# DAILY DISPATCH.

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**Richmond Dispatch.**

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

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*OFFICIAL.*

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va, Feb 20, 1864.

GENERAL Orders, No 21.—The following Act of Congress is published for the information of the Army:

[No. 116.]

AN ACT to Reduce the Currency and to Authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty four, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bond can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year eighteen hundred and sixty four, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty three and one third cents imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subject to a tax of *ten per cent per month* until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty three and one third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes; said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided; and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, at the rate of sixty six and two third cents on the dollar. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the first of April, east, and the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, west of the Mississippi river, and the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, to substitute and exchange new treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty six and two third cents on the dollar; *provided*, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; *provided, further*, that the right to fund any of said treasury notes after first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, is hereby taken away; *and, provided further*, that upon all such treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, and which may not be exchanged for new treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent* is hereby imposed.

Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby, revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty six and two thirds cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged; *provided*, that the duties now laid upon imports and hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized from time to time, as the wants of the treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the sixth section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first day of January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects, as is provided for the Treasury notes, into which they are convertible. If not converted before the time fixed for taking the Treasury notes, such certificates shall, from that time, bear interest upon only sixty six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate; but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the books by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act: *Provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the 1st day of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st day of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty three and one third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, and tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the time herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That Treasury notes hereafter issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the first day of January in each and every year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary, in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and said certificate shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17. The forty-second section of the act for the establishment and collection of taxes, approved

*OFFICIAL.*

May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby repealed

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate—which by the first section of the act "to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes," approved March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty three, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond"—to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act

Approved February 17, 1864.

By order.

(Signed,) S COOPER,
fe 23—1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va, Feb 23, 1864.

GENERAL Orders, No 22.—I. Clause 3, paragraph 11, General Orders, No 75, (1863,) is amended by adding after the words "as clerks" the words "or detailed men."

II. Clause 3, paragraph 11, General Orders, No 7, (current series,) is amended as follows: "Persons liable to military service may volunteer in or be assigned to any company of artillery in service on the 16th of April, 1862, having less than 84 men upon the rolls."

III. Non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates detached from their commands, by furlough or detail, for a longer period than thirty days, will be furnished by company commanders with but one descriptive list, upon which the soldier's account with the Government (pay, clothing, and commutation for furlough, under the act of Congress, February 7th, 1863,) will be stated. Soldiers in hospitals, not furnished with descriptive lists by company commanders when furloughed, will have such lists provided by the surgeon in charge.

Payments made will be endorsed on the descriptive lists, which will be returned to the soldier, and transportation furnished in kind under the act cited will be endorsed on the descriptive list and also on the furlough.

When the soldier rejoins his command the descriptive list will be returned to the company commander, who will, after recording the payments made, destroy it

Quartermasters are prohibited from paying soldiers absent (as set forth in this order) from their commands except in the manner herein ordered.

IV. Persons not liable to conscription who may wish to volunteer may be enrolled as volunteers, and receive transportation to the company they select. The enrollment will be communicated by the enrolling officer in each instance to the company commander.

V. Soldiers who furnish an able-bodied recruit, who is mustered into service under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, are entitled, when on furlough, to transportation home and back.

VI. The provisions of Paragraph V, General Order No 36, (1863,) are held to apply to non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to furlough, under act of Congress, approved February 7th, 1863. *Re elected officers* are not allowed transportation or commutation in lieu thereof, under any of the acts providing furloughs, bounty and transportation to persons re enlisted or mustered into the service.

In each case, the commutation allowed in lieu of furlough will be paid by the Quartermaster of the command to which the soldier belongs, and by no other Quartermaster.

VII. Chaplains may receive the rations in kind allowed them by law, or commute them at the Government price.

VIII. The following is published for the information of the army.

"*An Act to provide for Retiring Officers of the Army*

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of any General commanding a department or any army, to discharge from service any officer of the Confederate States Army, or of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, who has no command, and cannot be assigned to any appropriate duty, or who is incompetent or inefficient, or who may be absent from his command or duty without leave: *Provided*, that any officer who may be discharged for incompetency, inefficiency, or absent from his command or duty without leave, shall be entitled to a trial before an examining board, under existing laws, if he demands it of the Commanding General within thirty days: *Provided further*, that it shall not extend to any officer who is absent on account of his captivity.

