THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office

CHATTANOOGA:

THURSDAY MORNING SEPT. 11, 1862

"TERMS OF PEACE."

It is perhaps premature to discuss this question, since there is no evidence that the Lincoln Government has at this time any disposition to make peace upon terms which the Confederate States could for a moment think of accepting. It is true, that if the PEOPLE of the Northern States had an opportunity to express their wishes, if freedom of speech and freedom of the press had not been destroyed among them, then there might be some hope that, after their late severe reverses, after it had been made evident to the dullest comprehension that they could never subjugate the South and bring her back into the Union, they might be induced to listen to, reason and induced to consult their own best interests by making peace with us and acknowledging our [illegible]. Unfortunately, however, [illegible] case. There is a tyranny at [illegible] which forbids any free expression [illegible] which imprisons the best and [illegible] citizens of their own country, [illegible] with the ruling powers [illegible] all presses which have the [illegible] to denounce the folly [illegible] of the administration of [illegible]. For these reasons it is [illegible] what are the prospects for a [illegible] out of our difficulties with [illegible]. There are how[illegible] that the people will [illegible] to the unlimited despot[illegible] Government. The vast [illegible] debt, the destruction of [illegible] the imprisonment of their [illegible] burdens of heavy taxation, [illegible] of subjugating the [illegible] have arouse a feel[illegible] indignation among the northern peo[illegible] will either force Mr. Lincoln to [illegible] peace with us or will drive him [illegible] from his position as President. It is reported that the New York Times, in a recent article has said that if the com[illegible] of McClellan, Burnside and [illegible] fail, for one, are for a settlement." This is significant [illegible] Black Republi[illegible] York. What effect [illegible] be produced in the north by the recent [illegible] victories of the confederate armies [illegible] Kentucky cannot yet be de[illegible]. We would fain cherish the hope that they would induce the Lincoln Govern[illegible] peace terms, but we are inclined to believe that these victories will drive it to desperation and cause it to make still more heroic efforts to carry out its wicked schemes. They may gather courage from despair and force upon us the necessity of meeting their armed legions with increased numbers and a firm determination to repel the insolent foe. But it is well for us now to let the world know that we are not carrying on this war for purposes of conquest, but to preserve to us and our children the blessings of independence and republican institutions. It is well for us to inquire for what are we engaged in war and upon what terms we would be willing to make peace. The policy of our government has thus far been wise and considerate, "asking nothing but what is right and submitting to nothing that is wrong." There are some indications that now in the flush of victory a somewhat different policy may be advocated in some quarters. We hear something said about prosecuting the war until the north is made to pay all; we are not only to have security for the future but indemnity for the past. Now whilst we think that in strict justice we might require the northern States to give us ample indemnity for all the property they have stolen and plundered from us, yet to carry on the war for this purpose alone, would in our judgment be unwise, because they are not able to pay for the depredations they have committed on our property.—They are already a bankrupt nation; their national debt is now more than they can ever pay, and to attempt to make them indemnify us for the losses we have sustained would be like attempting to make a debt out of an insolvent debtor; it would cost more than we would be benefitted. Nearly all of their property consists in real estate, and in stocks, and these we could not get by war, unless we annexed some of their States which we do not want. Let whatever property is owned by northern men in the confederate States be, as it already is, confiscated, and applied to the indemnity of our citizens who have sustained losses by them. Beyond this we cannot go. They cannot pay their own debts much less pay us. The Northern States will, in all probability, be a ruined and bankrupt people and nation if the war continued much longer. For us to continue the war in order to make them pay us would be giving a certainty for an uncertainty, and would involve ourselves in still greater indebtedness than we now have. Perhaps we might require them to return all the negroes they have stolen or robbed us of since the commencement of this war. That, however, is a matter we are entirely willing to leave to the wisdom and discretion of those to whom our constitution entrusts it. It is for them to decide whether it would not be better to indemnify our own citizens, rather than continue the war for this purpose, if that were the only obstacle to peace. Again, it is said, the Lincoln government must be made to "acknowledge the right of secession for which this war has been waged." We give the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 6th inst., from which we are compelled to dissent in part:

"The only terms which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States. We are of the opinion that the principle of election should be applied not only to the Border Slave States, but to each and all of the remaining United States. Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgement of the right of Secession—for which this war has been waged."

