THE DAILY CHATTANOOGA REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

The Situation.

The situation in front of Atlanta is full of interest. Our heroic army is near the Chattahoochee and the decisive day of battle can not be long postponed. This battle will decide the fate of Atlanta and whether the Federal robbers are to be driven back upon their own disappointed and despairing people, with the certain consequent triumph of the peace party or we must prolong the struggle for a little longer.

Gen. Johnston now occupies a stronger position than ever he has held and will maintain it to the last. We counsel the timid to take courage—the brave and ardent to remain cool and determined. On the banks of the Chattahoochee we shall beat the Federal invaders.

The Raid from Memphis.

The new raid from Memphis, says the Mobile Tribune which has been threatened ever since the terrible thrashing Forrest gave Sturgis and Grierson, has not been positively heard from. According to some accounts it is under A. J. Smith; according to others under Washburne. Its strength is estimated at from 8,000 to 30,000. According to one report, it had already reached Grand Junction; the latest circumstantial account says it had not advanced beyond Moscow, 40 miles from Memphis; by some it is doubted, if any force of consequence has left Memphis.

Many who ought to be pretty well informed mention circumstances which are held to identify that the raid has been starved, and that such preparations have been made to meet it as will bring it to a end that will overshadow even Sturgis' affair. We shall not pretend to inform our readers what is the actual state of the case. We really do not know. But of this we can assure them, they need not give themselves the slightest anxiety about the result.

If the threat of a new raid is made merely to keep our forces from accomplishing some important movement, our commanders will know the fact, and will know, too, how to act in the premises.

If the raid is coming—the sooner the better. The result of the last one will be all the fresher and all the more impressive on the minds of the vandal horde.

Late Northern News.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.]

SENATORIAL, July 2.—Northern dates to the 30th ult., are received. The following is a synopsis of the news:

Hancock's corps was severely handled by A. P. Hill on the 22d, near the Weldon road, losing 2500 men; but afterwards occupied a strong position.

The Federal casualties during the last week around Petersburg, were from 4000 to 5000 men.

An army correspondent says the object of Grant's manouvers is to relieve Hunter and obtain permanent possession of the Weldon railroad, thus severing the Confederacy. Foster is making a movement on Chaffin's bluff, the success of which will render the capture of Fort Drewry, the rebel rams and Richmond easy.

An Indianapolis correspondent says the navigation of the Ohio is extremely hazardous.

Drafting in Indiana is played out.

During the debate in the House on the 25th, Fernando Wood spoke for peace. He said the war was unpopular as shown by the necessity of drafting; that an out and out peace President would be selected next fall.

The speech and the Abolition rejoinders created great excitement.

The three hundred dollar clause is to be repealed.

The Memphis Argus, of the 30th, confirms on account of the capture of gunboat 27 by Shelby, and the blockade of White river at Clarendon.

The transports caught above cannot pass.

Transports with supplies for Steele had returned to Memphis, not being able to pass the batteries.

Rumors are current, and believed by many, that Steele had surrendered to Price.

The editor of the Chicago Times says "If it requires a million and a half of men three years to reach the defenses of Richmond, how long will it take to reach the gulf?"

In New York, on the 27th, gold was two hundred and twenty and two hundred and twenty-five, and two hundred and forty asked.

Later from the North—Further from Virginia.

From the Associated Press, North.]

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The editor of the American received the following note from a prominent officer of the Christian Commission from the front:

Everything looks well, the troops are in good spirits. Grant is confident of success. He says there can be but one result, thinks it is the ruin of Lee or his retreat from Richmond and that he will complete overthrow.

Extensive preparations are in progress which will soon demonstrate the genius and ability of Grant and Meade.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Tribune's special dated headquarters of General Butler, of the 29th, says both sides were busily at work in Petersburg yesterday, directing new and strengthening old works.

Wilson and Kautz are on another raid, but have not been heard from.