"Approved, February 17, 1864."

IX. All officers, whether of Regular or Provisional Army, absent from their commands and not on duty, as well as those who are without assignment to duty by competent authority, will report their address by letter to this office, stating the circumstances of their absence from duty, and if unassigned, when and where last on duty.

By order.

(Signed) S COOPER,
fe 24—6t Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

WAR DEPT, ADJ'T AND INSP GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Feb 21, 1864.

GENERAL Orders, No 2.—Gen Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S COOPER,
fe 25—ts Adjutant and Insp'r Gen.

*REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.*

SEVERAL valuable Farms in Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, and Spotsylvania for sale—We are authorized to sell the following very valuable tracts of land, viz:

1st. The tract of land on James river, in Chesterfield, 17 miles below Richmond, called "Baldwin's" containing 595 acres, of which about one third is open land and two thirds in wood and timber. The improvements on the place are amply sufficient for the use of the place. Price, $35 per acre.

2d A tract of land in said county, near the Clover Hill pits, called "Peru," containing 335 acres The improvements are indifferent, but there is a valuable parcel of excellent timber on this tract. Price, $25 per acre.

3d. That valuable tract of land in Henrico, on the Chickahominy, about 8 miles below Richmond, adjoining the lands of Messrs James Garnett and Dr P Trent, and recently owned by Mr Simon Gouldin.—It contains 552½ acres, of which there is an ample supply of timber for its use. The buildings, though not good, are yet comfortable. This is justly regarded as a most valuable estate. Price, $75 per acre.

4th. The tract of land called "96" in Hanover, near the Pamunkey, adjoining the lands of Judge Meredith, Dr W S R Brockenbrough and others, containing 256 acres, of which about half is open land and half in original and secondary growth The buildings on it are not of much value. Price, $25 per acre.

5th The tract of land in Spotsylvania, on the telegraph road, about seven miles from Fredericksburg, containing 474 acres, recently owned by the heirs of Dr Dickinson. The buildings, though old, are yet in the main comfortable. Price, $20 per acre.

These lands are offered for sale at the low figures mentioned above because the owner desires to sell them in the next few days. If not sold in ten days they will be withdrawn from market. The taxes for 1864 to be paid by the purchaser. To those disposed to invest in lands the foregoing is an excellent opportunity.

GODDIN & APPERSON.
fe 29—4t

VERY Valuable Tract of 350 acres, in Charles City, on James river, adjoining "Sandy Point." For sale.—We are authorized by Col A T Harrison to sell his valuable tract of land located as above, (opposite to Lower Brandon) and being a part of the "Sandy Point" estate—about 300 acres open land of the finest quality on the river, and 50 acres wood land. The improvements consist of a large barn, stable, two double quarters, &c

TERMS—Reasonable. The taxes for 1864 to be paid by the purchaser.

GODDIN & APPERSON.

VALUABLE Farm of 700 Acres, in King William county, within three miles of Aylett's, for sale.—At the request of Mr O M Winston we offer for sale the valuable estate on which he now resides, within three miles of Aylett's, on the Mattapony river, and in a neighborhood equal to any in that county, and with churches and mills near by. The estate is susceptible of being made equal to the best in that neighborhood, and is remarkably level for one its size. The buildings are ample and generally in good repair. With eight hands a person can average 400 barrels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. About one-half of the open land has been limed at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre, and the farm has recently been divided into five fields, all of which is in a good state of improvement There are about 30 to 40 acres of meadow land, of which two thirds is in grass.

Terms reasonable. Apply to
fe 26—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

VALUABLE Blue tract of 85 acres, called "Free Hill," on the Mountain road, and half a mile from Glen Allen Depot, on the Fredericksburg railroad, ten miles north of Richmond.—We offer for sale the above tract of land, about half open land, of excellent soil, and one half in secondary and original growth of oak and pine, embracing some fine building timber. The pine land will cut from 40 to 50 cords to the acre Its nearness to the depot should attract the attention of capitalists and others. If applied for to day or to-morrow it will be sold for $60 per acre.

GODDIN & APPERSON.
fe 25—2t

NOTICE—We hereby give notice to all persons having moneys in our hands for hire of servants, rent of houses, or otherwise, to come forward and receive whatever may be due to them before the 25th of March next, or we shall be compelled to invest their respective amounts of credits in four per cent bonds.