We cordially agree that the independence of the Confederate States must be acknowledged, and permission must be granted to all the border slave States to "elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or the United States;" but we are not for extending this principle any farther. If any of the northern or northern States desire the right of secession, let them fight for that right as we have been compelled to do. Let us not fight these States to secure to them a right which they do not seem to want. It is enough for us to fight for our own rights, without fighting against them to secure what we consider their rights. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, we desire to have, because we believe that their people desire to cast their lot with ours; but if we could be satisfied that either of these States did not wish to be with the Confederate States we would not be willing upon our principles to continue the war, for the purpose of forcing them into our Confederacy. They should be left to answer their own destiny. These States would, we are satisfied, if left to their own free choice, unite with us, and we are fighting to secure that choice. The free institutions of the Mississippi river are governed, as always, willing to grant, and the people of the northwestern States was all along to use to obtain that which they already had, and which they have lost by relying on us. We have vital products to the agricultural produce of the northwestern States, and if they were correctly informed as to our policy we have reason to believe they would abandon their foolish cause. They have been misled by designing, old designing men, and have brought upon themselves disaster and ruin. We firmly believe that if our policy in regard to the navigation of the Mississippi river and the composition of states were known to the people of the northwestern States, there would be for an immediate abandonment of the war. We have now indicated what we think should be some of the terms of peace, and if the Western States are inclined to peace, we do not think there can be any great difficulty in settling the terms, but the longer the war goes on, the more difficult it will be to settle. It may degenerate into a war of extermination and total destruction of property, and if it does, the North has more to dread than the South. Their cities and their vast manufacturing interests are more easily destroyed than our agricultural country, and if they are not soon willing to make peace with us and their cities should be destroyed and their country laid waste, the whole responsibility will be with them.

What should be done in a treaty of peace in reference to the outrages committed upon the persons of many of our best citizens we cannot now undertake to say. That forms one of the most delicate and difficult questions to be considered. We are willing with the lights now before us to entrust these matters to the wisdom and discretion of President Davis and his Cabinet, aided by the Senate and House of Representatives.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the eloquent proclamation of President Davis appointing Thursday, the 18th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It breathes the spirit of piety and reflects the feelings of the people of the Confederate States.

Forrest again in Murfreesboro'.

We learn from perfectly reliable sources that Gen. Bedford Forrest re-occupied Murfreesboro' on Sunday last. The Federal troops had all left the place previous to the arrival of our forces. The last who departed set fire to the Court House, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, arrived in Richmond on Monday, from Amelia Springs.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RUNAWAY ARRESTED.—A negro belonging to Jas. C. Burt of Mardeville, Talladega county, Ala. has been in charge of the Provost Marshal at this place for some time. If this notice should meet the eye of any of Mr. B.'s friends, they will please inform him of the whereabouts of his boy. He has been written to but no answer has been received from him.

RAIN.—We had a slight effort at rain yesterday, which is gratefully received, but we could not but think it provoking to see such a fine heavy rain north of us and Chattanooga granted but a sprinkling. We need rain to lay the dust if nothing more,—the crops having been parched up long ago.

☞ We yesterday learned that Gen. Bragg with one division of his army has crossed the Cumberland river at Carthage, Tenn. This is nearer Nashville than we expected our army to go the present campaign, but suppose it was superinduced by the movements of the enemy, who are leaving all parts of our State in double-quick time. Where the balance of the army crossed the Cumberland we are unable to say, but know it was at points east of Carthage.

From the same informant the news is confirmed which we gave a few days ago of the removal of all the enemy's big guns from Nashville towards Bowling Green.