Gen. Foster still holds his position across the James river.

Rumor says that four or five thousand troops had been added to those already in our front.

No troops except the militia are now in Richmond.

The Washington Times special says, latest advices from Grant's headquarters state that there is considerable artillery practice. The heat and dust has been almost insupportable, and it is with the utmost difficulty that men and animals can get even a scanty supply of water.

Hancock yesterday resumed command of the 2d army corps.

The New York Herald's correspondent, 27th says the rebel tents in view of our most advanced position belong to Hill and Longstreet's corps. Lee is operating on our left. Beauregard is holding the town.

The 9th army corps correspondent, 26th, says no material changes in position. Both sides entrench each other with heavy lines of breastworks.

A sharp warfare is going on between pickets for advantage.

Burnside to-day reviewed the colored troops, which evinced a high degree of discipline.

The Herald's 18th army corps correspondent, of the 28th inst., says the rebel works between this army corps and Petersburg are hardly anything more than rifle pits.

Deserters are continually coming in our lines. The rebels are increasing their force on line of New Market road, under command of Kershaw.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent, 21st, says the state archives of Louisiana were found boxed up in the earth at Baton Rouge, and part thereof had arrived at New Orleans.

A rebel order has been issued from Richmond prohibiting the burning of cotton. It is to be seized and used to procure clothing for the soldiers, and munitions of war.

The Herald's Washington special reports that our cavalry have destroyed all railroads leading out of Richmond. It is confirmed.

It is reported that Butler's guns cover the Richmond or Petersburg railroad.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The effect of the action of the Senate last night was to substitute a bill similar to that recently passed by the Senate for the House bill providing for calling out the national forces, with the addition that the draft is not for less than one nor more than three years.

The commutation clause in the enrollment is repealed and provisions made for imposing a special tax on incomes to meet the expenses of bounties. The action of the two houses is not yet definite.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 3d, 1864.

The following named soldiers were admitted into Hospital at this Post to-day.

CANDOSA HOSPITAL.

Captain Benj. F. White, White's Bat.
Lt. Col. C. McKinny, 8th Tenn. Regt.
Lieut. M. C. Tarpley, co. G. 63d Ga.
" J. B. Johnson, co. K, 4th Ark.
Private G. Ansley, co. F, 24 Ga.
F. Canterberry, co. D, 24 Ark.
D. Tarpley co. F, 53d Ga.
F. Clark, Whites' Bat.
Isaac Kincannon, co K, 4th Ga. Cav.

DIRECTION HOSPITAL.

Private John Gornie, co B, 27th Ga.
A. Jones, " "
John Lane, " 22th Ga.
J. Bate, K, 56th "
D. Ratt, G, 30th "
R. Gillyard, C, 39th "

QUANTARO HOSPITAL.

Serg't. O. Davis co B, 2d Ga State troops.
Private T. W. Willis, I, " "
P. Hughes, " " "
A. Bryan, co D, 39th Ga. Reg.
Watrol, I, " "
D. Hogg H, " "
Jon Wright, A, " "
J. Kennedy, F, " "
A. Brinson, B, " "
Jam Simmerly, F, " "
W. Quirk, G, " "

S. P. SMITH HOSPITAL.

Serg't. L. White, K, "
Joseph Pettyjohn, K, " Cav.
T. Livingston, H, 40th "
L. Hurst, I, " "
E. Etheridge, " "
Musician M. Eaton, L, 47th "
Corp. R. Spencer, C, 16th S. C.
Private W. Coleman, co G, 57th Ga. Reg.
E. Porter, D, "
S. Montford, C, "
A. Taylor, A, "
Carter, B, 54th Ga. Reg.
Thomas Tyler, F, "
R. Thomaston, " "
R. Patterson, " "
F. Avery, A, "
M. Wallace, " "
L. Dickey, D, "
Oliver Brown, C, 63d "
T. Weeks, G, 6th Cav.
J. Baker, A, 5th Cav.
F. Sowell, " "
D. Johnson, C, 24th "
H. White, 23d "
M. Walker, 8th "
H. Stephens, 60th "
Jon Stovall, I, 24 "
M. Coffee, F, 52d "
H. Dodd, G, 21st "
Henry Duffy, K, 9th Ark.

