THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 17, 1865 which is in the words and figures following, viz:

"AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement, for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and one or more ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than three thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service for a term of not more than ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China: *Provided*, That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than five hundred thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same is from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties (also citizens of the United States) for the faithful performance of such contract.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute, under the authority of this act, shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships accepted for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after approved models, with all the modern improvements adapted to sea-going steamships of the first class, and shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General. That the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodation for that purpose shall be assigned. That in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages. That suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

"Approved, February 17, 1865."

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until three o'clock, p. m., of TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, for conveying the mails of the United States by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than three thousand tons burden each, Government measurement, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and at one or more ports in Japan, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China.

Bidders must designate the port of terminus in the Chinese Empire; also the intermediate ports in Japan and China at which the steamships are to call on their outward and homeward passages to land and receive mails.

Bids proposing several terminal ports, either one of which may be selected by the Department, will be considered.

The Department reserves to itself the right of changing the terminal port of the Chinese Empire, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, and graduating the pay, pro rata, within the limit prescribed by the act of Congress aforesaid, at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages each way between San Francisco, and the port or ports in the Chinese Empire proposed for the terminus of the route, including stoppages at Honolulu and other intermediate ports; and also the length of stoppages at each of the intermediate ports named, and each proposal should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route. Schedules of sailing days stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved February 17, 1865, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to "The First Assistant Postmaster General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals," "Foreign Mails," written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 15th day of August next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster General.

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NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 116 F, NEAR 21st STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

The attention of officers and enlisted men, formerly in the service of the United States, is called to the large amount of personal property stored in the Government warehouses connected with this depot.

The Government requires the space occupied by said property for the effects of those now in the service.

A description of each article should be given, with the name, company, regiment, or other marks, accompanied by an oath or affirmation, showing that the claimant is the individual party.

The goods will be forwarded to the address of the persons so entitled at his expense.

All of the above-mentioned property remaining unclaimed ninety days from this date will be sold at public auction.

JAS. M. MOORE, Capt. Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.

mh3-dtmy31.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness and Saddlery are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, and at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning. D. H. RUCKER, Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD, prepared in the best manner, or in the sticks, delivered to any part of the city at the shortest notice. G. L. SHERIFF, Office, Penna. ave., between 3d and 4½ sts. Yard and Mill, 4½ st. and Canal. mh13-1m

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Colored Union Benevolent Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Gardner Snowden, Charles Brown, James Wright, Sandy Alexander, Henry Logan, Charles Wilson, Henry Brooks, John Shorter, Joseph Shorter, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Colored Union Benevolent Association, located in the city of Washington, and by its corporate name said association shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of the United States or of the District of Columbia of competent jurisdiction; to receive subscriptions, gifts, and benefits, and to make such rules and by-laws as shall be deemed necessary and expedient for the government of the association, and to alter the same, from time to time, in such mode as shall be prescribed therein: *Provided, always*, That such rules and by-laws shall be in no wise inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or with the objects of the association. The objects of the association are hereby declared to be to provide for the care and comfort of such members as shall be sick, disabled, or dependent, and of the families of such members, in cases where the proper officers of the association shall deem it expedient, and also to provide for the decent interment of such persons as may die in membership of the association or belonging to the families of such members.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said association shall have power to hold real estate, or personal and mixed estate, by purchase, gift, or devise, for the purposes of such association and no other, and to lease, sell, or convey such real estate, or mixed estate, or personal property, as may be devised or donated to such association, and the leasing or sale of which will promote the interests of said association.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall have the right, at any time, to modify, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 97.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company in the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company in the District of Columbia," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same hereby is, amended as hereinafter set forth, namely, that the first section be, and hereby is, amended by striking out all after the words "along H street north to Seventeenth street west, intersecting the double track road," and inserting: also a double or single track railway, commencing at the intersection of D street north and Four-and-a-half street west, along Four-and-a-half street west to the gate of the arsenal; also a double or single track branch railway, commencing at the intersection of Ninth street west and the Washington canal, along Ninth street west to M street north, along M street north to Twelfth street west, and along Twelfth street west to the Washington canal and Maryland avenue to the Potomac river; also a double or single track branch railway, commencing at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and H street north, along Massachusetts avenue to K street north, along K street north to the circle, with the privilege of extending the said branch road at any time along K street north to Rock creek, across the bridge over Rock creek to Water street, Georgetown, along Water street in Georgetown to Green street, along Green street to Gay street, and along Gay street and First street to Fayette street, Georgetown, with the privilege of extending at any time the road now in operation from Seventeenth street west to the Capitol, from the present terminus of said road on A street north, along A street north to First street east, along First street east to east Capitol street, along east Capitol street to Ninth street east, along Ninth street east to L street south, with the right to run public carriages thereon, drawn by horse power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding eight cents per passenger, for any distance between the termini of either of the said main railways, or between the termini of said branch railways, or between either terminus of said main railway and the terminus of either of said branch railways: *Provided*, That the use and maintenance of the said road shall be subject to the municipal regulations of the city of Washington within its corporate limits.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section eight be, and hereby is, amended by striking out the words "five hundred thousand dollars," and inserting the words "one million dollars:" *Provided*, That the directors of said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall have the power to require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay the amount by them respectively subscribed at such time, in such manner, and in such instalments as they may deem proper; and if any stockholders shall refuse or neglect to pay any instalments, as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of said stock as shall pay said instalments, (and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due,) under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said corporation, or may sue for and collect the same in any court of competent jurisdiction."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section seventeen be, and hereby is, so amended as to allow the said corporation three years from the date of the approval of this act in which to complete the railways herein described and those described in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the twenty-second section be, and hereby is, amended by striking out the words "at the rate of twenty-five for one dollar," and inserting the words "at the rate of sixteen for the dollar."

