THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM

VOLUME II. TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 22, 1864. NUMBER 187.

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 authorise 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 therefor, 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 Printer.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That in lieu of the compensation now 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 reasons 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 to 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 1861; said notice to be given by the Governor or principal chief of such nation according to the usual mode of giving notices by such 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. 5, 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 Post-office Department, who shall be styled the Third Auditor, and who shall be charged with all the duties connected with the Post-office 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 gallant 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 moved by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders within 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 Battles, which have saved the image of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country: And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by the able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen and have impressed 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 vaste 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 authorise 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 13, 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 from the State of Missouri shall be held as follows until the Legislature of said State shall otherwise direct: That each voter shall be allowed to vote one ticket, containing the name of one person for each one of the seven congressional districts of said State and the persons receiving 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 upon the same day of each second year thereafter during the war.

Section 3. Such elections shall be held by the officers authorized, or persons appointed or provided 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 places 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 case he shall be driven from his home by the common enemy of his country or by the public enemy, or by the movement of the enemy's troops so 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 his district or in the camps of the army, as hereinafter provided

Section 6. Such election for representatives, where held in the camps of the army shall be conducted as follows: In every army corps, division or cavalry, the colonel of each regiment or another officer commanding any less body on detached service shall appoint judges and three clerks to open and hold such election who shall hold the same and cause to be kept all books and returns under the usages and regulations of the army as practicable, as if 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 their votes.

Section 7. The returns of such elections in camp shall be recorded by the several commanding officers who shall transmit the names and clerks as aforesaid to the highest officer in grade and the senior of the grade from said state, for which the same is held in the encampment or army, in which the same is held, who shall forthwith, it once to forward the same to the Governor of the State, in the same way by if more convenient, by mail or by such commanding officer direct to the Governor.

Section 8. In case the exigencies of the public service prevent the holding of the elections in any camp under the 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. Such officer shall be authorized to administer the proper oaths to the judges and clerks or 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 11.

Joint resolution in relative 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 their rights and liberties and that no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly which may be requisite 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, developed with energy husbanded with care, and applied with fidelity are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which may be necessary to wage for our independence; and that each of them by every consideration which can influence freemen, and patriots to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feuds; to an indignant rebuke of every exhibition of anti patriotic temper in whatever quarter, or upon whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support of all 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, fraternal feelings and fervent devotion to the public weal.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

No. 14

An Act to prevent the procuring, aiding and soliciting 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 of 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 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 disposition of said nation are greatly in need of the money thus diverted therefrom.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is 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 Bureau 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 said Cherokee Nation whenever peace shall be ratified between the United States and the Confederate States or that the said Confederate States 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 is 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 admiration of his comrades, as well as that of his commanding general, all of whom deeply sympathize with him in his present sufferings from wounds received in battle; Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and the same are hereby tendered to Major Von Borck for his self-sacrificing devotion to our Confederacy and for his distinguished services in support of its cause

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Major Von Borck by the President of the Confederate States.

Approved, January 30, 1864

No. 19.

Joint Resolution in relation to the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of the Confederate States for the State of Virginia.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That under the second section of the act of the Provisional Congress entitled "an act to establish the Judicial courts of the Confederate States of America," approved March 16th, 1861, the judges of the district courts of the Confederate States for the State of Virginia are entitled to receive each a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia entitled "an act providing compensation for members of the General Assembly, judges, and other officers of the government, in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law," passed December 16th 1861.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

No 29.

Joint Resolution of thanks to North Carolina Troops

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press, of the re-enlistment for the war, of the North Carolina brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D Johnson; the store.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise, and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the country.

Approved Feb 6, 1864.

No 30.

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 unanimity volunteered their services for the war.

Section 2. Resolved, That the lofty and self sacrificing spirit 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 patriotic and self-sacrificing troops who, at the commencement of the war, placed their services at the disposal of their country without condition or limit as to time.

Approved Feb. 6, 1864.

No. 34

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Alabama Troops who have re-enlisted for the war.

Whereas, the Alabama troops composing the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Cullen A. Battle, in the army of Northern Virginia, 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 that army, from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion, deserved praise, and honor, and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service have 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 Alabama 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, a heroic determination to fight battle ever, until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades.

Resolved, The President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and troops of said brigade as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services, and of their late act of patriotism, confirming the faith and reassuring 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 distinguished gallantry and heroic suffering for nearly three years, did on the twenty-eighth instant, at a meeting held near Rapidan station, Virginia, resolve to re-enlist for the war at the expiration of their present term of service

Approved Feb 6, 1864.