FIN HOSPITAL.

Serg't. R. Brookshes, " Bat.
Private L. Dailey, co K, 5th Ga. cavalry.
Isaac Davis, A, 8th Bat.
G. Harmis, E, "
M. Mobley, A, 24 "
W. Reeves, B, 43d Ga. Reg.
W. Pitts, K, 46th "
W. Lindsey, H, 37th "
N. Lafarve, C, 57th "
George Douglas, E, 47th "

ROB'T C. FOSTER, 4TH
Surg. in chg'e Hospitals.

☞ From the Montreal (Canada) correspondence of the Charleston Courier, June 17th:

From my private advices from New York, I know that up to the passage of the James, the almost total opinion in the North was that Gen. Grant's campaign was a stupendous failure. Great despondency existed in Washington. It was generally understood that a call for 300,000 more men would be ordered. The North and South were literally scoured for men to reinforce Grant.

The Old militia, who went on to Washington for sixty days' garrison duty, were sent, against their remonstrances, to the front. People asked themselves, "From the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, what has Grant gained?" It was easier to tell what he had lost. His throw away not less than 100,000 men to reach a spot upon which he might have lost of his army without the loss of a single battle, for this enormous sacrifice no compensating advantages. Every time he attacked Gen. Lee he was whipped.

Thus you may see that I have not exaggerated. Horace Greeley's paper, let me clip for you, from the chief Republican organ, the *New Nation*, published in New York, the following estimate of losses previous to the later operations on the Chickahominy. The editor, General Cluseret, an old Fourth of July orator, writing about the attack on General Lee on the 4th of June, says:

"We lost seventy-five hundred men, and to his report the adjutant-general adds the consolatory words that he hopes our losses will not exceed these figures. By adding this loss to the seventy-five thousand men set down in previous numbers, we have an aggregate loss of eighty two thousand five hundred men, from the 5th of May to the 5th of June, 1864, and all for the satisfaction of marching from Germanna ford to Bethesda church, to witness the transit of a similar movement made by McClellan three years upon precisely the same ground, the Bloomy circle of which have already been explored, although we have not gained one inch of ground on approaching the defenses of Richmond, but have simply reached the points reached by McClellan without being successful. If this be progress, it is difficult to conjecture what is retrogression."

Gen. Grant's estimate of 87,500 men killed, wounded and missing, is made up from the differing reports of the newspaper correspondents, who would be hardly rather to underestimate the losses. I think my easy safely calculate the losses of the Yankees since the spring campaign opened, as follows:

	Men
Grant's army up to the crossing of the James	100,000
Sherman' " in June 5	25,000
Butler's " on the south side	12,000
Sigel and Hunter in the valley	6,000
Banks' " on the Red river	28,000
Steele's " in Arkansas	4,000
Banks' " Morgan, Wheeler and Forrest	15,000
Total	182,000

This does not include the enemy's losses in Florida, on the North Carolina coast, in Sherman's Mississippi raid, and in Thomas' demonstration against Hardee in Georgia. The figures would mount beyond 200, if we had the complete reports. Here I stop, leaving you, another hundred thousand men to the total I have given you above.

I repeat to you my profound conviction that this is the last great effort of the yankee Government to crush the military power of the South. Disaster and Sherman will so effectually damper the ardor of the party that the advocates of peace will have everything their own way. If with the largest and most magnificent army that has ever put in the field, "what is the use trying again?" This will be on the lips of the people, and the peace men will find it a effective weapon.