IMPROVING.—We are pleased to notice the improvements daily occurring on our streets and gutters. This is, we believe, owing to the efforts of our worthy Provost Marshal, Capt. G. W. Peden, who is making the prisoners that are daily sent to the guard house useful as well as expensive. He sends them out in squads under guard, to make all necessary repairs and improvements to our streets &c.—A bridge over the gutter in front of our office has long been needed, and we were delighted to see one constructed there yesterday. We would suggest, however, that if it extended the entire width of the street it would be still better. Go on with the work and let us give our city a respectable appearance. Fill up the gutters. In the crowd of workmen we saw yesterday, were commissioned officers and privates of the Confederate army, Union men, Yankees, negroes, and every other kind of prisoners. Keep on boys.

☞ The following appropriate and timely additional stanza to the popular song of "Maryland, my Maryland," is from the graceful pen of our young friend, Geo. C. Chase, Assistant Provost Marshal:

Hark! hark the cannon's deafening roar—
Maryland, Ac.,
Old Stonewall's on thy native shore!
Maryland, &c.
Methinks I hear the shout and cheer,
Ring through the streets of Baltimore—
Shame no longer—free your land!
Maryland, &c.

Conscription Commissioner.

The following order issued by Gen. Bragg is published for the information of all concerned:

HDQ'RS CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2.
SPECIAL ORDERS. } SEAT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 1. } Chattanooga, Sept. 5, '62.

The President having authorized the enforcement of the Conscript law in the State of Tennessee, officers are now engaged in the preparatory steps for its execution. All persons liable to its terms will be allowed to volunteer in such companies as they may select, in thirty days. This indulgence will not exempt them, however, from conscription at any moment. It is hoped the ranks of our noble Tennessee regiments will soon be filled by volunteer enlistments. No new companies or regiments will be received until the ranks of those now in service are full.

By command of Gen. Bragg.

GEO. G. GARNER,
A. Adj't Gen'l.

Time's Quotations.

"Oh! goodness me what times these be—
They puts us deep with worse than fell misery;
All sorts of things to live, on's rise,
And clothes and shoes and hats is riz—
So they is.

"All work's as dull as well can be,
No business going in the street,
And there ain't no chance, as I can see,
To get money's half enough to eat—
So it is, so it is.

"How some folks gits along's a wonder,
Tim's hired to spend his money's they earn:
I'm 'frail I'll starve as sure as thunder,
If things don't take a better turn;
So I am."

New Advertisements.

Music—Brass Band.

SEVERAL brass instruments are offered for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office. sep11-2t

RANAWAY

ON Monday, the 1st instant, a negro boy by the name of ALNS. Said boy is five feet five or six inches high, black complexion, had stone bruise about 14 lbs. has a blemish on that eye. Keeps it nearly shut. He had on when he left, a pair of soldiers' cap, and will probably make his way across the river to join the Yankees. I will give a liberal reward for the apprehension of said boy, and delivered at Chattanooga, or in any jail so that I can get him. Apply to ALEX. McDONALD,
sep 9-3t* or to the Rebel office.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PARTIES requiring coal for the coming winter can obtain it by addressing LARK ALREDO W.
sep9-2ap Rhoadsville, Tenn.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the camp of Major Hoole's Cavalry Battalion, a small mouse grey horse about 7 years old. Any one returning the same at the camp near the Boiling Spring of town on Chattanooga creek, will be liberally rewarded.
sep9-3* J. P. BANKS,
Adjt. Hoole's Cav. Bat.

Lost,

ON the 7th September 1862. Final Statement of a discharged soldier, R. W. Prideaux, Hospital Steward of the 24th Miss. Vols. Any one finding the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

All paymasters are hereby forewarned not to pay the above "Final statement" unless accompanied with the proper discharge, signed by the commanding officer and approved by the General.

LT. J. S. WILSON
sep9-4t* Co. H, 24th reg't Miss. vols.

