

PART ONE

LAWS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE
SECOND CONGRESS
NOVEMBER 7, 1864 - MARCH 18, 1865

No. 1. An Act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret A. Rice.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to Mrs. Margaret A. Rice nine coupon bonds, in place of a like number owned by her and destroyed by fire, which said bonds shall bear date and be for amounts following, to wit: four bonds dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, numbered nineteen hundred and twelve, nineteen hundred and thirteen, nineteen hundred and fourteen, nineteen hundred and fifteen, bearing eight per cent interest, payable May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for five hundred dollars each; four bonds dated May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, numbered twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, bearing eight per cent interest, payable May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for one hundred dollars each; one bond dated March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, numbered thirty-five hundred and twenty-five, bearing eight per cent interest, payable first January, eighteen

hundred and seventy-five, for fifty dollars: Provided, That before issuing these duplicate bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury shall take from the said Mrs. Margaret A. Rice a bond with satisfactory surety, conditioned to save harmless the government from all loss which may result from the issuing of these duplicate bonds.

Approved, November 22, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. The numbers prefixed to the titles of these acts and resolutions are those used in the manuscript "Register."]

No. 2. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fifth section of the said act as provides that the persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside, be suspended for sixty days.

Approved, November 22, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 3. An Act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates by the third section of the act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be redeemable October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and the interest on the same payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year.

Approved, November 28, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 4. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for 7:30 Treasury notes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds, redeemable January 1st, 1895, bearing six per cent per annum interest, payable on the first days of January and July in each year, for treasury notes, issued under authority of the third section of the act entitled "An Act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes," approved April 17, 1862; said notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day.

Approved, November 28, 1864.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives. See also text in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Nov. 15, 1864.]

No. 5. Joint Resolution of thanks to General N. B. Forrest and the officers and men of his command.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress and of the country are eminently due to Major General N. B. Forrest, his officers and men, for the numerous brilliant achievements, both by land and water, which have recently marked their patriotic and useful career in the West and South.

Approved, December 6, 1864.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 6. An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia for a limited time.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from the passage of this act until the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the salary of the Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States

for the Eastern District of Virginia shall be at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum instead of the salary now allowed by law.

Approved, December 9, 1864.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 7. An Act to fix the salaries of District Judges for a limited time.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary of each Judge of a District Court of the Confederate States, from the passage of this act, until the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, instead of the salaries now allowed to them respectively by law, except that, where the salary now allowed by law to any such Judge is more than five thousand dollars per annum, the same shall not be diminished by this act.

Approved, December 10, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 8. An Act concerning the emoluments and pay of the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, shall, until otherwise directed by law, upon the first day of April, July, October and January of each year, commencing with the first day of April next, or within thirty days from and after the days specified, make to the Attorney General or other proper officer, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of his office, within the three months next preceding the days aforesaid, excepting such as accrue under the Sequestration Act and the amendments thereto, and also embracing all necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire (except in sequestration proceedings) included, to be verified

by his oath and audited as other claims against the Government. And he shall not be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire as aforesaid included, a sum exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for each three months as aforesaid, and he shall with each return made by him pay into the Treasury of the said Confederate States, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his said office, which his quarter yearly return so made shall show to be over and above the compensation herein before authorized to be retained and paid by him as aforesaid; and for any deficiency of said sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each three months as aforesaid, he shall have and receive of the said Confederate States a warrant or draft for the same by the proper officer of the Government.

2. The Judge of the District Court aforesaid is authorized and empowered to allow the said Clerk and such assistant or deputy as he may appoint or employ with the consent of the said Judge, such compensation as shall, in his judgment be just and reasonable for fees and services rendered pursuant to the Sequestration Act and the amendments thereto, to be paid to said Clerk and his assistant or deputy, out of the sequestration fund in the hands of any receiver, under an order of the District Court aforesaid; *Provided*, That the annual compensation allowed out of the sequestration fund for fees and services shall not exceed, for the clerk of the Court, fifteen hundred dollars, and for the assistant or deputy clerk, four thousand dollars; and this compensation shall be in lieu of the fees now allowed under existing laws for services in sequestration cases.

3. The Act entitled "An Act to limit the compensation of clerks, marshals and district attorneys of the Confederate States," approved April 10, 1862, so far as the same is in conflict with this act, is hereby repealed.

4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1865.

Approved, December 13, 1864.

[Text from original bill and amendments in The National Archives, and from amendment in the *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865* (Washington, 1904), VII, 346. This publication will be cited hereinafter as *Journal*.]