☞ Fanny Fern, who has lately "cut" the Boston Ma[illegible] has sold a colored lad about 15 years old for a pig [illegible]

☞—The St. Louis Republican, (Abolitionist) continues a Chaplain in the Federal army to be charged with selling eighty "liberated" slaves!" It quotes a statement from an Abolitionists paper, that a Federal soldier had sold a colored lad about 15 years old for a pig north [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Virginia.

GOLDSBOROUGH, July 5.—The Richmond Whig of the 4th has been received. There is no news of importance.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday says: "Early night about 10 o'clock, a heavy fire of musketry commenced on our center, and continued very rapid for twenty minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced, but the firing soon ceased. It is the opinion of those who heard it, that the yankees had assaulted our lines, and were as usual repulsed.

The reporter of the New York Times and Philadelphia Press, Sam B. Vangilden, was brought in to-day.

All was quiet along the lines yesterday, except occasional skirmishing.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 1st, 1864.—Hon. Secretary of War—General Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Robertson's line about 1 p. m., yesterday. His skirmishers supported by two lines of troops, drove our line of skirmishers, which were reestablished at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in the late expedition against the Halifax rail, road, their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces artillery, thirty wagons and horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes, taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

The following Press dispatch is taken from the Whig:

PETERSBURG, July 2nd.—There was some firing on our lines from batteries 7 and 30, this morning, it is supposed, from the advance of the enemy on Jenkins' front while relieving pickets, which lasted thirty minutes, but amounted to nothing.

Nothing is doing but shelling on the part of the of the enemy.

Passengers report heavy firing heard in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning.

From Mississippi—Capture of Jackson.

MERIDIAN, July 6th.—A special dispatch to the Clarion, from Brandon, says the yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday. Gen. Slocumb says his object is to destroy the Railroads and bridges, and then return to Vicksburg. His force is estimated at twenty-five hundred. Heavy firing is heard to-day between Jackson and Canton.

From the Front.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 6th.—It is quiet this morning. The enemy yesterday burnt the junction of the Atlanta and Decatur R. R.

Some prisoners were brought in last night, among them Lieut. Gen. Scott, of the 12th Indiana.

Thoughts on Death.

Who has not been deprived of a friend by death? Who has not seen the speaking eye, heard the love thrilling voice, for the last time? Hushed in death's cold slumber is the voice of a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend; yet the memory of such ever remains, impressed upon our hearts as pure tablet is the features and deeds of the loved yet departed one.

But where are those the dear departed? They are gone to the grave, or have they soared on to a world, where happiness reigns in light and love, yet loved ones in the resurrance of God?

When darkness pervades our sight, when arrows rankle in our hearts, when a loved one is torn from our bosom and consigned to the damp, cold grave, we pray for the return; but should we? Why wish them back to be sufferers, maybe victims to treachery or vice on this sin-stained earth? Why wish them to be partakers of misery? Let them rest; wish them not back.

We shall soon meet with them. Soon, aye, very soon, our dust will be mingled with theirs—our souls go where heirs have gone. We are being swiftly borne down the rapid stream of time. We can almost see death's gate, so nigh have we approached the line the boundary line that connects life with death.

Pretty Plain Talk.

The following is the leading editorial article of the New York News of the 4th of June. We must confess the is some pretty strong language used, such as would not have been permitted by the Lincoln dynasty eighteen months ago. The Northern press speaks more freely as time progresses:

From the New York News, 4th June, 1864.]

"NEW NATION."—NEW NATION.

Are the people mad? In the name of Heaven, we ask our fellow-citizens, are the instrumens are they made—has reason departed from the land? Do men ask themselves the object of this terrible war? Why are our fellow-citizens are driven to the slaughter pen like bullocks—why our rivers are tinged with blood—our soil saturated with human gore—our country sounding with wails of widowed women and children? We say, do our people ever ask these questions?

We are told the war is to preserve the Government—to uphold the majesty of the Constitution—to preserve the Union.

