THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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BOSTON ATHENÆUM

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS, 1863, 1864.

[No. 1.]

An Act to amend so much of section eleven of the Tax Laws as requires one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced this year to be paid to the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of section eleven of "An Act to lay taxes, for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as requires farmers and planters to pay one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced in the present year to the Confederate Government, be so amended as to an horize the producers of sweet potatoes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make commutation by payment of the money value of the tithe thereon, instead of payment in kind, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners under the impressment act.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 2]

An Act authorizing the tax in kind on bacon to be commuted by collection of salt pork as an equivalent.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Assistant Quartermasters and other agents engaged in the collection of tax in kind may be authorized, under orders and regulations made by the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, in commutation for the tax in kind on bacon, an equivalent therefor in salt pork.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 3]

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 4.]

Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That, in lieu of the compensation allowed by law to the public printer, he shall receive until otherwise provided, for all printing ordered by either House of Congress, such compensation as the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 5.]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 6]

An Act providing for filling vacancies of Delegates in Congress in certain Indian nations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, by any cause, a vacancy shall occur in the representation of any Indian nation entitled to a delegate in the Confederate Congress, the same shall be filled by special election, after thirty days' notice of said election, to be held and conducted according to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide certain regulations for holding elections for delegates to the Congress of the Confederate States in certain Indian nations," approved May 1, 1863; said notice to be given by the Governor or principal chief of such nation according to the usual mode of giving notices by such nation or nations.

Sec. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 7.]

An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which, by its own limitation, would expire on the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby continued in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, Jan. 6, 1864.

(No. 8.)

An Act to authorize the appointment of a Third Auditor of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and the consent of the Senate an Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, who shall be styled the Third Auditor, and who shall be charged with all the duties connected with the Postoffice Department which the First Auditor is now required to perform, who shall receive for his services a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, Jan. 8, 1864.

(No. 9.)

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to General Robt. E Lee and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas, The campaigns of the brave and glorious armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces manned by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battle fields from our own country to that of the enemy: And, whereas, the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the Seven Days of Gr-at Battles, which adorned the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country: And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vaunted hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved, Jan. 8, 1864.

[No. 10.]

An Act to authorize the cancellation of certain Confederate States Bonds, and the substitution of others for them.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence, that eight per centum bonds, issued by him, upon the requisitions of the Secretary of the Navy, dated October the eighteenth and twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for one million of dollars, each have been cancelled abroad, to substitute and deliver to the Secretary of the Navy an equal number of bonds of like character.

Approved, January 9, 1864.

[No. 11.]

An Act to continue in force the provisions of An Act therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the pay of certain officers and employees of the Executive and Legislative Departments," approved October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same are hereby continued in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved, January 15, 1864.

[No. 12.]

An Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States from the State of Missouri.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,

That elections for representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States for the State of Missouri shall be held as follows until the Legislature of said State shall otherwise direct: That a sufficient number of ballots to vote the ticket, containing the name of the person for each one of the representative districts of said State and the name of the person having the highest number of votes for the representative districts shall be commissioned as representatives by the Governor of said State.

Section 2. Such election shall be held upon the first Monday in May next, and on the same day of each second year thereafter during the war.

Section 3. Such elections shall be held by the officers authorized to hold elections by the laws of said State for the purpose of holding such elections, and shall be conducted, according to the mode prescribed by the laws of said State, except so far as the same are modified by this act.

Section 4. In such elections, any citizen of the Confederate States who shall be qualified to vote for a member of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of said State, shall be entitled to vote at the place or places in said State at which he would be entitled to vote in an election for such member of said Legislature.

Section 5. But in case such citizen shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, or in time of war shall be driven from his home by the occupation of his country by the public enemy, or by the movement of the enemy's troops, or in case the election cannot be held at the usual places of holding the same, by reason of such occupation or movements, then such citizen shall be allowed to vote at any place of voting in said state or in the camps of the army, as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Such election for representatives, when held in the camps of the army, shall be conducted as follows: In every army corps, division, or command, the colonel of such regiment, or any other officer in command of any less body on detached service shall appoint two judges and two clerks to open and hold such election, who shall hold the same and make out the poll books and returns under the same rules and regulations, as far as practicable, as in the same were opened and held at the usual places of holding the same in said State, and shall allow all persons entitled to vote therein.

