DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1864. NO. 66

OFFICIAL.

ADJ'T. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., March 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—

I. The following acts of Congress and orders are published for the information of the army:

[No. 168.]

An act to provide an Invalid Corps:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enact, That all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen who have become disabled by wounds or other injuries received or disease contracted in the service of the Confederate States, and in the line of duty, be retired or discharged from their respective ranks as hereinafter provided. But the rank, emoluments of such officers, and the pay emoluments of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall continue to the end of the war, or so long as they shall be retired or discharged.

That all persons claiming the benefits of this act shall present themselves for examination before the medical examining boards now provided by law. Upon the certificate of such boards that such permanent disability exists, such shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

That all persons retired or discharged under this act shall periodically, and at least once in each year, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, the result of which examination shall be reported by such board to the said Secretary. And if any such person shall fail so to report himself to such board, whenever he shall be required so to do, he shall be dropped from said retired or discharged list, and become liable to conscription, under the terms of the law, unless such failure shall be caused by physical disability.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of War may assign such officers, and order the detail of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and seamen for such duty as they shall be qualified to perform. If any such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and seamen shall be relieved from disability, they shall be restored to duty in their respective commands.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of War shall make all needful rules and regulations for the action of the medical boards as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That vacancies caused by the retirement of officers under this act, shall be filled as in case of the death or resignation of such officers.

Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved February 17, 1864.

II. Applications will be made by officers and soldiers, who wish to be retired or discharged under this act, through their commanding officers, for authority to appear before one of the medical examining boards now established by law.

Commanding officers will endorse fully the facts connected with the alleged disability, and forward the application to the General Commanding, who will return it to the applicant with his approval, or the reason why it is withheld. The endorsement will be the authority to the board, which will be composed of three medical officers, for the examination of the applicant.

III. If the application is approved by the commanding General, and the board find the soldier permanently disabled by wounds or other injuries received or diseases contracted in the service, it will retire the soldier and forward to the Adjutant and Inspector General the original application and certificates; or, if the board find a soldier totally unfit for duty in any department of service, he may, if he prefer it, be discharged upon certificates of disability under the regulations and usage of the service as before the enactment of the law providing an invalid corps.

If the application be disapproved, the board may, nevertheless, proceed with the examination. If they find the applicant permanently disabled, from either of the causes stated in the act, they will not retire him, but forward the original application and their certificate to the Surgeon General, for final action at this office.

IV. A corresponding course will be pursued when the applicant are officers, except that the board will not retire, but forward the certificates through the Surgeon General to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

V. If the board examining the officer or soldier find him disabled for service in the field, but fit for duty in some department of service, the duty he can best perform will be indicated in the certificate, which will be forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. Officers recommended under the "Act to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled or incompetent officers, approved October 13, 1862," to be retired, because of wounds or other injuries received, or disease contracted in the service, will receive, upon their written application to the Adjutant and Inspector General, authority to appear before one of the Medical Examining Boards for examining officers and privates, under the act above cited, approved February 17th, 1864.

VII. Officers or soldiers retired under the provisions of this act, will present themselves once in six months to one of the boards of Surgeons indicated in paragraph II, of these orders, for further examination; the result of which will be certified as directed in paragraph III of these orders. If prevented by physical disability from so presenting himself, the cause of such failure will be established by the certificate of a surgeon of the army, or of a citizen physician and the enrolling officer of the district in which the person may at the time be residing. As soon as the physical disability is removed, the officer or soldier will appear before the Board for re-examination.

VIII. Failure to appear periodically, as provided by the preceding paragraph, will be reported by the Medical Examining Board and proper Enrolling Officer to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

IX. Officers retired under the act of of Congress above recited are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty, (as provided in section 4th of said act,) at a station without troops, where public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any post quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph 4, General Order No. 28, and paragraph 1, General Order No. 126, 1862.

X. Soldiers retired from the service, as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists, which, in addition to the usual history given, will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances.—They will report to the commandant of such post—either will be nearest their places of residence—and deliver to him their descriptive lists.