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provision prohibiting any exclusion from any car on account of color, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railroad, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the District of Columbia.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Continental Hotel Company of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lewis Deimonico, of New York city; B. B. French, Henry D. Cooke, John W. Forney, of Washington city; Stephen Flanagan, William Overfield, jr., J. Warren Brown, of Maine; Thornton Smith, George D. Kellogg, and George Plowman, of Philadelphia, and their associates, and all persons who now or hereafter may be holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be constituted a body politic or corporate by the style of The Continental Hotel Company, to have perpetual succession, to be capable in law of suing and being sued, to have a common seal, and to have, hold, receive, enjoy, and take, either by absolute conveyance in fee simple or upon ground rent, and in case of a conveyance upon ground rent with power to execute the necessary covenant for securing the payment thereof, such real estate as may be necessary or proper for the construction of a hotel in the city of Washington, with such supplementary buildings as may be adapted to and form part of the general plan and design thereof, with power to furnish and equip the same for the accommodation and use of any parties who may be desirous of renting and occupying the same, and the real estate, or any part thereof, when in the opinion of said corporation it may be proper to do so, to sell and to convey to any person or persons who may be desirous of purchasing the same the furniture and equipment thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and that it shall be held as personal property, and may be transferred under such regulations as the corporators shall judge convenient.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a general meeting of the corporators shall be annually held on the second Monday of January, for the election of five managers, and the transaction of other business; but if such meeting or election shall not then take place, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but such meeting or election shall take place as soon thereafter as may be, one week's public notice thereof being first given in at least two daily newspapers in the city of Washington.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the election of managers shall be by ballot from among the corporators, and that in the enactment of by-laws for the government of the corporation and its officers, and in the decision of all questions, whether of election of officers or disfranchisement of corporators, either because of their delinquency in paying for the amount of stock by them purchased of the corporation, or for other causes, and on all questions at the meetings of the corporation, the corporators present, either in person or by proxy, shall severally vote once for each share of stock held by them.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the managers shall continue in office until their successors are elected; they shall elect a president from among themselves, supply vacancies in their number, whether occasioned by death, resignation, or refusal to act, and shall have the general and entire control of the affairs and interests of the company, except so far as may be otherwise provided by the corporators. Three members shall be a quorum at these meetings.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until other officers shall be duly elected, the persons named in the first section of this act shall be held to be managers of the said corporation, and shall have power and authority as such.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this charter.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]