Section 7. The returns of such elections in camps shall be transmitted by the several commanding officers aforesaid, by express and sealed up to the nearest officer in grade, and the sealed packets from all such forwarded by express shall be opened by the officer receiving the same, who shall, if none be forwarded to him from the same place, forward the same to the Governor of the State, or in the same way be, if more convenient, forwarded by such commanding officer to the Governor.

Section 8. In case the exigencies of the public service prevent the holding of the elections in any camp under this act at the time provided by law, the same may be held at any time within ten days after the preventing cause may cease, the time for holding the same to be fixed by the officer authorized to appoint the judges and clerks.

Section 9. Each officer shall be authorized and administer the proper oaths to the judges and clerks, and they may administer the same to each other.

Section 10. Every person concerned in holding such election shall take an oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States and to discharge his duty, in holding such election, faithfully and impartially.

Approved, January 19, 1864.

No. 13.

Joint resolution in relation to the war.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That, the present is deemed a fitting occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation of the rights of liberty and civilization, and that neither life nor fortune can be too costly which may be required to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable blessings; and also to assure them that, in the judgment of the Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy husbanded with care, and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence; and to exhort them by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feeds; to an indignant rebuke of every exhibition of factious temper, in whatever quarter, or upon whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support of the branches of the Government in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers; and to that harmonious and unselfish and patriotic co-operation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united counsels, patriotic feelings and favorable action of the public weal.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

No. 14.

An Act to prevent the procuring, aiding and assisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice a soldier or person enrolled for service in the army of the Confederate States to desert or who shall aid or assist any deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service to evade their proper commanders or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service; or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations or clothing or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall upon conviction before the District Court of the Confederate States having jurisdiction of the offence be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

No. 15.

An Act appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the use and benefit of the Cherokee nation.

Whereas, by the forty fifth article of the treaty between the Confederate States of America and the Cherokee Nation, the said Confederate States promised to collect and pay over to the Cherokee Nation the annual interest upon the several sums of money invested by said nation in stocks of certain States of the Confederate States; and whereas, by reason of war with the United States it is impracticable to make such collection; and whereas there is good reason to believe that the citizens of said nation are greatly injured thereby; Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the use and benefit of the Cherokee Nation.

Sec. 2. The said sum of money shall be forwarded without delay by the Secretary of Indian Affairs to the proper representatives of the Cherokee Nation.

Sec. 3. It is hereby expressly understood that said one hundred thousand dollars is to be returned by the Cherokee Nation when peace shall be ratified between the United and Confederate States, or so much of said Confederate State shall be reimbursed out of the interest on said stocks which may then be due and collected.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

No. 16.

An Act authorizing chaplains in certain cases to draw forage for one horse.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Chaplains in the army in actual service in the field, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: Provided, The Chaplain has a horse in his use.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

No. 17.

An Act to authorize the appointment of an agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,

That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an agent of the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to reside west of the Mississippi, at such place, and to discharge such duties, as shall from time to time be assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to give direction to the said agent to discharge any duty or function on the other side of the Mississippi which he, the said Secretary in competent to discharge, and shall also have power to authorize the employment of such clerks, and to prescribe such regulations for the government of such agent and clerks as, from time to time, the said Secretary may deem proper: Provided, That such clerks shall receive the salaries provided by law for similar services in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America.

Approved January 27, 1864.

No. 18.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major Von Borck.

Whereas, Major Heros Von Borck, of Prussia, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, having left his own country to assist in securing the Independence of ours, and, by his personal gallantry in the field, having won the confidence of the commander of the army and the admiration of the soldiery of the country, all of whom deeply sympathize with him in his present sufferings from a wound received in battle, while in the performance of his duties, on the 3d day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and being now, by reason thereof, on his way to his native country, and being without means to defray his expenses while so disabled, and being a stranger in a country not his own, and being without friends or acquaintance to whom he can appeal for aid in his extreme necessity: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the gallant Prussian officer, Major Heros Von Borck, for the distinguished services rendered by him to the cause of liberty and independence in our country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Major General Longstreet, and the officers and men of his command.

Approved, January 27, 1864.

No. 19.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Division commanded by Major General Rhodes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America hereby tender their thanks to the division of troops commanded by Major General Rhodes, who have recently served in the war.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered, to the officers and troops commanded by Major General Rhodes, for the patriotism exhibited by them in presenting for the war as well as for the gallantry they have always displayed upon the field of battle; and they are assured that their country will always hear in grateful remembrance the noble manner in which they have come to her assistance in the hour of her need.

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to communicate the resolution to General Rhodes and the officers and troops of his command.