XI. Post commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and, from the data therein given, at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls, upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the post quartermaster or assistant quartermaster. They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the commandants of the posts at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls, form No. 53, regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at 21 25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the orders of the commanding officer.

XIV. When the soldier shall be returned to his command, his disability for field service having been removed, the post commander will note upon his descriptive list the dates to which payment may have been made him, on account of pay and rations commuted, and the articles of clothing issued, and return it to him, to be delivered to his company commander, or, if he belongs to the non-commissioned staff, to the adjutant of his regiment or battalion.

XV. The following forms will be observed:

"ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"*Medical Certificate to Retire Invalid Officers.*

[Under act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864.]

"——, of the —— regiment, —— brigade, having appeared before the board for examination, we do hereby certify—

(Here state whether the officers permanently disabled and cannot perform duty in any branch of the military service, with a full description of the wound, injury or disease, and the disabling effects, and that it was received or contracted in the service of the Confederate States in the line of duty. If it is a re-examination, made periodically, state such fact. If the invalid, being disabled for service in the field, is fit for other service, recommend him accordingly. Should an invalid retired, overcome the disability, recommend him for such duty as he can perform.)

——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Medical
——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Exam'g
——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Board.

(Place.) Examining Board.
(Date.)

(Duplicates.)

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Certificate of Disability for Retiring Invalid Soldiers.

[Under act of Congress, approved Feb'y 17, 1864.]

——, of Captain ——'s company, (——,) of the —— Regiment, ——'s Brigade, enrolled or enlisted by ——, at ——, on the —— day of ——, to serve ——. He was born in ——, in the State of ——, is —— years of age, —— feet —— inches high, —— complexion, —— eyes, —— hair, and by occupation when enlisted a ——, and having appeared before this board for examination we do hereby certify—

(Here state whether the soldier is permanently disabled and cannot perform duty in any branch of the military service, with a full description of the wound, injury or disease, and the disabling effects, and that it was received or contracted in the service of the Confederate States, in the line of duty. If it is a re-examination, made at periods of six months, state such fact. If the invalid, being disabled for duty in the field, is fit for duty in some department of the military service, recommend him accordingly. Should an invalid discharged overcome the disability, recommend him for such duty as he can perform.)

——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Medical
——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Examining
——, Surgeon P. A. C. S., } Board.

(Place.) Examining Board.
(Date.)

(Duplicates.)

OFFICIAL.

FORM FOR RETIRING AN OFFICER.

[Under the "Act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved Feb 17th, 1864."]

To All Whom it may Concern:

Know ye, that ——, a —— of the —— regiment of ——, is hereby honorably retired from military service, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a —— in the Confederate States army.

Given at ——, this —— day of ——, 186
—— ——, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
—— ——, " " "
—— ——, " " "

FORM FOR RETIRING A SOLDIER.

[Under the "Act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved Feb. 17th 1864."]

To All Whom it may Concern:

Know ye, that ——, a —— of Captain ——'s company, —— regiment of ——, who was enlisted the —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and ——, to serve ——, is hereby honorably retired from the military service, with the pay and emoluments of a —— in the army of the Confederate States.

Said —— was born in ——, in the State of ——, is —— years of age, —— feet —— inches high, —— complexion, —— eyes, —— hair, and by occupation when enlisted a ——.

Given at ——, this —— day of ——, 186
—— ——, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
—— ——, " " "
—— ——, " " "

By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER.
mh 17—1w Adj't. and Insp'r. Gen.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., March 11, 1864.

GENERAL Orders, No 32.—

I. The act of Congress relative to the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, and the instructions of the War Department relative to transmission, are published for the information of those concerned:

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities.