No. 9. An Act to provide for the printing ordered by either House of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause all printing ordered by either House of Congress to be done by one or more printing establishments in Richmond, whose compensation for the same, until otherwise provided, shall be such as the joint committee on printing of the two houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved, December 15, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 10. An Act to punish certain frauds on the Confederate Government, including larceny and embezzlement of property of the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person who shall make, present, sell, or transfer, or be concerned or interested in making, presenting, selling, or transferring, any false, fictitious, or fraudulent claim upon the Government of the Confederate States or any Department, officer, or agent thereof, knowing the same to be false, fictitious or fraudulent, or who shall knowingly make, or use or attempt to make or use any false bill, receipt, voucher, account, affidavit, deposition, mark, token, statement, or entry, for the purpose of obtaining payment, allowance, or approval of any such claim, or of obtaining any order, permission, passport, license or authority from any agent, officer or authority of the Government of the Confederate States, or who shall enter into any agreement, combination or conspiracy to cheat, defraud, or deceive the Government of the Confederate States, or any Department, officer or agent thereof, in order to obtain, or assist in obtaining the payment, approval, or allowance of

any such claim, or to procure any such order, permission, passport, license or authority or who shall steal, embezzle, or wilfully misappropriate or use for his own benefit, any ordnance, arms, ammunition, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the Confederate States; or who shall, with intent to defraud the Confederate States, deliver, or cause to be delivered, or shall use any receipt, certificate, or voucher, certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores or ordnance, money, or other property which shall contain any false statement of the quantity, value, or condition of such property, shall be held and deemed guilty of a criminal offence.

Sec. 2. Every person charged with any such offence, if such person be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court or court martial, and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and such persons, if not in the military or naval service, as aforesaid, shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States for the proper district, and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed five years.

Approved, December 19, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 11. An Act for the relief of Sarah A. Heiskell, wife of the Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the proper officer upon the application of Sarah A. Heiskell, wife of the Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell, one of the Representatives in the Second Congress from the State of Tennessee, be and he is hereby required to pay her, the said Sarah A. Heiskell, the pay and mileage now due, or which may hereafter become due, to her said husband as a member of the present Congress, while he may be held a prisoner by the public enemy; *Provided*, That the payment hereby required to be made,

shall be made only during the continuance of the Second Congress.

Approved, December 19, 1864.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 12. An Act to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army," approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army," approved June fourteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall continue in force until the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-six, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-six, west of the Mississippi river; and all claims of the description mentioned in said act, not presented to the agent therein provided, prior to the dates above specified, at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefit of said act.

Approved, December 22, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 13. An Act to provide funds to meet a deficiency in the appropriation to pay the officers and employees of the War Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks, messengers and others employed in the War Department, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Approved, December 22, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 14. An Act to regulate the pay and mileage of members and the compensation of officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That to the pay and mileage now allowed to members, and to the compensation now allowed to the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives there shall be added fifty per cent.

Sec. 2. That during the recess or vacation of Congress, the different treasury agents, and public depositaries throughout the Confederate States, be and they are hereby required to honor and pay all drafts that may be drawn by the members of either House of Congress, upon the Treasury, for the portion of their salaries which may accrue and become due, during such vacation or recess. *Provided*, That not less than one month's pay shall be drawn for in any one draft.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect, from and after its passage, and be in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved, December 24, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. The enrolled act is slightly mutilated, but the missing words have been supplied from the original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 15. An Act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if two or more persons within any State or territory of the Confederate States shall, with intent to injure the Confederate States, conspire to subvert, overturn, or destroy, by force, the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose, by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess, or destroy, any property of the Confederate States, against its consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force, or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to, or belonging to, the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road,

boat, engine, or work employed in such transportation or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny or desertion, or unauthorized absence, in the army of the Confederate States, or among the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending, shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned with or without labor, not exceeding five years; *Provided*, That any person charged with any offence mentioned in this act, if such person be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court or court martial; and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, as hereinbefore provided, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and if the person charged be not in the military or naval service as aforesaid, such person shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States, for the proper District.

Approved, December 29, 1864.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 16. An Act to extend the time within which holders of treasury notes of the old issue may exchange the same for notes of the new issue.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the time allowed by law for holders of treasury notes of the old issue to exchange the same for notes of the new issue, at the rate prescribed by existing laws, shall be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of July in the year 1865; and the tax of one hundred per cent imposed on exchangeable treasury notes of the old issue, outstanding on the first day of January, 1865, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of July, 1865, on which day said tax shall attach and operate on said notes then unexchanged, and said

exchangeable notes of the old issue shall, until the said first day of July, 1865, continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, in the same manner and to the same extent in which they are now receivable under existing laws.

Approved, December 29, 1864.

[Text from original bill, as amended, in The National Archives.]

SECRET

No. 17. An Act to issue a further foreign loan.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the President, to enter into a contract, or contracts, on behalf of the Confederate States, for a loan not exceeding in amount fifteen millions of pounds sterling, on such terms and payable at such periods and in such manner as may be agreed upon between the contracting parties; and to issue bonds therefor in conformity with the contract.