Atlanta Southern Confederacy copy to amount of $2 and send bill to this office.

TO CONSCRIPTS.

A MAN wishes to go as a substitute for a reasonable compensation who is exempted from conscription. Apply at this office or at the Waverly House between 7 and 10 o'clock p. m. sep7-1t

Where's My Mule?

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of my office at Chattanooga, August 22d, 1862, one mouse colored mare mule, 15 hands high, 7 years old, fractious, and has her mark and brands fresh cut with the hot. I will give twenty dollars for her return to this office and no questions asked. R. W. KENNEDY
sep4-3t A. Q. M.

"Here's Your Mule!"

I HAVE in my possession a very pretty sorrel mare mule about four years old, no mark perceivable, the owner will please come forward, prove property and take her away. H. B. PARHAM.
Chattanooga, Sept. 6, 1862.

Wanted

TO hire twenty negroes to unload cars and wagons &c. at R. R. depot. Apply to
Chattanooga, Sept. 3 1862. J. A. THOMAS,
Maj. & Post Quartmaster.

THE E. was stolen from my house. He is a lay about 15 hands high. The owner will please come and describe the particular marks of the mule, pay expenses and get him. J. T. PURSLEY.
Chattanooga, Sept. 3 1862.

ATHENS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President.

THIS Institution under the control and patronage of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, opens its ninth session on the first of September.

Thirty young ladies can obtain board in the family of the President, at $8 per week, washing, fuel and lights included.

For further particulars, apply to the President.
Rev. E. ROWLEY.
Athens, E. Tenn., Aug 29 '62. sep2-3t

Board Wanted.

IN a private family for a gentleman and his wife. Address immediately ALEX. GRAY at this office.
aug31-3t.

(Extract.)
HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Aug. 28th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.
No. 9.

* * * * * * *

III. Major Henry E. Peyton is assigned to the Command of the Post at Chattanooga.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam'l Jones.
GILES B. COOKE,
A. A. Gen'l.

aug31tf

TRUNK LOST.

ABOUT the 6th inst. a common black wood trunk marked on a card "Barney A. Harris" was left in a carriage or with the baggage of Gen's Wheeler and Jackson.

It is important as some valuable documents belonging to Gen. A. C. Sheen, U. S. A. Any information respecting said trunk will be thankfully received by
B. F. JONES
aug31 1w Maj. & Qm.

Horse taken Up.

TAKEN up in the streets of Chattanooga, on Wednesday last a sorrel bank horse, 16 hands high, no marks. The owner can have the horse on application to the subscriber, paying charges and proving property.
aug30tf

Committed

TO jail in Chattanooga on the 25th August, 1862, a negro boy named Alex, who says he belongs to James Cockerell, Pontotoc County, Mississippi. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
R. G. COLLIER,
aug30 Sheriff H. C.

To the Officers of the Army.

THE necessity for a application for leave for the State of Tennessee is no more. The State is now open to all kind business purposes, and it is hoped that all are remaining over night here will not fail to bring their horses. I have sold a lot of the finest harness ever was, and have on hand now a lot of harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Make your arrangements to come to the State and never bring back, and save your expense and the positive vexation of denial. Call, Keep up to Forage Quartermaster and Maj. Thomas Post of Post.
B. F. JONES,
Chattanooga, Aug. 28-1w Maj. & Depot Qm.

School Notice.

THE undersigned will commence the second session of his school in the Church, Third Creek, Fifth day of present month. He hopes to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which the community has invested him in the past.

Branches taught—Reading, per Bill, per month, $5.00; Spelling, Geography, English Grammar, &c., $6.00; Orthography, Arithmetic, $7.00; Latin or Greek, $10.00. Both boys and girls will be received.

Chattanooga, Sept. 5th-1m. A. FENPLETON.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Knoxville, August 28, 1862.