What Government? What Constitution? What Union?

"The Government of our fathers," the hypocritical office-holders say. Never was there a more wicked falsehood. Did the Government of our fathers demand the erection of horrid bastiles over the land, in which to incarcerate free white citizens because of their political opinions? Did the Government of our fathers demand the destruction of the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press and liberty of conscience—the great franchises it was intended to protect? Did that Government authorize the assumption of despotic powers by the agents of the people in order to enslave freemen? Did our fore fathers ever contemplate by their Government that such creatures as Butler and military satraps should have and exercise unlimited power and control over the lives, liberty, and property of free white citizens—should tell a freeman how he should pray—when he should speak—what he should wear and what he should say—and unless he obeyed, he should be manacled like a felon, hurled into a dungeon, or shot down like a beast? Never, never. It is a base slander upon the founders of our Government—a foul aspersion upon our ancestors—to say that they ever formed such a Government. Yet these are the powers now claimed and exercised by Abraham Lincoln and his military satraps throughout the land. These are the powers which they ask our fellow-countrymen to let them exercise, upon the false statement that they are necessary to support the Government of our fathers. Are you mad, that you will longer suffered such wilful misrepresentations?

"The Constitution of our fathers," these wicked office-holders say.

Yes. The tyrant at Washington says he has regard—high regard for that instrument—and in his last pronunciamento issued to one of his employees in Kentucky, openly admits that he has violated that sacred charter of our liberties, and this under pretense of preserving the nation.

The Constitution of our fathers. Yes. Where is the blessed instrument? It has been torn to tatters by the ruthless destroyers now in power, and its shreds are scornfully trampled under foot and spit upon. Why a leader of the party now in power—Mr. Collamer, of Vermont—admitted the other day in the Senate chamber, that the Constitution was now never mentioned but in terms of contempt and derision. It has been denounced by the political friends of the federal tyrant as "a covenant with hell," and but a while back one of them boasted publicly that it had been committed to the flames, and that he rejoiced at it.

Away, then, with such a false pretense as this, that the war is carried on to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, when the Commander-in-chief of the false army and navy thus boastfully proclaims that he has violated the sacred chart, and his friends are trampling it under foot.

For "the Union"—these same wicked traders will say. The "Union of our Fathers?"—not at all. A Union of peace harmony, and love? No—they scornfully answer. What kind of a Union, then are they fighting for? The matter is written in blood.

A Union of hate—a Union of strife—a Union of discord—a Union planted by their swords and bayonets—a Union in which such men as Phillips, Greeley & Co., are to be masters—a Union in which Federal bayonets, shoulder-strapped tyrants, negro governors, negro Judges, negro Legislators, and negro equality mongrels are to rule.

Have not their leaders already proclaimed their purpose upon the housetops and in the valleys—on the battle field and in the church—in their speeches and in their newspapers—with muskets and bayonets, and all the dread implements of death? It is not now admitted, reasonable by the minions of Federal tyranny to talk about the restoration of the "Union as it was"—the Union of our fathers? Are not such heresies denounced and punished for daring to utter a word in behalf of the old Union of States? Was not the leader of the Federal party announced on the floor of Congress that the old Union was dead—dead—dead?

Yet with shameless effrontery, these destroyers of the old Union—men who for years, long years, have made it their business to denounce it as "an alliance with the devil,"—still tell you, country men that this war is for "the Union" and that chief hypocrite of all, the President, calls upon the people to pray for the Union. What falsehood and hypocrisy.

No, the war is not for the Government of our fathers—it is not for the Constitution of our fathers—it is not for the Union of our fathers. It is a war carried on to destroy the Government—the Constitution—the Union. It is a war waged to overthrow the old Government, and upon its ruins to erect a despotism.

Acts speak louder than words. What means Ben Butler by starting a newspaper at Norfolk and dubbing it "The New Regime." The word "Regime" is of French origin. It signifies rule, system, government or kingdom. Does not the show want this shoulder-strapped military tyrant is waging war for?