Approved Feb. 6, 1864.

No. 20.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Troops from the State of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are tendered to the gallant troops from the State of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee who have, with signal gallantry, volunteered their services for the war.

Section 2. Resolved, That the lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism exhibited by this noble act deserves and will receive, the commendation and gratitude of every true patriot.

Section 3. Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are equally due and are tendered, to the brave officers and soldiers of those troops who at the commencement of the war, placed their services at the disposal of the country, without condition or limitation as to time.

Approved Feb. 6, 1864.

No. 21.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Alabama Troops who have returned for the war.

Whereas the Alabama troops composing the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Cullen A. Battle, in the army of Northern Virginia, have volunteered in the service of the Confederate States in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defence of Virginia, have participated in every battle fought by the army, from the battle of Seven Pines to the battle of Chancellorsville, by their gallantry and devotion, have rendered, and honor and love after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have received permission from the war department to return to their homes and their families, and, in support of the cause for which they have so nobly fought, have promptly re-enlisted for the war: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the returning troops who by their renewing the offer of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undaunted by the sacrifices and dangers of the past, and a determination to battle even more for the independence of their country, and thus, and by a conservation of the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades in the army.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander of the troops of said brigade, as a testimony of the appreciation by Congress of their merited and heroic conduct during the trials and dangers of a long campaign, and of their late and patriotic conduct, in reviving the faith and renewing the hope of the patriot.

Approved Feb. 6, 1864.

No. 35.

Joint Resolution of thanks to certain Florida troops.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and hereby tendered to the officers and men of the Second Florida regiment, who after a service of two years, gallantly and heroic suffering for nearly three years did on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at a meeting held near Bealdan station, Virginia, resolve to re-enlist for the war, on the expiration of their present term of service.

Approved Feb. 6, 1864.

No. 36.

Joint resolution of thanks to the Division commanded by Major General Rhodes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America hereby tender their thanks to the division of troops commanded by Major General Rhodes who have re-enlisted for the war.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered, to the officers and troops commanded by Major General Rhodes, for the patriotism exhibited by them in re-enlisting for the war as well as for the gallantry they have always displayed upon the field of battle; and they are assured that their country will always bear in grateful remembrance the noble manner in which they have come to her assistance in the hour of her need.

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to communicate the resolution to General Rhodes and the officers and troops of his command.

Approved Feb. 6 1864.

No. 37.

Joint Resolution of thanks to Brigadier General S. D. Ramseur's Brigade of North Carolina Troops for tendering their services for the war.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and hereby cordially tendered to the gallant brigade of North Carolina troops recently added by Brigadier-General Rodes, to the army of Northern Virginia, for their devoted patriotism in promptly offering their valuable services to the Confederacy for the war after having already signalized their patriotism, zeal, fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many severe trials.

Approved Feb. 6 1864.

No. 38.

An Act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange or person engaged in a business as merchant, or vendor of merchandise of any description, or any other person, except in the line of the enemy, shall buy, sell, receive, negotiate or in any manner use in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of post office stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated or used, or a sum equal thereto, and shall be imprisoned, subject to fine, not more than twenty thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than three years at the discretion of said court, and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several Confederate courts, or any of them, to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

Section 3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President or any of the heads of departments.

Approved Feb. 6 1864.

No. 39.

An Act to authorize commanders of corps and Departments to detail field officers as members of military courts under certain circumstances.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That commanders of corps and departments be and they are hereby authorized to detail field officers as members of military courts whenever from the judges of said court shall be disqualified by consanguinity or affinity, or unable from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend said courts.

Approved, February 6 1864.

No. 40.

Joint resolution of thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lomax and the officers and men engaged in the defence of Secessionville.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Thomas G. Lomax, [illegible] the officers and men of the 12th Regiment of Cavalry, and the officers and men of the 25th Regiment of Cavalry, for the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, on the 7th day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, February 6, 1864.

No. 41.

Joint Resolution of thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Dowlin, 1st Regiment Dowlin, and the officers and men of their command.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are tendered to Lieutenant Colonel Dowlin, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallantry displayed in the defence of Charleston, on the morning of the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when, with a force of only three hundred and fifty men, they repulsed the Federal land force, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, and two gunboats, carrying a land force of three thousand men.

Resolved, That this defence, so gallant, under the circumstances, and so fortunate in its results, as evidence of God's protecting care over the cause of the South, the capture of two gunboats with more than three hundred prisoners, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute a brilliant and lasting ornament to the military annals of the war, and should be a source of pride to the whole country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Captain Gelpin, Lieutenant Dowlin and the men under their command.