AN ACT providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States, being under the age of sixteen years, and who may hereafter be convicted of crime by any court of the United States, the punishment whereof shall be imprisonment, shall be confined during the term of sentence in some house of refuge to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be transported and delivered to the warden or keeper of such house of refuge by the marshal of the district where such shall have occurred; or if such conviction be had in the District of Columbia, then, and in such case, the transportation and delivery shall be by the warden of the jail of said District, and the reasonable actual expense of the transportation, necessary subsistence, and hire, and transportation of assistants and the marshal or warden, only, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the judiciary fund.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers or persons having control of such houses of refuge for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of all such juvenile offenders, and to give the several courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia notice of the places so provided for the confinement of said offenders; and such offenders shall be sentenced to confinement in the house of refuge nearest the place of conviction so designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No 100.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers in Hoopa valley, California, for their improvements on the Indian reservation therein: *Provided*, That before the same or any part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid, the said improvements shall be appraised by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Indian agent at said reservation, and the surveyor general of California; and if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, their appraisement shall be reasonable, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum herein appropriated, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to apply the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment for the said improvements, taking the proper releases therefor: *And provided, further*, That the moneys hereby appropriated be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of Indian reservations in said State under the provisions of the act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California, approved April eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 101.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell certain property of the United States situated at Bath, in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to lease the wharf property belonging to the United States situated at Bath, in the State of Maine, for a term of years, the lease making all repairs thereupon; or he may sell the same at his discretion if it is no longer in use or required for the public service, and he is hereby authorized to make, execute and deliver all needful conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to increase the pay of midshipmen and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That midshipmen after their final academic examination and until their promotion to the grade of master, shall be paid at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum, while on sea service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That acting masters' mates shall be styled mates, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to increase their pay to a sum not exceeding sixty dollars per month.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter mates may be rated, under authority of the Secretary of the Navy, from seamen and ordinary seamen who have enlisted in the naval service for not less than two years, and such rating of an enlisted man, or his appointment as an officer, shall not discharge him from his enlistment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person appointed or rated an officer or clerk in the navy shall receive any bounty while holding an appointment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That acting passed assistant surgeons and acting surgeons may be appointed in the same manner as acting assistant surgeons are now appointed, who shall receive the compensation of their respective grades.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 103.]

AN ACT to incorporate the "Capitol Hotel Company," in Washington City, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles C. Little and A. C. Washburn, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; George Folsom, Charles A. Stetson, and Frank Moore, of New York city, in the State of New York; and Z. C. Robbins, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body corporate, by the name of "The Capitol Hotel Company," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in said city of Washington building or buildings for a hotel, with rooms, shops and offices, to be used therefor and therewith; and they may purchase and hold real and personal estate required and convenient therefor; and may, after construction thereof, sell, convey, or lease, and receive rent therefor, in whole or in part, as they may choose and find for the interest of said corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws may direct.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporators shall be invested in a board of directors, not less than five in number, who shall be elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting, which shall be held on the first Monday of May in each year, from among the corporators and their associates and successors, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may direct.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem needful and proper for the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate and effects of the corporation, not contrary to the charter or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city of Washington, and shall have power to alter or amend the same, from time to time, as the interests of the corporation, in their opinion, may require.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC—No. 104.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyright," approved February 3d, 1831, and to the acts in addition thereto and amendment thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of said act shall extend to and include photographs and the negatives thereof which shall hereafter be made, and shall enure to the benefit of the authors of the same in the same manner, and to the same extent, and upon the same conditions as to the authors of prints and engravings.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a printed copy of every book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which a copyright shall be secured under said acts, shall be transmitted free of postage or other expense by the author or proprietor thereof, within one month of the date of publication, to the Library of Congress at Washington for the use of said Library; and the Librarian of Congress is hereby required to give a receipt in writing for the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any proprietor of a book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which a copyright shall be secured as aforesaid, shall neglect to deliver the same pursuant to the requirement of this act, it shall be the duty of the Librarian of Congress to make demand thereof in writing, at any time within twelve months after the publication thereof, and in default of the delivery thereof within one month after the demand shall have been made, the right of exclusive publication secured to such proprietor under the acts of Congress respecting copyright shall be forfeited.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the construction of this act the word "book" shall be construed to mean every volume and part of a volume, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto; and shall include a copy of any second or subsequent edition which shall be published with any additions, whether the first edition of such book shall have been published before or after the passing of this act: *Provided, however*, That it shall not be requisite to deliver to the said Library any copy of the second or any subsequent edition of any book, unless the same shall contain additions so advertised, nor of any book which is not the subject of copyright.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 30.]

A RESOLUTION to extend the time for constructing the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, in Iowa, and filing a map of relocation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed by the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State,' approved May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," for the construction annually of sections of twenty miles each of the Burlington and Missouri river railroad, be, and same is hereby, extended one year, and that the provisions of the second section of the act approved first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of registers and receivers of the land offices in the several States and Territories in the location of lands by the States and corporations under grants by Congress," which requires that a map of the change of location shall be filed with the commissioner of the General Land Office within one year, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A RESOLUTION transferring maps and other documents relating to the surveys of the Pacific Railroad to the Department of the Interior.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all maps, profiles and other drawings, together with estimates and reports connected with explorations and surveys for the Pacific Railroad, made under the authority of the Government, and all other information upon the subject of said road in the possession of any department of the Government, be transferred to the Department of the Interior; and that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to furnish copies of the same, free of charge, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so far as they may be useful in aiding said company in determining the proper route for said road.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 32.]