No. 36.

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

The Congress of the Confederate States of America having learned that the division of troops commanded by Major General Rhodes have re-enlisted for the war, do

Resolve, 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 required to communicate these resolutions to General Rhodes and the officers and troops under 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 commanded by Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur in the Army of Northern Virginia for their devoted patriotism in unanimously offering their valuable service to the Confederacy for the war after having already signalized their patriotic zeal fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many scenes of trial

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, trader, or dealer in exchange, or person engaged in a trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description or any other person, except within the lines of the enemy, shall buy, sell, take or create, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of postage 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, moreover, subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned 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 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 any of the judges of said courts 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. Lamar 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. Lamar, and the officers and men engaged in the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty two.

Approved, February 8, 1864.

No 41.

Joint resolution of thanks to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command

Resolved That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odlum Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the fifty one men composing the Davis Guards under their command, for their daring, gallant and successful defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the attack made by the enemy, on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-two steam transports, carrying a land force of fifteen thousand men.

Resolved, That this defence, resulting, under the Providence of God in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of two gunboats with more than three hundred prisoners including the commander of the fleet; the crippling of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of the war, and entitles the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odlum Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command.

Approved, February 8, 1864.

No 42.

Joint resolution of thanks to General Beauregard, and the officers and men of his command, for their 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 of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders, has an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his situation, backed by resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most peaceful engines of war hitherto known—is justly entitled to be pronounced glorious by impartial history and 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 distinguished service at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, November 27, 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 the victory obtained by them over a superior force of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the state of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863 by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon train saved, most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

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

Approved February 8, 1864

From the Macon Confederate.]

THE MISSION OF THE PRESS.

The writer vividly remembers having spent a month since the war commenced in a section of country regarded by both parties as an neutral ground, but the inhabitants thereof were of the strongest secession proclivities. They had often been touched by the rude hand of war and desolation and mourning filled the land as it some denunciation from on high had been pronounced against it. It was once the home of the highest type of man, but then the railroads, telegraph, mails, and many instruments of agricultural handicraft had been engulphed in one common ruin in the vortex of bloodred war.

So completely was the equilibrium of society broken up that the people were in a constant state of anxiety and alarm: alarm kindled and kept alive by the constant and contradictious stories of the movements of the enemy. Every lone traveller that passed the road was hailed without ceremony and closely questioned upon the news. Every one had something new to tell, and no two of them had the same story to relate, but generally they all had the dreaded enemy advancing upon one or another road. The people had no newspapers to sift these stories, lop off the chaff and give them the plain truth. It is true a stray copy of an antediluvian paper would get into the neighborhood, and when it arrived, the neighbors would collect together for miles around, and get some one of their number to commence at the beginning and read every line in it. He would often be respectfully requested to read some of its articles three or four times, in order that a perfect understanding might be arrived at.

It was remarkable that no one had one word of abuse for the paper, received that which was stated as rumors and report for just what was stated, and never questioned that which was set down as fact.

This was natural, for they had been without papers so long that they had thoroughly learned their mission—had learned the difference between stories passed from one man to another, and the printed matter in the columns of a journal. They often spoke of other days when the mail brought the daily press to their office every day, and how little they then understood and appreciated its mission.

It was an instructive chapter to us, and we learned to think more highly of the press than ever. Any neighborhood deprived of it would be effected in the same way.

We have sometimes wished that the press could everywhere be suspended for a single month, in order that the people, those who read as well as read it not, would all feel and know the great character it enacted in the drama of life. It would be like withdrawing one of the essential elements of nature, or like shrouding the sun in gloom, and leaving men to grope their way in darkness.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS.—Rumors of recognition by France—failures and disasters of the enemy in Mississippi, Northern Georgia, Florida, Mobile and Charleston—the advance of Yankee gold to 170—the return of Yankee troops to their homes—suspension of the draft—the disgrace of Meade—the trembling attitude of Wall street—the opposition of Earl Derby to the British Ministry, and increasing impatience of the English people—disappointment at the North—loss of confidence and momentary fear of a financial panic and revolution—these are some of the signs of the times across the border, which bid us keep heart and hope on.