CLOPTON & LYNE.
fe 27—3t

FOR SALE—A lot of A No 1 Bacon, consisting of hams and shoulders, raised and cured by Messrs Jacob and Wm W Michaux, of Powhatan. Call on
fe 27—3t McKINNEY, DUPUY & ARCHER.

NOTICE—Mr Richard C Hall is authorized to sign the name of Thomas R Price, individually, as well as that of our firm

fe 27—3t THOS R PRICE & CO.


**Richmond Dispatch.**

MONDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 29, 1864


### An Established Religion.

The order of the military commandant of Norfolk expelling from the pulpits of the churches all clergymen who do not bow the knee to the Federal Baal, and requiring that their places shall be supplied by supple tools of the Yankee dynasty, whom the congregations are to be made to support, gives us a slight foretaste of what we have to expect should the Confederacy be overrun by its merciless invaders. It is not only our property that is to be taken, it is not only our lives that are to be sacrificed, but when the heart, overburdened with the woes of earth, would turn for hope and consolation to Heaven, it is to be denied that only refuge of poor humanity which never before has the most infamous and accursed of human tyrants denied.

The pulpits of the South have been heretofore occupied by a body of clergymen who would compare favorably in talents, in purity of private life, and in devotion to their sacred calling, with any in the world. We speak not of any one denomination. The remark is true of all. There has been as much zeal and as little fanaticism among the Southern clergy as among the clergy of any land under the sun. They have never been infected with the thousand *isms* which have swept like a whirlwind over Puritan New England, and yet, whilst New England and the North are almost submerged by infidelity, such has been the intelligent devotion of the Southern clergy to their duties, and such the influence of their virtuous example, that the number of communicants in the South is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other country, and the number even of negroes introduced into the Christian church larger than the whole number of converts in heathen lands made by all the foreign missions of Protestant Christendom together. And it is such men who are to be driven from their pulpits and separated from their flocks; who are to be torn from those whom they had taught from infancy the truths of the Christian religion; whom they had united in marriage, and the dust of whose kindred they had given to the grave, and who had dried the tears of bereavement and affliction with words of human sympathy and heavenly comfort. These venerated teachers, counsellors, and friends are to be torn from our embrace, and their places to be supplied by howling abolition dervishes, imported from the hotbed of New England fanaticism to bellow forth a religion without either faith or works, a gospel without charity or love, and a morality which recognizes no crime but slavery.

But the Lord of Heaven dwelleth not alone in temples made by hands. When these temples are converted into Pagan shrines, when another Gospel is preached in them than that which more than eighteen centuries have brought down to this generation, we may be compelled to meet for religious worship in woods and caves, but we shall still have access to Him whose presence fills Heaven and earth, and who is a just and righteous God. If aught were needed to fire our hearts and nerve our arms in this holy struggle for civil and religious liberty, it is found in that crowning act of despotism which has been inaugurated in the churches in Norfolk, and which is destined to become universal in the South as soon as our enemies have succeeded in their plans of conquest. Let us see who will first report this lighting the fires of religious persecution; this effort to plant upon the soil of a free country the rack, the thumb screw, and the stake by the sons of those Pilgrims who pretended to come to America for "freedom to worship God." If we mistake not the character of the Confederate people, if indeed they have any of the feelings common to mankind, this last device of despotism will rouse to superhuman and resistless might the burning heart of the country.

### CAPTURE OF YANKEES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the following official dispatch, received yesterday, it will be seen that our troops in East Tennessee are not idle. We should not be surprised at any day to hear of the capture of Cumberland Gap, near which the affair referred to took place:

GREENVILLE, Feb. 27, 1864.

*To Gen. S. Cooper:*

Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Jones captured 256 of the enemy and 13 negroes near Wyman's Mill, five miles east of Cumberland Gap.—They belonged to the 11th Tennessee (Federal) regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. A. Davis, who was taken wounded.

Gen. Vaughan co operated, and attacked the enemy in front. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy had five killed and many wounded.

(Signed) J. LONGSTREET,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate*, on Saturday, passed the following Senate bills:

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company.

A bill to increase the salary of the Printer for the Senate.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Richmond.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of the City of Petersburg.

A bill to amend and re enact the 2d section of an act to incorporate the Union Manufacturing Company.