Approved, February 6, 1864.

No. 42.

Joint resolution of thanks to General Beauregard, and the officers and men under his command, for the defence of Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered to General G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant and successful defence of Charleston, South Carolina, against the combined attack of the land and naval forces of the enemy, on the 30th day of December, 1863, and for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare, whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known—a fortress entitled to be pronounced glorious by impartial history and an admiring country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his command.

Approved, January 8 1864.

No. 43

Joint resolution of thanks to Major General Patrick R. Cleburne and the officers and men under his command for their distinguished service at Ringgold, Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Major General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished service at Ringgold, Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the retreat of Bragg's army was secured, and a large force of the enemy kept in check.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Major General Cleburne and his command.

Approved February 8, 1864.

Refugees

What a world of thought does this word suggest! In every town and village, on every island, in every vacant cottage, you meet them—the refugees. They are home-loving people, and the ties that bind them to their homes were once as sweet to them as ours. The green leaves of Tennessee, the noble mountains of Virginia, the vine-clad hills of Louisiana, the broad oak avenues and the jasmine hedges of Carolina, these are the spots which their memory turns to, and the longing sighs to behold the once happy homes of happy, now desecrated homes. Where are the loved ones who once assembled in these cheerful halls? The gray haired sire, the careworn mother, the blooming maiden, the notsome childhood, only are in our midst. The stalwart youth has gone forth to his country's bidding, and many never again to cheer by their presence those who loved him as well. Some languish in a distant prison—some sleep beneath the sod of a far away land; and the blue violet springs on their grave—alas! never to be watered by the tear of affection—never to be tended by the hand of love. But with all his sorrows and his trials—with all the sweet memory of home and happier days—with all a father's sorrow for his martyred boy—and all a mother's tender love for him she has nursed on her lap—whose infant brow has so often been bedewed with the kisses and the tears—the refugee does not murmur. It not say, he is not sad. His home is his country—his heart is her cause—his prayer is her deliverance—his hope is her future!

Never did poetry or song find a nobler theme than the refugee—this banished man, this exile from a scene where all the refinements of life clustered around him in the endearments of family and friends.

Our hearts yearn to these noble patriots. We are lifted up in wonder and admiration when we see their cheerful obedience, their uncomplaining spirit. We respect we honor them. Comfort, wealth, occupation, all have departed, but love of country are not more dear to the Tyrolese than they beloved South to them. You have sealed your love by the cheerful sacrifice of all material comforts—a broken circle—a desolated home. And you have crowned all these by the gift to your country of the bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh. Keep up your heart, though cheerful a companying sufferer. For you again will the green lawns be bright—the orange trees will blossom—the jasmine shall again perfume the air—and though the circle will still want its numbers—the arch of your country's greatness will have been laid in the blood of his loved ones well, and the "flower which has fallen upon earth will bloom again in Heaven."

And reader, you who are not a refugee; you who are in the midst of a happy family, surrounded by every comfort of time—every source of domestic enjoyment, remember the refugee. Smooth while you can the rough pathway he treads so heavily and so well. You may, like him, become an exile. Will such a year seem so hard to you if you have the love of a Southerner for his native land to depend upon?

The moral we deduce from the foregoing is expressed in a single word—be [illegible] to the refugee, no matter [illegible] sympathies or your region can ever be [illegible] by any to do but a very little to [illegible] against us.—*Guardian.*

DRIED PEACHES.—An exchange says, "We have been shown some peaches of the year previous to the crop of 1861, which are in a perfect state of preservation, and though hard as chain all their sweetness and nutriment—They were picked down two years ago and then dried. Apparently they will remain sound for an indefinite time. The experiment is suggestive in this time of scarcity, and peaches could be turned to a good account. A half bushel thus dried could be readily carried in a soldier's haversack—and a little hot water would soften and prepare them for food.

The extent of British territory beyond the four seas is 4,60 000 square miles, with a population of about 145 000 000. The shipping that frequents these ports for commercial purposes, going and coming, last year amounted to 22,849,461 tons.

Our devil is of the opinion that some people go to church to close their eyes, and others go to eye their clothes.

For the Chattanooga Daily Rebel.

THE ONE I LOVE.

Is there on earth one lovely flower,
Of all the world around,
In nature's sweet embroidered bower,
No busy bee has found;
If so I'll range creation round,
Through every verdant zone;
Be happy when that flower's found,
Its sweetness all my own.