Whereas, the efficiency of the army is greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of able-bodied soldiers to act as teamsters, and in various other capacities in which free negroes and slaves might be advantageously employed; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all male free negroes and other free persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, shall be held liable to perform such duties with the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon fortifications or in Government works for the production or preparation of materials of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department may, from time to time, prescribe; and while engaged in the performance of such duties shall receive rations and clothing and compensation at the rate of eleven dollars a month, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may establish: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with the approval of the President, may exempt from the operations of this act such free negroes as the interests of the country may require should be exempted, or such as he may think proper to exempt on grounds of justice, equity, or necessity:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ (or duties similar to those indicated in the preceding section of this act, as many male negro slaves, not to exceed twenty thousand, as in his judgment, the wants of the service may require, furnishing them, while so employed, with proper rations and clothing, under rules and regulations to be established by him, and paying to the owners of said slaves such wages as may be agreed upon with said owners for their use and service, and in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves, then the owners of the same shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves, to be ascertained by agreement or by appraisement, under the law regulating impressments, to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may establish.

That when the Secretary of War shall be unable to procure the services of slaves in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the preceding section, then he is hereby authorised to impress the services of as many male slaves, not to exceed twenty thousand, as may be required, from time to time, to discharge the duties indicated in the first section of this act, according to the laws regulating the impressment of slaves in other cases: *Provided*, That slaves so impressed shall, while employed, receive the same rations and clothing, in kind and quantity, as slaves regularly hired from their owners; and, in the event of their loss, shall be paid for in the same manner, and under the same rules established by the said impressment laws: *Provided*, That if the owner have but one male slave between the ages of 18 and 50, he shall not be impressed against the will of said owner: *Provided further*, That free negroes shall be first impressed, and if there should be a deficiency it shall be supplied by the impressment of slaves according to the foregoing provisions: *Provided further*, That in making the impressment not more than one of every five male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be taken from any owner, care being taken to allow in each case a credit for all slaves who may have been already impressed under this act, and who are still in service, or have died, or been lost while in service.—And all impressments under this act shall be taken in equal ratio from all owners in the same locality, city, county or district.

(Signed,) THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
Speaker House of Representatives.
R. M. T. HUNTER,
President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Approved, February 17, 1864.
(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will direct the enrollment of all the persons described in the first section of the act aforesaid, east of the Mississippi river, who are not unfit for the service required from them, by reason of physical or mental incapacity or imbecility, and shall assign them to the performance of the duties mentioned in the act, or similar duties in any of the military bureaux, or with troops in the field, as there may be any call for such service.

III. Applications for an exemption on the grounds that the interests of the country require it, or because it is demanded by justice, equity or necessity, will be made to the enrolling officer in writing, and will be disposed of by him according to the general directions contained in the regulations published in orders No. 26, under the "act to organize forces to serve during the war."

IV. For the execution of the sections in the foregoing act, relative to the employment and impressment of slaves, the provisions of orders No 123, of the 24th October, 1863, will afford the requisite rules for the guidance of the military bureaux and the commanding Generals, with modifications hereafter mentioned. 1st That slaves shall not be impressed when the services of free negroes can be obtained. 2d. Slaves under the age of 18 and above the age of 50 are exempt. 3d. The hire for slaves impressed shall be according to the rates fixed by the appraisers under the act to regulate impressments. 4th. The limitation as to the term for which slaves shall be impressed for service shall be for twelve months instead of the term fixed by said orders, if the exigency shall require it.

V. All impressments for service in the various military bureaux under this act shall be by special order upon application to the War Department, disclosing the efforts that have been made to provide other labor specified in the act, the necessity for the impressment, the plan proposed to secure it.

5 The General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department will superintend the execution of the law for that department. By order.

(Signed,) S COOPER,
mh 15—1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

WHITE, MONTEIRO & CO have in store and offer for sale the following choice selection of Goods, viz:

6 bbls genuine old Bourbon whiskey (the best in the Confederacy)
6 bbls choice old rye whiskey
8 bbls fine apple brandy, 3 years old
3 quarter casks old Cognac brandy
1 cask superior old Holland gin
2 do rum, very superior old Jamaica
190 dozen Jeffrey's sparkling ale
20 dozen London porter
2 bbls superior English cut sugar
50 boxes candles, wax, sperm, and adamantine
10 cases E W Preston & Co's Scotch whiskey
50 cases Sillery Monsseur's champagne
5 do Justinart & Co's do
BOTTLED LIQUORS.
200 bottles celebrated Pearl Drop whiskey, 6 years old, warranted
500 bottles superior old Bourbon whiskey, 4 years old
500 bottles superior old rye whiskey
200 do choice Jamaica rum
100 do Schiedam gin
200 do Holland gin
FOR MEDICINAL USE ONLY.
100 bottles genuine Hennessy brandy, 13 years old, from a gentleman's private cellar
ALSO,
Choice brandy peaches, olives
Jellies, pickles, sauces, mustards
Salad oils, preserves, &c.
Stomach and bar-room bitters, manufactured only by ourselves, guaranteed to give universal satisfaction
Segars, Cigars, etc.
5 boxes Holland's best chewing tobacco
5 do Lorillard's gold leaf do
Meerschaum pipes, various sizes
And every variety of smoking tobacco.
Orders from sutlers and country merchants promptly filled. WHITE, MONTEIRO & CO,
mh 7—10t 141 Main st., Richmond.

CLOVER and Timothy Seed.—
20 bushels clover seed
20 do timothy seed,
In store and for sale by
WM F SHERMAN,
mh 16—3t* No 20 Rock street.

OFFICIAL.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., March 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—

I. The following Act of Congress, for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, with the instructions of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

[No. 75.]

AN ACT to suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases.

Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in Article 1, Section nine, paragraph three, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognised in said article, first is vested solely with the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States by the armies of the United States; and, whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and informed Congress of circumstances of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence, against invasion and insurrection: Now, therefore,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth—Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2d. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons detained or detained in custody under this act, that they may be discharged, if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

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

Sec. 4th. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer. A true copy: JAMES M. MATTESON,
Approved, Feb. 15, 1864 Law Clerk.

II. There will be appointed by this department, for each military division of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi river, one or more competent persons commissioners to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or detained by any military authority for any cause specified within the above recited act. Information of all such arrests will be given to him by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and he will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to this department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner shall remain in custody.

III. In all cases in which a person who has been enlisted in the army under any of the acts of Congress to provide for the public defence, or to raise troops to serve during the war, or to provide for local defence and special service, or who has been enlisted or enrolled for service under the acts of Congress further to provide for the public defence, or has been placed in the military service by the act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th February, 1864, shall be held in custody for desertion or encouraging desertions, or harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service, or holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy without necessity and without the permission of the Confederate States, or of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or of giving him aid and comfort, or for any other cause specified in the act aforesaid; and in all cases in which any person not belonging to the military service shall be in custody by any military authority for any of the causes mentioned in the act, shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ, and in the meantime to retain the custody and control of such person under this order, a copy of which will be communicated to the officer or court issuing the writ, as affording the reason why time should be given to make a more complete return.

IV. In all cases when the requisite delay cannot be obtained it will be the duty of the officer having command and custody of persons embraced in the preceding section, or who may have in custody as prisoners any person charged under any of the sections of the above recited act of Congress, to make a special return in writing and under oath that the body of such person so detained by him is detained by the authority of the Secretary of War, and that he declines, under and by virtue of his authority and the act of Congress aforesaid, to produce the body of such person or to make further appearance or return to the said writ

V. The commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department will perform the functions devolving upon the War Department, under these orders, in that portion of the Confederacy.

By order.

(Signed) S COOPER,
mh 14—1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C S A., Richmond, March 11, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of Virginia: B C Elmore, Treasurer; R H Maury & Co, Lancaster & Co, Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond

Jas K Gibson, Abingdon
C B Gardner, Christiansburg
W M Blackford, Lynchburg
John M Johnson, Danville
A F Kinney, Staunton
Daniel Dodson, Petersburg
N Talley, Clarksville
W B Vass, Pearisburg
Bank of Rockingham, Harrisonburg
W G Venable, Farmville
Geo A Baker, Lexington
B Pitzer, Cashier, Salem
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville
T J Morrison, Wytheville
A P Abell, Charlottesville
L B Conway, Pittsylvania C H
J M Burnside, Union.