A bill was reported from the Finance Committee abolishing the law imposing taxes for the support of Government, and further regulating the issue of licenses, and made the order of the day for Monday.

A substitute for the bill providing a fund abroad for the use of the State was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

A joint resolution from the House requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature on the first Monday in November next was amended by inserting first Wednesday in December. Adjourned.

*House.*—A bill similar to the one offered in the Senate in regard to the tax law, was reported.

Also, a bill appropriating the public revenue for the fiscal year 1863 and 1864-65.

Also, a bill to establish an agency to prosecute and settle claims against the Confederate States, due estates of deceased soldiers, and disabled and discharged soldiers.

Also, a bill to amend certain chapters of the Code, concerning aliens.

A joint resolution providing for an extra session of the Legislature in January, 1865, was passed.

A joint resolution in regard to officers of the United States from Virginia, who have resigned out of the service of the United States, and who do not now hold commissions under the Confederate Government, was tabled and ordered to be printed.

The joint committee on abuses at Camp Lee were authorized to send for persons and papers, by joint resolution.

A joint resolution to secure the exemption, if possible, from the operation of the free negro enrolment law all the counties in the possession of or threatened by the enemy, was adopted.

Adjourned.

## LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

We have before us a copy of the New York *Herald*, of the 22d, from which we make the following extracts:

CHASE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The squabble for the next Presidency is exciting some interest In the *Herald*, of the 22d, we have the following circular:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1864.—The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his Administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality have no choice but to appeal at once to the people before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions

1. That even were the re-election of Mr Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That should he be re elected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole administration till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the finest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Very respectfully,
S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

THE WAR NEWS.

The war news in this number of the *Herald* is not very startling In relation to Sherman's movements we have the following:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 20, 1864.—It is rumored here that General Sherman has had a fight with General Polk near Brandon, whipped him, and taken twelve thousand prisoners.

Official information from General Dodge was received at Gen. Logan's headquarters to-day that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by General Dodge's troops.

Our loss was very slight.

A dispatch from the department of Western Virginia, in speaking of the capture of twenty five of Mosby's men, says:

Yesterday Major Cole, while in command of a portion of the First Maryland cavalry battalion, had a skirmish at Piedmont Station, Fauquier county, with Mosby's command.

Major Cole took seventeen prisoners, among them three officers.

We lost about two killed and two wounded.

The rebels are reported to have had five killed and a larger number wounded.

When attacked Mosby had just received a commission as lieutenant colonel, and himself and men were at the time having a jollification over the good luck they believed would attend the promotion.

The officers we captured were taken in their good clothes, they having put them on to make a "stunning" appearance at the social and jovial gathering of the friends and officers and men of the promoted major.

There is nothing new to report from the Shenandoah valley as regards Early's position or movements in South Branch valley.

Our scouts are active, making capture of guerillas and picking up deserters.

From the Kanawha region there is nothing new. Refugees continue to come in to General Crooke It is estimated that two thousand refugees and deserters have come within the lines of General Kelly's department since the 18th of January 1864.

OLD ABE'S LAST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Titian J. Coffey, who signs himself as Acting Attorney-General, has issued, under the instructions of President Lincoln, a circular upon the restoration of the property of repentant rebels.—The liberality of the propositions contained in this last official document from the Northern Department of Justice may be judged from the extracts which we publish below. The circular seems designed as an authoritative interpretation of Father Abraham's proclamation of the 8th of December:

Many persons against whom criminal indictments, or against whose property proceedings under the confiscation laws, are pending in the Courts of the United States, growing out of the participation of such persons in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the proclamation of the President of the 8th of December, 1863, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where the rights of third parties have intervened, which that proclamation offers and secures. The President's pardon of a person guilty of acts of rebellion will of course relieve that person from the penalties incurred by his crime, and where an indictment is pending against him therefor the production of the pardon, signed by the President, or of satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the conditions on which the pardon is offered, if he be not of the class excepted from the benefits of the proclamation, will be a sufficient reason for discontinuing such criminal proceedings and discharging him from custody therein. Nor is it less doubtful that a bona fide acceptance of the terms of the President's proclamation by persons guilty of acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, will secure to such person a restoration of all the rights of property, except as to slaves and where the rights of third parties shall have intervened.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Lake City, Fla., under date of the 21st, says:

A gentleman direct from the vicinity of the St. Mary's informs us that the enemy were at Calahan Monday of last week, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to the number of 1,000. Monday afternoon they sent the cavalry to King's Ferry, where they cut the flat to pieces and returned to Calahan. They turned the Alligator bridge at Calahan, and on Tuesday the whole force moved to the front, saying they intended to have Lake City, cost what it might.