How stand we at home? The fourth year of the war has been inaugurated with a series of successes. Our armies are strong and in fighting trim; baggage has gone to the rear and men are stripped for battle; a buoyant spirit everywhere prevails; confidence in our cause grows apace, and Confederate currency begins to wear its rejuvenated aspect; gold is going down; speculation has halted for a time; prices of stocks and bonds are tumbling; and, in short, we show that "wonderful vitality" before which the New York *Times* stands amazed. Strike the balance between the two causes and take courage. On the one hand, desperation, weakness, doubt, and internal strife; and on the other, fresh courage, strength, faith and unity of purpose. Is not the contrast cheering, and should we not be grateful to that overruling power which has so nearly given us the victory that we have to struggle but a few months more and claim it as our own.—*South Carolinian.*

Lookout Battery in for the War.

[Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.]

CAMP NEAR DEMOPOLIS, ALA., March 13th, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of the Lookout Battery, (commanded by Capt. R. L. Barry.) March 12th, 1864, the company having with much enthusiasm re-enlisted for the war, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The homes of our fathers and the land of our birth have been ruthlessly invaded by the mercenary soldiery of a despotic government, which has, with demoniac pleasure, in the face of humanity and enlightened sentiment, sanctioned the outrage of our fair daughters and the subjection of our fellow citizens to a most wanton cruelty, and a vindictive government has precipitated her legions upon us for the avowed purpose of subjugation and conquest, the offspring of puritanic fanaticism, the consummation of which will result in the total demolition of our time-honored institutions and the reduction of our brave and free people to a most degrading state of vassalage. Although we deprecate a continuation of hostilities, and are willing at any and all times to accept an honorable peace upon the basis of separate and independent nationality, still we are unwilling to yield an inch of territory, or sacrifice a single honorable principle. That the government of the United States has not conducted the present unholy struggle, which she has induced, in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, and has not scrupled to use the most barbarous means for the accomplishment of her wicked designs of spoliation and degradation to a great and free people. Be it

Resolved, That we having united our destiny with that of the Southern cause in the outset of the war, from motives of patriotism alone, and many of us having well nigh served out our time of enlistment without the full accomplishment of the purposes and objects for which we entered the service, (Southern independence,) we do therefore pledge ourselves not to forsake our standards in the present crisis, and do renew our former pledges to remain in the service of the Confederate States, for, and during the term of the war.

Resolved, That we have a sympathy in common with our brother Tennesseeans, and others, who are exiled from their homes and separated from their families, and but emulate the example of the soldiers from the proud volunteer State in this act of re-enlisting, and with them renew our pledges of fidelity, and swear never to lay down our arms until we wrench from the hands of our despotic oppressors the boon of freedom and the peaceful enjoyment of our homes and the society of our families.

Resolved, That we believe every true Southern man should battle with energetic vigor until our inalienable rights shall have been secured, and we can transmit to posterity, unblemished, the heritage of a goodly land.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Knoxville and Atlanta Register, Chattanooga and Marietta Rebel, and the Eutaw Whig and Observer, and the same be placed upon record on the company book.

LIEUT. R. L. WATKINS, Pres't.

Serg't JOHN H. PARKER, Sec'y.

A. T. Hackett, A. L. Jamagin, J. M. Gray, J. C. Anderson, E. G. Crawford, Committee.

Speech of Vice President Stephens.

A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* speaks thus of the speech recently delivered by Vice President Stephens at Milledgeville.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 16, 1864. P. M.

Hon. A. H. Stephens delivered an address to-night, to a very crowded audience, composed of members of the Legislature and ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity.—He spoke two hours and fifty minutes, in a calm review of the condition and prospects of the country, and the late acts of Congress.—He expressed confidence in our ability to accomplish our independence, and counselled hopefulness and persistence. He devoted much care to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He admitted its suspension in a proper way to be constitutional, but maintained that the bill as passed conferred, and is dangerous and improper power, as it dispensed with the oath under which arrests should be made, and left it to the power of the President, Secretary of War, and commandant of the trans-Mississippi department, and their agents, to arrest citizens, without any oath specifying the cause of the arrest. He had no fault to find with the President or other officers of whom this extraordinary power is conferred, but abuses of it might be exercised without their knowledge. The main object of the bill evidently was to keep the principals having substitutes, from appealing to the courts.

He reviewed the history of the writ of habeas corpus and its object. It was to protect citizens from the grasp of arbitrary power without a hearing. He did not appreciate the necessity for its suspension, but admitting it to be necessary, it was done in a way offensive and dangerous to freemen, and if we do not protest against it, it may be fastened on us as the policy of the government. In protesting against it, we are not opposing the Government, but merely exercising a right and proper solicitude for individual liberty. He alluded briefly to the Currency and Military bills. He thought the currency bill unwise, and severe. He thought the Military bill, if executed, would be fatal, because it would diminish the producing classes to such an extent as to interfere with the necessary supplies of food. These were the chief topics of his address. Though in feeble health, he exhibited toward the close of his speech, much of the old fire and eloquence for which he is distinguished.