A RESOLUTION respecting the publication of the papers of James Madison.

Whereas the Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress on the Library were authorized by an act approved August 18th, 1856, and amended June 25th, 1860, to cause to be printed and published one thousand copies of the Papers of James Madison; and whereas the sum appropriated for such purpose has been found insufficient: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said Joint Library Committee are hereby authorized to contract for the publishing of five hundred copies of said papers, in lieu of the one thousand copies heretofore authorized, and for the same sum.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 33.]

A RESOLUTION to purchase mail pouches or boxes of Marshall Smith's patent for the postal service, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase of Marshall Smith such number of mail pouches or boxes (constructed on the principle of letters patent issued April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to said Smith) as he may deem proper to fully test their utility and value in the postal service; and also to test a new mode of fastening mail bags, invented by Solomon Andrews, and to secure a patent for the same, and that the expense thereof shall be paid out of any appropriation heretofore made or hereafter to be made to the Post Office Department.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS—Peter Henderson of Jersey City, a noted propagator, gives a simple mode of raising plants from cuttings, such as roses, verbenas, carnations etc., adapted to inexperienced cultivators, although not the mode used on an extended scale. A common flower-pot saucer, or even a common kitchen saucer or other dish, is filled with sand and the cuttings inserted thickly in it. It is then watered until it becomes about as liquid as mud. The cuttings should, of course, be of green or unripened wood, three or four inches long, placed in a strong light in a room or green house, kept in a temperature of fifty to eighty degrees, best at seventy to seventy-five degrees, allowed to remain from ten to twenty days, till rooted, and the sand kept constantly in this semi-fluid state, for if they become partly dry they are ruined.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—The Russian Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the peasants, has just taken measures for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. An additional budget of four hundred and fifty thousand rubles, for the year 1865, has been decreed, which provides for the founding of numerous village schools.

THE newest system of robbery, announced in London, consists in watching the butcher's man to your house, and then going immediately after with a tray containing meat, and telling the servant that "master has sent the wrong joint," and begging that it may be instantly returned to be exchanged for the right one. The right one never comes.

The Niagara Falls Peace Negotiations—A Startling Letter from Mr. Horace Greeley.

[Correspondence Manchester (England) Examiner and Times.]

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1865.

I have just come into possession of a very curious document, and one, too, which I am confident will be peculiarly interesting to your readers, because it sheds so much light upon the connection which Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, had with the famous Niagara Falls peace negotiations of last July, in which he figured so prominently, together with Cornell Jewett and Messrs. Sanders, Clay and Holcombe. Apparently this letter, which I send not any has never been published here, was the initial movement in the negotiations referred to. Here it is:

NEW YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I venture to enclose you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I received yesterday from our irrepressible friend Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not endorse Jewett's positive assurement that his friends at the Falls have "full powers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

And, therefore, I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the Rebel envoys at Niagara upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars in five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata* according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the loss of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the Legislature aforesaid.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their Federal population, the whole now being free.

6. A National Convention, to be assembled so soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement, and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection.

Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY.

(Signed)

Hon. A. LINCOLN, President, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

Arrival of Prisoners at Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 27.]

On Saturday evening five hundred and five Yankee prisoners, captured in the assault at daybreak by our forces upon Battery No. 5, were received at the Libby. Among them were eighteen commissioned officers, viz: Brig. Gen. R. B. McLaughlin, 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps; Capt. H. D. Swords, 50th Massachusetts; First Lieut. Thomas Sturgis, aid-de-camp to Gen. McLaughlin; Second Lieut. M. Backus, 14th N. Y.; First Lieut. C. H. Lockbrauner, do.; Second Lieut. W. White, do.; First Lieut. R. M. McMillan, 100th Pennsylvania; Capt. Homer Foote, 14th New York; Capt. H. C. Ward, 57th Massachusetts; First Lieut. W. W. McCall, 18th New York; First Lieut. M. Long, 19th New York; First Lieut. C. F. Welch, 59th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. H. H. Moon, 19th New York; Major C. T. Richardson, 29th Massachusetts; Capt. G. H. Taylor, 79th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Curtis Kelsey, 14th New York; First Lieut. W. M. Oakes, 17th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. W. B. Frothingham, 59th Massachusetts.

A man coming home late one night, a little more than "half seas over," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water, and drank it. In doing so, he swallowed a small ball of silk, which lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling some thing, he began pulling at the end, and the little ball unrolling, he soon had several feet in his hands and still no end appeared. "Wife! wife! I say, wife come here! I am all unravelling!"

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A New Development—How a Northern Man Helped the Rebellion.