In addition to the above the Chief Quartermaster of each army corps is authorized to receive and fund notes. They are the following:

Major J A Harman, Q M, Grange C H, Lieut Gen B S Ewell's corps
Major J G Field, Q M, Grange C H, Lieut Gen A P Hill's corps
Major W R Pittbugh, Q M, Grange C H, Major Gen J E B Stuart's cavalry corps
Major R McMahon, Q M, Dalton Depot, Major Gen J C Breckinridge's division
Major B Taylor, Q M, Dalton, Lieut Gen Longstreet's corps, Morristown, Tenn
Major F H Spring, Q M, Lieut Gen Hood's corps, Dalton, Ga
Capt Y S Pettus, Q M, Major Gen Hardee's corps, Dalton, Ga
Capt J E Norton, Q M, Maj Gen Wheeler's division, Dalton, Ga
Capt J W Young, Q M, Lieut Gen L Polk's division, Morristown, Tenn
Q M Department, Army of the Cumberland.
mh 15—1t&tdg

FASTING AND PRAYER.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT of the Confederate States of America.—The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America having concurred in the desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the following, to wit:

"Recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and chastisement vouchsafed to our Patriot Fathers in the establishment of our political union, and now repeating to Him our humble confidence and hope in the continuance of our National existence, and now repeating to Him our humble confidence and hope in the continuance of our National existence, and now repeating to Him our humble prayer for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise, and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity, at the same time of offering their confession to the great Searcher of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their resolve and purpose of amendment in humble reliance upon His Goodness and Almighty power:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America*: That it be recommended to the people of the Confederate States that Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public councils and authorities, that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected to the attainment of an honorable peace, so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition, and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, as administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and with resolute courage and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them on that day to repair to their several places of public worship and beseech Almighty God to preside over our public councils and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage, and perseverance; and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and in the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace and of free government; and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the honor and glory of His name.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
mh 14—dtd Secretary of State.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR RENT—Two furnished Rooms, chamber and dining or sitting room, with a large and convenient kitchen, coal-house, &c. A good cook, washer, and ironer to go with the rooms, if desired. These rooms are part of a house in the most desirable part of the city. Rent moderate. Call at the house on Main street, between 3d and 4th, next door to Mr S Lathrop's. mh 17—1t*

FOR RENT—The shop formerly occupied by us, on 7th, between Main and Franklin sts. It has two entrances from 7th st; size, about 65 feet long and 50 feet wide. The gas pipe (about 300 feet) will be sold to the renter at a fair valuation Steam power can be furnished by Mr Wm F Simms for the use of the shop. MERCER & HILL,
mh 17—2t Corner 7th and Cary sts.

FOR RENT, on Marshall street, near Brook Avenue, a house containing seven rooms, with good basement, kitchen with four spacious rooms, and a good garden attached to the lot. Call at E. R. Meanley's, No. 109, Main street.
mh 17—2t* J. C. WILLIAMS.

FOR Rent—A small brick House, with a large garden attached, situated on the west side of 3d street, between Jackson and Duval. Apply to I A GODDIN, at Central Hall,
mh 17—1t Corner of Marshall and 16th sts.

FOR RENT—One front room, furnished, with two double beds and gas, suitable for a party of gentlemen Apply on Main st, between 6th and 7th, 3d door from 6th, and next door to the Edgemont House. mh 17—1t*

FOR RENT—The dwelling part of the House over the store occupied by W. T. Trueman, and recently occupied by E. Scamon Possession given at once. E D. EACHO, Agent,
mh 17—3t 14 st., near Exchange.

FOR RENT—A cottage residence, suitable for a small family, in a desirable neighborhood, (rent low,) in exchange for a larger house. Address "S," at this office. mh 17—6t

FOR rent—Or exchange for a suitable residence in the city, a large and pleasantly situated residence is offered on the Brook turnpike road, one quarter of a mile from the corporate limits. The house contains 8 rooms, with good kitchen attached, and excellent well of water; barn, granary, carriage house, and several other out-houses on the premises, all in good order; also, four acres of the very best land, excellently adapted for gardening purposes. For terms apply on the premises, or to Lieut J A Lynham, Bureau of Conscription.
mh 16—3t*

FOR RENT—The fine, large Dwelling-House on the corner of 1st and Clay sts, at present occupied by Mr S N Davis. It contains about ten rooms, kitchen, &c, and a garden attached. Possession given 1st April. JAS M TAYLOR.
mh 15—3t