Upon the flags which he places in the hands of his soldiers, are inscribed the old watchwords of our country, "This is for Union." This is to animate their hearts and strengthen their arms to the performance of valorous deeds. But his new paper is not for the old flag—for the old Government, and it is not for a "New Union." It is for the purpose of the leaders. A new government—Lincoln or some other despot to rule, or perhaps Butler himself.

We see in the name of the Fremont journal just started in this city, "The New Nation." Does this show that the war is waged for the Government, the Constitution, the Union of our fathers? Not upon such falsehoods.

By late arrivals from Nassau we have received the London Index of the 12th and 26th of May, and of the 2d of June. We make some extracts from the paper of a latter date. In speaking of an attempt of the foreign office to communicate with the Confederate Government the Index says:

We have to chronicle a second abortive attempt on the part of the Foreign Office to communicate with the Confederate Government. It will be remembered that the Petrel, having on board the despatch with which Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Havana, was charged, was peremptorily refused admission into the port of Charleston by the commander of the Federal Blockading Squadron. She thereupon returned to Bermuda, and reported her failure to the Admiral of the station, who immediately transmitted the despatches to Lord Lyons. The latter made a formal request for permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused and Lord Lyons was moreover informed by Mr. Seward that "*it would not be agreeable to the Government of the United States, for her Majesty's Government to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates.*" After this rebuff, which Lord Lyons appears to have received with his usual meekness, there remained nothing for him to do but to return the dispatches to the Foreign Office, where they will henceforth remain as the record of the most ridiculous diplomatic failure of even Earl Russell's administration. So little, however, did the Foreign Secretary anticipate such a result, that, as late as the 22d of April, additional instructions were sent to Mr. Crawford, on his mission to Richmond. These additional instructions, it may be supposed, were rendered necessary by the discovery that the "Mallory Report" was a forgery. We are now impatiently waiting to see whether the facts is to have a third act.

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6th, 1864.

The following notice is issued upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to July 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Lieutenant Mc Cleary numbered six, seven and eight.

June27—d1 ROBT. OLD, Agt of War.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of certificates and affidavits for the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers. Price fifty cents per sheet. Persons at a distance needing such blanks can procure them by addressing the REBEL OFFICE through the mails.

"DAILY REBEL"

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Griffin, Ga.

Having purchased the NEW AND EXTENSIVE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT formerly owned by Messrs. HILL & SEATON, we are now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,

In a style not to be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the Confederacy.

Our office is now one of the largest, and the material is entirely the

Newest and Most Fashionable

in use south.

Having received a very large stock of EXCELLENT STATIONERY, we are better than ever prepared to do all kinds of

ARMY PRINTING,

at short notice, and at rates now reasonable than any house in the South.

Quartermasters,
Commissaries,
Ordnance Officers,
Surgeons,

and others keep on hand, for sale, or printed to order, in the best

Expeditious Manner.

Having a good stock of FINE STATIONERY AND CARDS, we are prepared to execute

Mercantile Printing,

in a style not to be excelled.

A large lot of FASHIONABLE FANCY CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS useless as to print

Wedding and Ball Cards, and Invitations, Visiting Cards, &c.,

in a style not to be approached by any other office in the country.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in the Army or Texas and elsewhere, and of the public generally.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE

First Congress of the Confederate States,

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. XXVIII.—An Act to amend "An Act to authorize the appointment of an agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi," approved January 27, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary of said agent of the Treasury Department shall be four thousand dollars per annum.

Approved February 11, 1864.

CHAP. XXIX.—An Act to provide compensation for officers who may heretofore have performed staff duty under orders of their superior officers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when any officer or private of any legally constituted military organization may have heretofore, by order of his proper superior officer, performed any staff duty appropriate to such command, he shall be entitled to receive pay for the time he was so engaged in the discharge of such duties: Provided, That there was not then present fit for duty any officer duly appointed for the discharge of the same.