I'll be that flower's butterfly,
A dove or other bird;
With its folds forever lie,
And rest upon its bosom:
I'll be my love's own cherub dove,
If she will be my flower,
And sing to me a song of love,
In Flora's rosy bower.

I'll be to her a parrot,
And talk of love forever,
And sing of home, and all that's sweet,
Love happy then together;
Yes then I wish to spend my life
With three my charming Mary,
If you'll become my lovely wife,
And be my own canary.

Then I will be your nightingale,
Your humming bird and linnet,
And sing to you love's gentle tale,
And kiss you every minute;
Through life I'll be your mocking bird,
And feed the young canaries,
And sing the songs of every bird,
With love that never varies.

ACWORTH, GA., March 12th 1864.

The Latest from Suffolk.

We have received no further official information of the movement of our troops in the vicinity of Suffolk, and the accounts given by passengers, by the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, were rather confusing and unsatisfactory. After comparing all the statements, we set down the following as about as near the truth as we could reach.

General Ransom learning that the Yankee troops had occupied Suffolk on Sunday, moved his troops from the neighborhood of Somerton, and reached Bethlehem Church on Wednesday morning. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmishers advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They fled and were pursued into the town where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed.

The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and flying in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house just beyond the limits of the town, on the East. This house was charged by our men, and all but four captured. These four refused to surrender and the house was fired. When the flames were well underway, one came out firing upon our men as he did so, and was killed. The other three remained and were consumed in the flames.

The flying negroes were pursued to Jericho Run, where they tore up the bridge; also the bridge at the Canal, a quarter of a mile distant. Ransom's forces pursued and charged the camp at Bernard's Mill, the Yankees running as though the arch fiend of the regions of woe was after them. Having only a small force of cavalry they could not be followed.—The camps and stores were destroyed, the men first supplying themselves with overcoats and other articles, which they could bring off conveniently.

We lost three men in the engagement, and the number killed of the enemy was about thirty. We had two men captured and have not learned how many prisoners we took. The affair is regarded a very brilliant one.

General Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning, at Cowling's Landing, two miles west of Suffolk. Should the Yankees be reinforced and make any further advance, they will find the gallant Gen. Ransom in the right place.

Several of the negro soldiers killed in the battle belonged to gentlemen in Suffolk, Va., and died in a few hundred yards of their old homes.

Gen. Ransom obtained from the enemy some fine horses, a piece of artillery, and many small arms.—*Petersburg Ex.*

From North Ala.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN SENTENCED TO SWEEP THE STREET!

Every arrival from Norfolk brings some new and additional proof of the horrible tyranny practiced by the Yankees upon the people of that unfortunate and conquered city. The latest instance of the merciless vengeance of the Yankee tyrants is an edict sentencing the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, an Episcopal clergyman, to the degrading punishment of *sweeping the streets!* This infamous and dastardly act of tyranny is alleged as its excuse that its victim is an "avowed secessionist!" The *Old Dominion* published at Portsmouth, contains the final order, from which the following is an extract:

HEADQ'RS NORFOLK AND PORTSM'TH
NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 25, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 44.

IV. It having been reported to the General commanding that S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, is an avowed secessionist, and that he takes every opportunity to disseminate his treasonable doctrines, much to the annoyance of his loyal neighbors, and that on one occasion, at a place of worship, while the prayer for the President of the United States was being read, his conduct was such as to annoy and disgust the loyal portion of the congregation, and believing a wholesome example necessary to the benefit of Mr Wingfield in particular, and the class in this community he represents in general, men of education and ability, who use the talents God has given them for the purpose of turning up strife against the Government of the United States.

It is therefore ordered that the Provost Marshal arrest Mr. S. H. Wingfield, and that he be turned over to Colonel Sawtelle to work for three months *cleaning the streets* of Norfolk and Portsmouth, thus employing his time for the benefit of that Government he has abused, and in a small way a rebuke for his disloyalty and treason.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild.
Geo. H. JOHNSTON, Capt. and A. A. G.

SECRETS OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The war committee in Washington is a work, and interesting developments are daily made. Among the most recent and most interesting disclosures is the fact that General Meade did order a retreat at Gettysburg, and that the order was not complied with because one of the best fighting generals of the war had already commenced the battle. A persistent effort for the removal of General Meade from the command of the army of the Potomac is now being made in Washington.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association

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

From the Front.

