursuant to the act of which this is an amendment, and a certificate of sale issued by the board to the purchaser or purchasers of said lands or tenements, it shall and may be lawful for the tax commissioners to issue, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, a warrant directed to the marshal of the district in which said lands or tenements are situated, commanding him to put the said purchaser or purchasers forthwith into possession of the said lands or tenements, and to make return of his proceedings under the said writ within thirty days to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of their proceedings in the matter, and who may, in case of any failure on the part of the said marshal to execute the first writ, issue alias and plurias writs as the circumstances] may to [them] seem to require. In case the marshal of the district shall be unable, either by himself or by deputy, to execute such writ, or in case there shall be no marshal of the United States within the said district at the time of the issuing of said writ, the same may be executed and returned by any fit person, to be specially appointed by the said board of tax commissioners for the purpose, which appointment shall be in writing, and endorsed on the said writ. In all cases where the lands or tenements so sold shall, at the time of such sale, be occupied by the United States authorities for hospital or other purposes, the issuing of such writ shall be suspended during such occupancy, and the purchaser or purchasers of such lands or tenements shall be entitled to and receive such rent or compensation for the use of such lands or tenements as the Secretary of the Treasury, under regulations prescribed by him, shall order or direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the time allowed for the redemption of any lands or tenements