

for districts in Louisiana occupied by the public enemy.

bers of Congress for any district of the State of Louisiana in which an election cannot conveniently be held in consequence of the same being occupied wholly or in part by the troops of the enemy, may, on proclamation of that fact by the Governor of said State, be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, in such portions of the State as shall not be so occupied.

Time and place and mode of conducting such elections.

SEC. 2. The election provided for in the foregoing section shall be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by the laws of said State now in force, or as may hereafter be enacted, and shall in all respects, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be conducted in the mode prescribed by said laws.

APPROVED May 1, 1863.

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CHAP. LXXX.—An Act to repeal certain clauses of An Act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from military service," &c., approved October 11, 1862.

So much of the act of Oct. 11, '62, as exempts from military service one person as agent, owner, or overseer on certain plantations of twenty negroes repealed. See ante, p. 79.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act approved October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and also the following clause in said act, to-wit: "And furthermore for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

What persons exempted for the police and management of slaves on farms or plantations.

SEC. 2. For the police and management of slaves, there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *ferme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *Provided*, The person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the sixteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation, who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *And provided*, The owner of such farm or plantation, his agent, or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that, after diligent effort, no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty: *Provided, further*, That this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation since the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: *Provided, further*, That for every person exempted, as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Proviso.

Affidavit required.

This act not to apply to farms or plantations on which the negroes have been placed by division from other farms, &c., since October 11, 1862.

Owners of slaves to pay into the treasury \$500 for every person exempted.

President authorized to exempt other persons in certain districts, &c.

SEC. 3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provis-

ions necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity.

SEC. 4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

APPROVED May 1, 1863.

CHAP. LXXXI.—An Act to prevent fraud in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, and the obtaining under false pretence transportation for private property. May 1, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public moneys, shall convert to his own use, or invest in any kind of property or merchandise, on private account, or lend with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe keeping, transfer, disbursement or any other purpose.

SEC. 2. That no officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public moneys, or charged with or assigned to the duty of purchasing for the government, or any department thereof, shall buy, trade, traffic or speculate in, either directly or indirectly for the purpose of gain to himself or others by re-sale or otherwise, any article of food or clothing or material of which the same is made, or which enters into or constitutes a part of the same, or any material of war or article whatsoever, which is or may be required to be purchased for the use of the army or the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 3. No officer shall take a receipt in blank for any article or articles purchased by him for the government or any department thereof; and every receipt shall set forth the true amount paid, and on what account; and when payment is made on account of property purchased, the receipt shall set forth the name of the person from whom such property was purchased, and the place of his residence, the thing or things purchased by items, number, weight or measurement, as may be customary in the particular case, the price thereof, and the date of payment.

SEC. 4. No officer who is in charge of transportation, or who is empowered to grant the same, shall forward by government conveyance or at the expense of government, or to the exclusion or delay of government freight, any commodity or property of any kind, unless the same belongs to the government or some department thereof, except as authorized by law.

SEC. 5. Any officer who shall violate any provision in the foregoing sections, shall, upon a conviction before a court martial or military court, be cashiered, and placed in the ranks as a private to serve during the war: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the civil remedy which the government may have against any officer or his sureties for fraud, speculation or misapplication of the public moneys entrusted to him by the government.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any person in the employment or service of the government as aforesaid, and all other persons coming within the purview of this act, who shall violate any of the provisions

State officers exempted whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted. How long this exemption to continue.

Officers charged with safe keeping, &c., of public moneys not to convert or invest same to their own use.

Such officers and those charged with the duty of purchasing for the government not to buy, trade or speculate in food or clothing, &c., required for the army or the prosecution of the war.

Officer not to take receipt in blank. What receipt to set forth.

Officer in charge of transportation not to forward property unless the same belongs to the government.

Officer violating foregoing provisions cashiered and put in the ranks as a private. Civil remedy against officer and his sureties not impaired.

Persons in the service of the government and others violating any