FOR RENT—Three Rooms, furnished, which will be convenient for a small family, with servants' room, pantry, coal-house, &c, and water and gas, corner of Clay and 10th sts. Possession given immediately. mh 15—3t*

FOR rent—A house on 14th street, No 110, bet Main and Franklin, suitable for a dwelling or boarding house, containing 10 good rooms and a large kitchen, with a range, gas and water on each floor. For terms apply to the proprietor, between 10 and 3 o'clock. mh 15—6t*

RUNAWAYS

$300 REWARD.—Ran away, on yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, from my residence, on Church Hill, my negro boy, named Jordan Christian, about 19 or 20 years old. He is a jet black, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and quite intelligent. He took with him a bundle of clothes, and was dressed quite decently when he left. He has a father living in New Kent, with a Mr Duval, and he may be lurking in that neighborhood, or is attempting to get to the enemy. For his arrest and confinement, so that I may get him, I will pay a reward of $300. JAS H COGHILL.
mh 15—6t*

50 DOLLARS Reward.—Left my premises, on Church Hill, about ten days ago, a light red colored cow, slightly gray about her head, medium size, short horns. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or for information so that I may get her again. WM TAYLOR.
mh 15—3t*

RUANAWAY.—$100 reward will be paid for the delivery to B N Davis & Co of a negro boy named John. He is about 18 years old, gingerbread color; he had on a black felt hat, boots tipped on the toes, and gray pantaloons, when he left Friday. He was raised in Albemarle, by Dr T J Cook
mh 14—6t* GEO TURNER.

RAN AWAY.—From my bakehouse, about the 1st of February, a mulatto boy, George, slave to Major Wm Leigh, of Powhatan. He is about 16 years of age, quite intelligent; has some marks, but not recollected. I will give a suitable reward for his delivery to me in Richmond.
mh 14—6t* TIMOTHY KERSH.

LIQUORS, Clover Seed, &c.

2 bbls superior old apple brandy
3 " " " peach "
2 " " " rye whiskey
5 octaves " " French brandy
2 cases " " " "
3 bbls " sorghum molasses
5 " " N O "
2 " " cider vinegar
25 " Havana, Rio, and superfine flour
6 " dried apples
10 bushels clover seed
20 dry water buckets
1 bale 4-4 Cedar Falls sheeting
200 bunes and saddles superior manuf'd tobacco
2 " sperm candles
100 pairs men's shoes and brogans
Smoking tobacco, in boxes and barrels, superior quality
Brown and clarified sugar, preserved quinces, &c.
On consignment, for sale by
B R MOORE, Grocer's Hall,
mh 15—6t* Rear Exchange and Main sts.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING.....MARCH 17, 1864

THE NEWS.

There was the usual dearth of news yesterday. A rumor obtained circulation on the streets that Cumberland Gap had been captured by our forces, but at the War Department nothing had been heard of it.

On the Peninsula all is quiet. Our pickets at West Point yesterday captured a negro spy sent there by the Yankees. He was brought to Richmond.

A CAVALRY REPORT.

We have the particulars of a very handsome affair which occurred last week near Snickersville, in Loudoun county. A party of seventeen men, of different companies of the 6th Virginia cavalry, commanded by the 13th instant to recruit, heard that a party of Yankees were coming up towards Snickersville, and determined to go into "active service" and attack them. The Yankees numbered twenty-three men, of the 21st New York cavalry. They were charged as they came up the mountain, four killed, four wounded, and all the rest captured except three. These three were pursued until they took refuge with a body of 50 of their comrades who were approaching, and who were too strong for our men to attack. The prisoners were brought off safely. Only one of our men was wounded.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 12th instant contain the following intelligence:

LINCOLN AND THE NEXT FEDERAL PRESIDENCY.