Tanners will be allowed, without further notice, to deliver to citizens the leather tanned or taken for them, and to sell forty per cent. of the leather tanned by them, at prices not to exceed Rest but must give satisfactory bond of assurance that they will deliver to me or my agents, at the contractor's saving permit to purchase the remaining sixty per cent.

Fine calf shoes, not suitable for making army shoes and sheepskins, may be sold to any person without permit.
JAMES GLOVER,
Major and Q. M. Commander.

☞ Chattanooga, Athens, Charleston, Cleveland and Jonesboro papers publish to amount of two dollars, and forward accounts to this office.

Committed

TO jail in Chattanooga on the 27th August, 1862, a negro boy named Alex, who says he belongs to James Cockerell, Pontotoc County, Mississippi. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
M. B. COULSON,
aug30 Sheriff Hamilton Co.

WANTED TO BUY,

5,000 Lbs. Wool, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Address
aug23-1m J. H. BOLBROOK, Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale.

210 Acres of land within 2½ miles of Chattanooga. Apply to JOS. WARNER.
Aug. 16

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Chattanooga, Aug. 9, 1862.

BY order of Quartermaster General I have been instructed with entire control of collecting the hides of the beeves killed for the army, for tanning and the purchase of leather for manufacturing. Tanners having leather on hand and wanting hides will do well to address me with proper references. The army must be shod, and it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to assist in so doing. All leather must be sold at reasonable prices will be insisted. F. W. DILLARD,
Maj. & A. Qm.

Southern Confederacy copy and send bill to my office till sold.

P. S. Send copy paper containing the advertisement.
F. W. DILLARD,
sep9tf A. Qm.

TEAMSTERS WANTED!

I WANT 50 GOOD TEAMSTERS FOR THE ARMY
Pay---$20 pr Month and Rations.
A. F. JONES,
Chattanooga, Sept. 6th. M. J. & Qm.

Collar-Makers Wanted.

STEADY employment and good wages will be given to a number of journeymen to work on artillery and wagon Harness Collars. Address
JESSUP & HATCH,
sep6-1m Augusta, Ga.

KENNEDY HOUSE,

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.
ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE.
sep6-1m MRS. J. C. ACKERMAN.

To the Public.

I HAVE lately opened the Boarding House formerly kept by Eng. Hawkins on Long street near Commissary Department, on Market street, where I am prepared to accommodate transient visitors with their meals. I will spare no pains in giving satisfaction—and furnish my table with the best the country affords.
aug26-1m R. W. COLBIN.

$20 Reward

FOR a yellow pony, ten hands, one handle broken. Taken from the "Crutchfield House" on Friday night or Saturday last.

It takes the cash money, the above reward will be paid for the return of the Rebel office—if stolen the thief is requested to return the papers through the Post Office as they can be of no value to him.
R. R. WOOD,
aug26-1m Colonel 8th Reg't.

Artillery Recruits

WILL be received. My company is now on the Ky. R. R. near Knoxville, and will remain a little longer for a few days—and if any of my friends wish to join my company I would be glad to receive them at the earliest date. My battery is well equipped and ready for action.
M. J. BAILEY,
Capt. Lookout Artillery.

Camp Lookout Artillery, Knoxville, Aug. 24, 1862.
aug26-1m

ALDEHOFF'S INSTITUTE

A BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

ON Lookout Mountain five miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., conducted on the Eclectic principle. Students limited to twenty-five.

The third Scholastic Year commences on the second MONDAY in September. This School has successfully maintained itself amid the general wreck of similar institutions.

Terms, $175 per session of twenty weeks, payable in advance.

Catalogues sent, on application to
H. W. VON ALDEHOFF,
Principal.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 8 '62.—1m

HATTERS! HATTERS!!

25 GOOD Journeymen Wool Hat Makers can find constant employment at good wages.
Apply to J. M. HOLBROOK,
aug23-1m Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE.

20,000 Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. Bonds secured by the State of Tennessee. Apply to A. Fisher, Esq. at the Bank of Tennessee, or the undersigned, Atlanta, Georgia.
aug23-1m C. CRANE.