A force of 700 or 800, white and black, went up the river on five transports to Woodstock Mills on Wednesday. Two vessels returned loaded with lumber on Thursday, and the rest were loading. Our informant says no Yankees of the expedition that landed at Jacksonville have been north of the St. Mary's.

TORIES AT PIKEVILLE, ALA.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, says the *Southern Sentinel*, of Fayette county, of the 12th instant, about one hundred men, supposed to be tories, entered Pikeville, Ala As they were entering the town they were hailed and fired into by private James Welch, who was on guard at the time. After Welch had discharged his gun he attempted to make his escape, but was instantly shot dead. Sergeant Joseph J. Fondren was also killed. H. B. Gaurly was severely wounded in the leg, and several others wounded. It was their intention to capture Capt. Hinkle, the commander of the post at that place, but fortunately he and Lieut. Adison made their escape. They captured eight of the guard, escorted them about four miles from town, and turned them loose, stating that if they had captured Capt. Hinkle they would have tied him up to a limb to suffer for his devotion to the South.

## LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

An address, in reply to the Queen's speech, was adopted in both houses of Parliament without amendment.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of the Emperor Napoleon's proposal for a European Congress, and of his invitation to recognize the Government of the Confederate States, together with the fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland, and the interference in the Dano German difficulty, were severally referred to by Earl Derby, and although he did not oppose the address he severely censured Earl Russell's foreign policy.

Earl Russell, in reply, explained the Dano German difficulty, and showed that England was quite unfettered in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli spoke in a similar strain to Earl Derby, assailing the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord Palmerston replied, vigorously defending the course of Earl Russell.

Mr Gladstone explained that the promise of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

Mr. Layard read dispatches from Austria and Prussia, stating that what ever arrangements might be made relative to Schleswig and Holstein, the great Powers would be consulted.

After some other speeches the address to the Queen was agreed to.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Disraeli contended that the Queen's speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other important subjects.

Lord Palmerston replied that the Government could only have repeated what has often been said before, and he could see no necessity for that

Earl Derby repudiated the idea of British responsibility for the doings of the Alabama He trusted that the Ministers had given such an answer to the claim of the Federal Government as would put an end to such monstrous demands in future.

The debate on the Danish question generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles in England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what the ultimate shape the policy of England would take.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th instant, Mr. Whiteside called attention to the distress in Ireland, and the consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

Lord C. Manners expressed the hope that the Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to the American belligerents, with the view of ending the bloody contest.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN WAR.

The latest accounts state that the Danes had evacuated Schleswig and the Dannewerk, and fallen back on Flensburg, the Germans pursuing. A Hamburg dispatch, of the morning of the 6th, says:

No news from the theatre of war had been received. It was believed that the Prussians prevent its transmission. Severe fighting is supposed to be going on, as numbers of wounded are constantly being taken to Rendsburg.

A Hamburg dispatch, of the afternoon of the 6th, gives a report that the town of Schleswig had been evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the Allies. Another dispatch says that this statement may be considered authentic. There is nothing known as to the capture of Missunde.

THE ANTI-SUBSTITUTE LAW.—Judge Pearson, of N. C., in a *habeas corpus* case which was recently tried before him, decided that the recent act of Congress to conscribe persons who have furnished substitutes for the war is unconstitutional. The Raleigh *Progress* says he has, however, made an arrangement with Gov. Bragg, the Attorney for the Confederate States, as follows:

Bragg will take up the case of Walton, upon which the arguments were made, by *certiorari*, to the Supreme Court which meets in June. And the Judge, in every similar case before him, has recognized the party in the sum of $1,000 to report himself to the enrolling officer of his county or district within three days after the decision in Walton's case shall be made known to him, in case the decision shall be against Walton.