The Yankee papers are as full of electioneering paragraphs about the Presidency as they were wont to be before the war. The split in the Republican party is becoming more clearly defined every day. The New York *Evening Post*, one of the most influential Republican papers, seconds the New York *Tribune* in opposition to Lincoln's renomination. It says:

"If Mr. Lincoln could say to the nation that during the three years of his management this most formidable outbreak has been suppressed, we think it pretty clear that he would be renominated almost by acclamation; but if the war should be allowed to drag itself along, as it has at other times, and recruiting or drafting be the order of the day all through the summer, while a tremendous debt is rolling up against us every week that the war is protracted, the probability is that the consequent disappointment or fretfulness would bring about such a reaction of public feeling by next autumn, that not only would Mr. Lincoln not be accepted with enthusiasm, but his own party would fail to retain its ascendant."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under the heading "Frank Blair ventilates his ideas," writes:

"Gen. Frank Blair made a campaign speech in the House on Saturday afternoon, understood to have reference to the Presidential contest. He denounced Chase; spoke of the nefarious system of trade regulations; denounced the Government and the party as the most corrupt known, for refusing to let him investigate. He attacked Speaker Colfax, for playing the same sort of double-shuffle, by which he was put in an unimportant position on the Military Committee, instead of on the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and commented on the humiliating position of the renomination of Lincoln. He attacked the Maryland Convention for its resolution about his brother, but said it was forced to favor Lincoln's renomination. He then denounced the radicals generally, and said they were every-where threatening they wouldn't support Lincoln. Radicals of Missouri had come on here with a formidable delegation to break down the President, and had caught the Iowa delegation in a cunning trap, and got them into it too.—Wilkeson and Grimsell, of Iowa, both interrupted him here, and emphatically contradicted this.

"He discussed Missouri affairs at some length, saying they had been dragged in here for the sake of influencing the Presidential question, and, among other things, charged them with slandering the militia of the State in what they had said of what are called the Paw-Paw militia. It is to be noticed that some of the radicals of Missouri will reply to Blair at the first opportunity."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of Missouri, says:

The attempt to force Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for re-election upon the country, through the action of State Legislatures and little cliques of politicians, about which we have very freely expressed our opinions, is beginning to yield its legitimate fruits. The Chase circular, as the production of Senator Pomeroy and associates is called, is clearly the result of the hot-house Lincoln movement. If the friends of one man are determined to start the President making machine in advance of all propriety, it is not to be wondered at that the friends of other candidates will follow their example. The nominees of Secretary Chase have as perfect a right to urge the claims of their man as the political nurses of Mr. Lincoln's aspirations.

* * * *

Of a piece with this premature advocacy of Mr. Lincoln has been the disgusting intolerance of the leaders of the movement towards those who have refused to embark in it. We have been abused with a spirit of the utmost rancor, merely because we have avowed ourselves in favor of saving the country first, and making the President afterwards. It is strange that the friends of Mr. Lincoln do not see that by this course they are merely damaging their man. Mr. Lincoln has, in our opinion, already sustained more injury from the intemperate and selfish zeal of friends, than he possibly could from the machinations of enemies

A Washington letter, speaking of the effort to drive Mr. Chase out of the Cabinet, says:

The only important question in the warfare of the Blairs and their allies on Mr Chase, intended to drive him from the Cabinet, is whether Mr. Lincoln, in the remotest degree, approves or countenances it. The moment it appears that he does, or that there is a reasonable suspicion that he does, the portfolio of the Treasury Department will be, for the third time within a year, once more placed at his disposal. It is not generally known, I believe, but it is true, that some months after the Cabinet had gone through the Senatorial attack, when Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase both tendered their resignations, Mr. Chase felt compelled again to address a note to Mr. Lincoln, unconditionally resigning his position. Mr. Lincoln refused it, and it is only now by virtue of that refusal that Mr. Chase is now in the Cabinet at all. His own choice was to retire.

The Florida disaster has been made a formidable weapon in the hands of Lincoln's opponents. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus comments upon his agency in the failure:

It is said that upon hearing of the movement General Hallock was quite taken by surprise, and wrote to General Gilmore to know what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that had been two or three times in our possession, and was not considered worth holding, and asking how he came to go there, not only without orders, but without the knowledge and contrary to the positive instructions of the Secretary of War and General Halleck. In reply General