WANTED!

Ten Thousand Good Fat Beeves,
Ten Thousand Bushels Corn Meal,
Ten Thousand Bushels Peas or Beans,
Ten Thousand Bushels Dried Fruit,
Ten Thousand cars green Corn daily.
JNO. G. FRANTZ,
Capt. and Post Commissary.

Aug. 9-4t

EXECUTIVE HEAD QUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Aug. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 8.

The recent raid of a portion of the enemy's cavalry into our rear has caused many of our citizens who have gone or are brought to the place, to be dissatisfied to remain longer in a State of war.

The Confederate government has not yet granted the privilege of leave to all the thousands who have volunteered and are now in the service, and who have left their homes, families, and all that is dear to them, to fight the battles of their country, and to drive the invader from our soil.

The Commander is therefore compelled to suspend all other applications for leave of absence.

General orders No. 6 and 7 are countermanded.

The commanding officer of each regiment or battalion will notify the inspector-general of the number of officers of the State and staff for general duty.

By command of Gen. Bragg.
JOHN W. HAYNES,
W. W. WHITHORNE, Adj't Gen'l.

Wanted to purchase for the Army, a large lot of

SHOES.

I WILL contract for the manufacturing of large or small lots. Transportation will be furnished to persons who have shoe makers, and who can produce leather in exchange for shoes. Persons wishing to contract will call, or address me at Dalton, Whitfield Co., Georgia.
W. B. AYERS,
Major & A. Q. M. Post.

Dalton, Ga., Aug. 18th, 1862. aug

(Extract.)
HEADQUARTERS, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
August 27th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 9.

* * * * * * *

II. All soldiers belonging to hospitals, convalescents from sick or wounded, who may be now or have heretofore been detailed from their regiments or other places, are hereby ordered to report to Maj. T. W. Davis, commanding Camp Morton.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones.
CHAS. S. STEDMAN,
aug31tf A. A. Gen.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, both white and light weight. White woman preferred. Apply at this office.
aug27

$1,000 for a Substitute.

A NY able-bodied man not subject to conscription can get one thousand dollars to serve a substitute in the 23d Reg't Ala. Vols. now encamped at Kettle River Water bridge, Florida, from Chattanooga. Apply to the office.
aug24-tf.

TO SUTLERS.

I HAVE on hand 500 boxes of FINE TOBACCO that I will sell at large figures to Sutlers for the army.
J. S. KRAMER,
aug8-tf. Under the Printing Office.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM ENROLLMENT FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE."

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the admitting columns of the enemy now invading our soil, therefore

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such persons, husbands and fathers, whose terms of enlistment expire next after two months, shall have the right, within forty days, or a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to organize the soldiers into companies and regiments by electing their officers, who shall have the right, before the end, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided further, That husbands and fathers, who are of the age of forty years, or shall attain to the age of forty years, shall be exempted from the operation of this act, upon the production to the proper enrolling officer, of a certificate of their enrollment, and whenever hereafter the ranks of any company, regiment, battalion or other military organization in the service of the Confederate States, shall be reduced by casualties to the number of sixty effective men, it shall be lawful for the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to disband such company, regiment, battalion or other military organization, and the officers and men thereof shall be assigned to companies, regiments, battalions or other military organizations, in the service of the Confederate States, in the same manner as is provided by the laws of the United States, in the case of the disbanding of the regiments, battalions and companies in the service of the United States in the year 1861.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons now serving in the army or attached to the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled as such, or who may be hereafter drafted or enrolled by the Secretary of War, and who are now or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, shall be entitled to receive the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, to be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who shall be drafted, or who may hereafter be drafted, shall have the privilege of volunteering in any company, battalion or regiment in the service of the Confederate States, in which the officers are elected by the men, in which the officers are elected by the men, in which the officers are appointed by the President, in which the vacancies are to be filled by promotion, in which the vacancies are to be filled by promotion, in which the vacancies are to be filled by promotion