

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgment may dictate.

President requested to issue a proclamation urging the people to guard against a short crop.

APPROVED April 4, 1863.

[No. 3.]—*Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the time for receiving bids for transportation of the mails in the States therein named.* April 11, 1863.

*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the time for receiving and opening bids for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, until the first day of May next.*

Postmaster General authorized to extend the time for receiving bids for transportation of the mails in certain States.

APPROVED April 11, 1863.

[No. 4.]—*Joint resolution to establish a Seal for the Confederate States.* April 30, 1863.

*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the seal of the Confederate States shall consist of a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the capitol square, at Richmond,) surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy, (cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat and rice,) and having around its margin the words: "The Confederate States of America, twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," with the following motto: "Deo vindice."*

Seal of Confederate States established.

APPROVED April 30, 1863.

[No. 5.]—*Joint resolution on the subject of retaliation.* May 1, 1863.

*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, In response to the message of the President, transmitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, that, in the opinion of Congress, the commissioned officers of the enemy ought not to be delivered to the authorities of the respective States as suggested in the said message, but all captives taken by the Confederate forces ought to be dealt with and disposed of by the Confederate Government.*

Commissioned officers of the enemy not to be delivered to State authorities, but all captives to be dealt with by the Confederate Government.

SEC. 2. That, in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States dated respectively September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders and forces, designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery, and bring on a servile war in these States, would, if successful, produce atrocious consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which in modern warfare prevail among

Proclamations of the President of U. S., and other measures of that Government relating to slavery denounced; may be repressed by retaliation.