DALTON, March 16.—Lt. Gen. Hood had a grand drill of his corps to-day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather there was a large attendance, especially of general officers. After the drill there was a sham battle fought by the entire corps, the musketry and artillery firing was splendid, in fact, the whole affair was very imposing and drew forth the warmest praise from all who were present. Weather excessively cold.

Money Market.

RICHMOND, March 16.—At auction to-day, Confederate 6s, due 1864, sold at 114 and interest; five year bonds opened at 107 and closed at 103; Registered, fifteen million loan, 128¾; gold 20¼; silver 19¼; Sterling Exchange 23¼.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

SHREVEPORT, LA., March 2, via Mobile, 16. All quiet in this department. A passive campaign on the part of the Yankees is anticipated. The enemy is now making a reconnoissance up Red River. Gen. Taylor is anxious to meet them.

The action of Congress on [illegible] question, is anxiously looked [illegible]

This department is sel[illegible] could feed our army for two [illegible]

It is bad policy to furlough [illegible] to this side of the Mississippi river. Generals Lee, Johnston and Longstreet [illegible] constantly loosing men who cannot or will not return east of the river.

People everywhere in this department are buoyant and expect to win our freedom before March, 1865.

Stonewall Jackson's Commissary, Banks, is no more respected or favored here than when he made his disastrous flight from the Valley of Virginia.

The people and army have entire confidence in Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

From the North.

Dispatches to the Associated Press Neigh.]

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Parson Brownlow arrived here to night on the Nashville train. He has been very sick, but is convalescent.

Veteran soldiers to the number of three thousand per day are passing through here for the front.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, March 3.—A mob of drunken furloughed soldiers are tearing out the store of Augustus Deibal, whom they charge with being a knight of the Golden Circle.

STATE HOUSE AUGUSTA, ME., March 3.—Our Legislature, to day, passed resolutions in favor of Mr Lincoln's renomination. Every Union member in both branches voted for the resolutions.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A consul appointed by the Imperial Regency of Mexico has arrived here.

CINCINNATI March 3.—The office of the Enquire, in Dayton, was completely riddled today by some soldiers of the 44th Ohio regiment. In a melee that occurred shortly afterwards one man was killed and two soldiers were wounded. Considerable excitement was caused in the town, and the home guards were called out.

NORFOLK March 2.—Last evening fighting commenced between our forces and the enemy at Deep Creek, ten miles from this city, but we have been unable to ascertain the result.

To day at noon we heard continuous and heavy artillery firing in that direction, but nothing definite has yet been received at headquarters. It is more than probable that skirmishing between the opposing forces is in progress.

Yesterday, a lieutenant and fifteen men of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, while on a reconnoitering expedition, were captured by the rebels in a dismal swamp.

Several gentlemen who started this morning for Roanoke Island via the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, have just returned and report the canal infested with rebels in large numbers.

The boat got as far as Great Bridge, twenty miles from this place, when a commendable prudence for their safety compelled the captain and his passengers to return.

From Longstreet's [illegible]

We have some in [illegible] Longstreet's command. [illegible] few days since, indications of [illegible] ment between the two armies [illegible] Bellefonte department, but they have all disappeared. The enemy came up as far as Morristown, in considerable force—also on the Chickamauga river; but on the appearance of an advance of our troops, they returned hurriedly in the direction of Knoxville. The latest intelligence received from them reported their rear at Strawberry Plains.

There are no Federal forces on the Bean station valley road nearer than Blain's cross roads.

Everything is quiet in the direction of Cumberland Gap. The garrison at that point is quite small, and keep close in their fortifications, as the scouts of Jones hover close around them.

A rumor was in circulation that Grant had sent twenty five thousand men into Kentucky, via Nashville, from Chattanooga, to meet the anticipated advance of Longstreet's army. He is certainly dreaming.

Our troops are in admirable health and full of enthusiasm, and have plenty of supplies.

[*Richmond Examiner*, 14th.

Literary.

Mr. A. S. Abrams is procuring material for the composition of a work to be entitled "Jefferson Davis and His Generals."

It is to be a biography of the President and all his General Officers, and will no doubt form a valuable addition to Southern Literature.—Mr. Abram's well known ability is a guarantee that the work will be well written.

All persons who possess information of the lives of General Officers in the Confederate army, will confer a favor on Mr. Abrams by furnishing him with reliable notes, the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged. Mr. Abrams' address is Atlanta, care "Intelligencer" office.

Exchanges are requested to confer a favor by noticing this article.