BLANK FORMS.—The House has passed the resolutions requesting the Confederate Government to offer peace after every victory and on every other favorable occasion, on the principles of 1776. Now, as we do hope for frequent victories and favorable occasions, if the government adopts the suggestion, we propose the legislature furnish blank forms to save writing. We are as anxious for peace as any man in the world, but there's no policy to be observed in making even a proffer of peace. As affairs stand, every one we make will be construed into such a weariness of war, as to hold out the hope of finally whipping us into abolition terms.—*Macon Telegraph.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association

Enterred according to the 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.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19—The House reconsidered the vote on the passage of the Hon. Linton Stephens' resolution, on the action of Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus, by the casting vote of the speaker.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19—The session of the Legislature will be prolonged till to-night.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 19.—The New York Herald, of the 14th inst, has been received. It contains nothing of special importance.

Gov. Bramblette, of Kentucky, remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State; and has notified Lincoln that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

Gen Grant will return to Washington, it is announced, in the course of two or three weeks.

Gold on the 13th, 160.

Another Arrival of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, March 19—The steamer New York has arrived at City Point, with seven hundred privates, sixty officers, and four ladies.

Five days later from the North—Another Draft ordered by Lincoln.

RICHMOND, March 20.—United States papers to the 17th instant were received this morning at City Point.

The Washington dispatches state positively that Meade will be superceded next week.—His successor is not named.

Lincoln has ordered another draft for two hundred thousand men, to take place on the 15th April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies.

It was believed in New York that the Italian ship Regulantum foundered at sea on the 7th inst, with 400 men on board.

The bill authorizing the sale of gold passed both branches of Congress. Gold closed at 161 on the afternoon of the same day, the 16th in New York.

European advices as late as the 6th contain nothing confirmatory of the recognition rumors, except a statement that Mason has returned to London, it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition for reconciliations.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 20.—Gen. W. F. Smith, of the Federal army, is reported assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac at the request of Grant.

The New York World denounces Butler as a malicious human brute.

A dangerous state of feeling is growing up at the West. The Democrats are organizing in secret to protect themselves against the soldiers, who are committing outrages without rebuke from the military authorities. The Chicago Times advises armed resistance and retaliation. A letter from Vallandigham gives similar counsel to the Democrats.

The smallpox is spreading in the West. At Cincinnati it prevails to a greater extent than was ever known before. At Cleveland twelve hundred cases are reported.

Fremont supercedes Gilmore in Florida.

Mrs. Beauregard's funeral took place on the 31 inst., and was attended by over six thousand persons.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th inst., and it is reported he will embark for Mexico on the 25th.

On the 17th gold advanced in New York, closing at 163

Grant formally takes command of the Federal armies, with headquarters for the present with the army of the Potomac.

The returned prisoners arrived this afternoon. There was an immense concourse of people at the wharf and on Capitol square, and the reception was characterizing throughout by the most unbounded enthusiasm.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have adopted Hon. Linton Stephens' resolutions, on the terms by which peace should be sought by the Confederate Government, and on the action of Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

They have also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate service all persons in the State between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty.

Also, unanimously, resolutions expressing confidence in the President, and thanking the Georgia troops for re-enlisting

The Legislature has adjourned, sine die.

The chronicle of ten months' progress of the rebel cotton loan is extremely interesting. It was placed on the market about the 1st of March 1863 at four or five per cent. premium on the £90 paid for each £100 share.—During April and May the loan went down to four per cent. discount. The victories of July sent it down to nine or ten. The capture of of Chattanooga reduced it below thirty per cent. discount. The battle of Chickamauga caused it to rally, but failed to lift it above sixty-seven. The successes of Gen. Grant beat it down to fifty, whence it has slowly settled away to thirty-seven.—*Louisville Journal.*

TYPE METAL FOR SALE.

300 LBS. OLD TYPE METAL for sale. Apply to or address FRANK M. PAUL, mar 17 tf Rebel Office, Marietta, Ga.

FOR RENT.—A Small Cottage, completely furnished, for rent. Apply to DR. J. M. LARKIN, mar6-1w. Convalescent Camp.