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. The editor of the Columbus *Sun* learns from reliable parties, direct through the lines from Chattanooga, that the Federal officers there, including General Thomas, consider a war between France and the United States inevitable, and so express themselves publicly One of them, a Brigadier-General, formerly an Ohio politician, was heard to say that unless the "rebellion" could be crushed before the close of the ensuing spring campaign, the final success of the United States was extremely doubtful, as the Jeff. Davis Government would then have a powerful ally, operating from Mexico as a base. In case of failure to overrun Georgia and Virginia this spring, he thought New Orleans would be the first place attacked by the French Emperor.

GEN. FINEGAN.—General Finegan, the hero of Lake City, is an Irishman by birth. In early life he enlisted as a private in the United States regular army. After his discharge he removed to Florida, where he became employed, we are informed, as an engineer. By intelligence and good conduct he prospered in his affairs, married eligibly, and became a leading citizen. Since the breaking out of the war he has risen in the Confederate service to the rank of Brigadier General; and he has just won a victory which makes him famous at home and honored throughout the Confederacy. In him we have another reminder of the gratitude which we owe to our soldiers of foreign birth, and of the kindness which we should manifest to them.

A MURDER OF A HOSPITAL STEWARD.—A most brutal murder was enacted at the First Hospital, Camp Davis, on Thursday night by J. M. Windham, of Co. K, 23d S. C. Reg't The parties, as far as we can gather them, are these: On the night the murder was committed, Windham came to the hospital late in the night and demanded of Mr. Brown, the acting steward of the hospital, his supper; deceased told Windham it was after meal hours, and that his orders were to allow no meals to be given out after the second horn had been blown. Windham pronounced it a d——n lie, and thereupon drew a knife, and stabbed Brown in the chest, severing the pulmonary artery and causing immediate death.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

HOW THEY GOT HIM.—A fellow was brought into the conscript office the other day who pretended to be totally deaf. They tried all sorts of sudden and unexpected noises on him all to no purpose. Just as they were about to dismiss him a new plan occurred to one of the examining board. He took two silver quarters and rattled them behind him—No sooner was the sound made than the fellow turned round and exclaimed, "I'll give ye ten dollars for them."—*Macon Confederacy.*

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT POWELL.—In the Charleston papers, of the 24th, we find the following dispatch with reference to the last assault of the enemy on Fort Powell:

MORRIS, Feb. 24.—*To Gen. Beauregard:*—Six mortar boats and six gunboats shelled Fort Powell yesterday. Three hundred and four shells thrown. Eighteen struck. No casualties. Work not injured.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Major Gen.

SENATOR ORR'S OPINION.—Senator Orr, of S. C., was in Columbia on Tuesday. The *Guardian* learns his view of the prospect before us is very cheerful and buoyant. He expects that about 80,000 men will be added to the army by the Military bill, and a revenue of $500,000,000 be raised by the financial measures just adopted.


NOTICE.—Owing to the heavy advance of feed, we are compelled to change the following rates for boarding horses on and after 1st March:

Board per month.....$30
" " day..... 15
Single feed..... 5

Virginia stables. JAMES T JOHNSON, W H SUTHERLAND, B W GREEN.
fe 27—2t*

COTTON CARDS—Nos 8 and 10 Whittemore's cotton cards.

ALSO,

Wool cards, for sale at LEON SCHAAFS 205 Broad street, between 4th and 5th.

I have also a nice lot of English pins, hair pins, knitting pins, wallets, pocket cutlery, black and white spool cotton, &c, &c. fe 26—3t*

NOTICE.—All persons who have left their names with me, and others wishing to become members of a mounted militia company, are requested to meet in the Hustings Court-room, City Hall, on Monday evening, 29th inst, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers. A full attendance is requested. (fe 27—2t) D M LEA.

JUST received—
50 doz ladies' tuck combs
900 lbs fine bleached shoe thread
700 dozen Clark's best spool cotton.
For sale by W R POLK,
fe 27—4t* 75 Main st.

LIQUORS.—
20 bbls Apple Brandy
12 bbls Whiskey
For sale by CHAS T WORTHAM & CO.
fe 27—3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice—All persons having claims against the estate of John H Hilliard, dec'd, will present them at once to me for payment.

THOMAS U DUDLEY,
fe 27—2t Adm'r of John H Hilliard, dec'd.

OIL Sale—Three bbls of very fine old rye whiskey. Apply to Thomas W Catlett, firm of Robinson, Catlett & Co, Pearl st. fe 27—2t*


## LOCAL MATTERS.

*Destructive Fire at the C. S. Bakery.*—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'cl