Approved February 11, 1864.

CHAP. XXX.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a volunteer navy," approved April 18, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to establish a volunteer navy," approved April 18, 1863, be so amended that the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to issue the commissions and warrants contemplated by said act, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to applicants for service in the volunteer navy, when satisfied that said applicants will furnish a suitable vessel for said service, and to receive into the volunteer navy said vessel and her officers and crew within or beyond the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint assistant paymasters for the volunteer navy, who shall receive, when on duty, at sea, fifteen dollars per month. But no person under twenty-five years of age, and liable to perform military duty, shall receive such appointment.

Approved February 11, 1864.

CHAP. XXXI.—An Act to authorize the issue of certificates for interest on the "fifteen million loan."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall devise, for the interest which has accrued, or which shall accrue, on the registered stock issued under authority of the act of February the twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America." The said certificates shall be prepared and signed by the register of the treasury, in favor of the persons, respectively, in whose names the said stock shall be standing on the books of the treasury, or their order, at the designated periods, and shall be sent by him to the treasurer, assistant treasurers and depositaries located at the places where said interest is payable. The said certificates shall be countersigned by the treasurer, assistant treasurer, or depositary, by whom they shall be delivered; and shall be receivable in payment of export duty on cotton, in the same manner as the coupons of the bonds issued under said act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, now are.

Approved February 11, 1864.

CHAP. XXXII.—An Act for the relief of tax-payers in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when cotton or other property subject to taxation in money shall have been burned or otherwise destroyed by authority of the Government, before the expiration of the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax thereon, the tax-payer may apply to the district collector, who shall investigate the facts and make report thereof to the State collector, who may, if satisfied of such destruction by Government authority, remit the said tax. If the tax in any such case shall have been paid in advance, it shall be refunded by the State collector. The tax-payer shall in every such case have the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the crop out of which the tax in kind is to be paid, has been taken or destroyed by the enemy, the district collector may remit the tax, in whole or in part, according to the extent of the loss sustained by the tax-payer: Provided, that the facts in each case shall be reported to the State collector, and their remission shall not be valid until approved by him: And provided further, That in case the loss be sustained prior to assessment, the assessor, on satisfactory proof thereof, may make deduction therefor in proportion to the loss.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXIII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled, "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the power of said courts," be so amended as to authorize the President to establish one in North Alabama, which shall sit at such times and places as said court may direct, and shall have all the powers and jurisdiction given to said military courts by said act; but the judges thereof shall give ten days' notice of the time and places of holding said courts before the same are held: Provided, however, That said court shall cease to exist after one year from the passage of this act, unless longer continued by Congress.

Approved February 12, 1864.

CHAP. XXXIV.—An Act to establish certain post routes therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following named post-routes be, and the same are hereby established, namely: From the town of Clarkesville, by way of Bine Creek and Cleaveland, to Dalonega. Also, from Athens, by way of Jug Factory, in Jackson county, and G. W. Smith's Store, in Walton county, to Auburn, in Gwinnette county. Also, from Douglass, in Coffee county, to Forest, in Clerich county. Also, from Dawsonville, in Dawson county, by way of Perdy's, Tyra's, Harben's and N. H. Goss's to Prince Edward. Also, from Station Number Nine, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, by way of Central Valley, Trader's Hill and Hawkinsville, to Baldwin. From Station Number Five Atlantic & Gulf railroad, via Middletown Store Appling county, to Oennulgee, in Coffee county—all the above routes situate in the State of Georgia.

Also, the following in the State of North Carolina: From Gibsonville depot on the North Carolina railroad, to Long's Mills, in the county of Randolph.