The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* prints a letter from D. M. Seymour, of Hartford, to Governor Gist, of South Carolina, written in November, 1860. Thus "Northern man with Southern principles" who, in 1860 and 1861, wrote to the Southern conspirators offers of help and encouragement will have some unpleasant revelations made in these days, when our armies are overrunning the South.

The *Bulletin* says:

"The subjoined letters were discovered at Columbia, S. C., when that city was occupied by General Sherman's army. They were found in the Executive files, and were forwarded with the whole mass of correspondence to the War Department at Washington. Copies of them were made by direction of Secretary Stanton and given to Senator Foster, from whose hands we obtained them. If any person desires to inspect the originals, he can doubtless be gratified on application to the War Department."

[Copy.]

HARTFORD, Nov. 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I hand you bank check on New York to your order for one thousand dollars, which you will please collect and invest for me in the new issue of South Carolina six per cent. stock proposed by her Legislature, to raise funds for the defence of her constitutional rights.

Believing as I do that South Carolina has ever been one of the most faithful sentinels on the citadel of State rights, and that her watchfulness has been one of the main causes of preventing the General Government from verging from mere agent into an absolute master through the operations of the old leaven of "federalism" under the various names that the demagogues of the North have seen fit to disguise it, I cannot but view the stand now taken by South Carolina as the only one left to put down effectually the demon of fanaticism now and for all future time. Had our fathers settled the matter in 1820 in strict accordance with that contract of the sovereign States instead of barely compromising the rights therein secured, we should not now be fighting that battle over again. In the present instance South Carolina "asks for nothing but what is clearly her right." Compromises will be offered to cheat her into the surrender of those rights, but as a friend to liberty I beg of her never to submit.

If, after the separation, the cringing North shall make amends and give her stronger guarantees, such as may not be hereafter misconstrued, that the rights of the sovereign States shall not be again invaded, may I not hope to see us again more firmly reunited than ever? The majorities which have hitherto vilified the South—that have stolen their property, invaded their homes and firesides with sword and faggot—are the misguided creatures of artful, designing demagogues, who, by appeals to their passions and prejudices, have for the time turned their brains. The game, however, is about "played out," the reaction has begun, and when the fog blows off, and reason asserts its empire, and those poor deluded creatures see the fearful precipice to which they have been blindly led by Seward, Sumner, Douglas, Lincoln, and the like, then will these demagogues find New England even too hot to hold them. As sure as that night follows day, so sure will this extreme of fanaticism here be followed by the extreme of popular fury against the leaders of the misnamed Republican party, when the tumult shall have died away, and a sincere repentance for the wrongs attempted towards them shall appear. May I not hope that a lasting reconciliation may take place?

Please collect the enclosed at once, and when the stock is issued invest the same for me, and send me the bond per mail—invest it at any rate that others take it at.

Yours truly, D. M. SEYMOUR.

To his Excellency Wm. H. Gist, Governor of South Carolina. [Private.]

March and April Lambs.

In order to raise lambs as early as March and April, the ewes should be in good condition. To have the lambs dropped strong and healthy, the ewes should have had plenty of gentle exercise. To make them grow, good early cut hay should be provided,—clover is best for milk. For grain, feed oats, shorts, and oil-meal, and, if possible, provide plenty of roots, of which beets are best. A warm barn or shed is of importance, for no prudent man will attempt to have early lambs without a comfortable place for them.

A few small pens, sufficiently large for one sheep and lamb, say 3½ by 4 feet, ought to be provided, and as soon as the lamb is dropped it should be put, with its dam, into one of these pens. If the wool has not already been cut away from the teats, this must be done at once, if necessary, and the shepherd should see that the lamb sucks. After remaining separate from the flock for a day or two, if the lambs become strong and suck well, they can be taken out and put with the flock of ewes with young lambs, leaving the pens for younger ones. Do not allow ewes with lambs to run with those that have not lambed. To make the small pens, take sound boards and match them together so as to make the pen 3 feet 8 inches high, 7 feet long, and 3½ wide. Make a little feed rack, 1 foot wide and 3½ long, and set in the centre, and you have two good pens 3 feet by 3½ each. If the weather is unusually cold, make a cover to these pens and cover them over when you have fresh lambs—they need no bottom.

After the lambs are three weeks old, they should be separated from their dams a part of the time. This prevents the lambs from learning to eat wool from the sides and legs of the sheep, as they frequently do when left to themselves. Another advantage in separating them is, that they can be fed with a little grain and roots and a few choice locks of hay, all of which they will soon learn to eat. The ewes will also do better when the lambs are kept away from them a portion of the time each day.

To separate them, let the shepherd