Also, the following in the State of Texas: From Burnet, by way of Leano, to Sansaba. Also, the following in the State of Mississippi: From Greensboro' to Starkville, in Oktibbeha county. Also, the following route in South Carolina and North Carolina, to wit: From Nichols Depot, S. C., via Allen's Bridge and High Hill, in South Carolina, and Hobaesville and White House, to Leesville, in North Carolina. Also, the following in the State of Louisiana: From Alexandria to Nibblett's Bluff, on Sabine river. Also, in the State of Florida: From Orange Lake, on the St. John's, to Sand Point, at the head of Indian river.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXV.—An Act to increase the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded, and of all employees in hospitals, be fixed at such rates, not to exceed two and a half dollars, as the Secretary of War shall designate.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXVI.—An Act to authorize the purchase and publication of a digest of the laws of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the committee on printing be, and is hereby authorized and directed, to have printed, for the use of Congress, four thousand copies of the alphabetical and analytical digest of the laws of the Confederate States, prepared by W. W. Lester and Wm. J. Bromwell, comprising all the laws passed by the Congress of the Confederate States to the close of the present session.

SEC. 2.—That the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to compensate W. W. Lester and Wm. J. Bromwell, compilers of said digest, for preparing the same for the use of Congress: Provided, The said compilers agree to accept said sum in full of all claim against the Government for said work.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXVII.—An Act to suspend the operation of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in article first, section nine, paragraph three, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, is recognized in said article first, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of three States by the armies of the United States; and whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and informed Congress of conditions of public dangers which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence, against invasion and insurrection: Now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby suspended, but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared, that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety, by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases, and no others:

First.—Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

Second.—Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authorities of the Confederate States.

Third.—Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

Fourth.—Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

Fifth.—Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to evade military service: Provided, That in cases of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer, upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief, to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

Sixth.—Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

Seventh.—Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

Eighth.—Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

Ninth.—Of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

Tenth.—Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

Eleventh.—Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

Twelfth.—Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or other property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

Thirteenth.—Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government, by destroying or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

SEC. 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer, having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner, for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

Approved February 15, 1864.

CHAP. XXXIX.—An Act to authorize communicating with, and perfecting, volunteer troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That upon the application of any of the Governors of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to grant passports and transportation, to such officers duly commissioned by the law of said State, to communicate with troops for such purposes, and at such places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed for himself supplies from the commissariat on the same terms with officers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, according to the regulations which govern them in such cases; such supplies shall not exceed those which are allowed of the Confederate States in kind to purchase: Provided, That these agents shall be charged with the duty of claiming from the officers in command of companies, final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of such claims.

Approved February 16, 1864.

CHAP. XL.—An Act making allowances to officers of the navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the navy," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commissioned and warranted officers of the navy of the Confederate States, on duty, are hereby allowed rations, quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, as are now, or may hereafter be allowed officers of the army, viz: To admirals, the same as generals; to vice-admirals, the same as lieutenant-generals; to rear-admirals, the same as major-generals; to commodores and captains, the same as brigadier-generals and colonels; to commanders and first-lieutenants, the same as lieutenant-colonels and majors; to second lieutenants and lieutenants for the war, the same as captains and chaplains; to masters and passed midshipmen, the same as lieutenants; and to officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, to naval constructors, and to boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, the same as to the foregoing officers of the line of the navy with whom they have assimilated rank.

SEC. 2. That all the navy officers in the foregoing grades shall have the same privilege of purchasing commissary and quartermaster's stores, as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed to officers of the army.

Approved February 16, 1864.

CHAP. XLII.—An Act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the following salaries and compensation shall be paid to the several officers and clerks hereinafter named, instead of the sums now authorized by law: The treasurer of the Confederate States, four thousand dollars; the assistant treasurer at Charleston, four thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may divide depositaries of the treasury into classes, the commissions on which shall be limited as follows: In the first class, not to exceed four thousand dollars; in the second class, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars; and in the third class, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, according to the character of the duties required of them, and subject to the other conditions now imposed by law. Each clerk employed in the office of any assistant tre