2. The President is hereby authorized to appoint an agent to carry out the details of said loan in Europe, when the same or any part thereof shall be negotiated, who shall receive such compensation, not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, as the President shall prescribe. He may also appoint such clerks as may be necessary to carry out the details of said contracts, who shall receive such compensation as the President may prescribe, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars per annum each.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury may with the consent of the President agree that part of the said loan shall be applied to purchasing the bonds and other debts of the Confederate States both in Europe and in this country on account of and for the benefit of the Confederate States.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to advise Congress of all contracts made under this Act, shewing the amount borrowed, by whom negotiated, and the terms of said loan, and the amount realized shall be expended according to the laws regulating public expenditures for the supply of the Government.

5. The Act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An Act to authorize a further foreign loan" is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 4, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 18. An Act to provide for the transfer of certain appropriations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That of the appropriations heretofore made for the payment of interest on the public debt, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby transferred and appropriated to the following purposes, to wit:

For transmission of Confederate States funds, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed in detecting persons [employed] in preparing and passing forged treasury notes, five thousand dollars.

For travelling and other expenses incident to detecting persons employed in preparing and passing forged treasury notes, five thousand dollars.

And that of the appropriations heretofore made "for engraving and printing treasury notes and paper for the same," and for rent of the President's House, the sum of thirty thousand dollars of the first named appropriation and the sum of one thousand and two dollars and thirty cents of the last named appropriation be and the same are hereby transferred and appropriated to the following purposes, to wit:

For rent of Executive Buildings and President's House, thirty-one thousand and two dollars and thirty cents.

Approved, January 5, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 19. An Act in relation to the accounts to be kept at the Treasury of sequestrated estates.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby,

authorized, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to redeem and cancel before maturity all bonds or treasury notes of the Confederate States which have been or may be hereafter received in payment for sequestered property, in accordance with acts of Congress in such cases provided.

Approved, January 5, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 20. An Act to provide for the cancelling of four per cent bonds and certificates received in payment of taxes and other public dues.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all four per cent bonds and certificates which have been, or may be, received under the act of seventeenth February eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in payment of Government dues, shall be considered as redeemed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the same to be cancelled and destroyed, and the amount charged against any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, January 5, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 21. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication, distribution of the laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice," approved August 5, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, in addition to the copy of the acts of Congress directed to be distributed by the act of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, above recited, one hundred copies of all the acts heretofore published and hereafter to be published shall be delivered to the War Department; and also, one copy of said acts shall be furnished by the Department of Justice to each of the following officers: the judges and judge advocates of the military courts of the Confederate States, the

Commissioners of the District Courts of the Confederate States, and the judges of the Supreme and Superior or Circuit (or district) courts of said States.

Approved, January 16, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. Mutilated, but checked with copy in *Journal*, VII, 395.]

No. 22. An Act to provide commissioned officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps with clothing.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, on duty in the field, afloat or in batteries, and all officers on other duty who are disabled for the service in the field, by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, and officers of the Invalid Corps, on duty, below the rank of brigadier-general in the Army, and below the rank of captain in the Navy, shall be furnished once in every year with one complete suit of uniform clothing: *Provided*, That the quantity and quality of clothing to be delivered to non-commissioned officers and privates, seamen and marines under existing or future laws, shall in no wise be interfered with by reason of anything contained in this act; and in the distribution of clothing, officers on duty in the field shall, in all cases, have a preference over those on post, or detailed, or office duty, so that when there is not a sufficiency of clothing for all, the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be first served, and next to them the officers actually on duty in the field.

Approved, January 16, 1865.

[Copy from *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Ser. IV, Vol. III, p. 1033.]

No. 23. An Act to amend an Act approved August 21, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for local defence and special service," and an Act approved October 13, 1862, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of volunteer companies for local defence."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That troops organized under the acts of Congress above

mentioned shall be subject to the rules and articles of war when not in active service, so far as shall be necessary to secure the punishment of military offences, committed while in active service, and to secure obedience to orders respecting military exercises, reports, returns, and the preservation of public property in their hands.

Sec. 2. That detailed men, elected or appointed officers of such troops, shall have rank and command appropriate to their grades, but shall receive pay and allowances only as other detailed men.

Sec. 3. That officers of such troops shall have rank and command, according to grade and seniority, when in actual service, but when not in actual service such officers shall have rank and command only in their own corps, and for the purposes of military exercises, reports, returns and the preservation of the public property in their hands and in the hands of their troops.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War may assign to the duties of the staff of such troops such unassigned officers as he may deem necessary.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from original bill, as amended, in The National Archives.]

No. 24. An Act regulating the compensation of Postmasters, special agents and route agents.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, in lieu of the commission allowed postmasters by an act approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Postmaster General may allow, on the proceeds of their respective offices, a commission not exceeding the following rates, on the amount of postage collected at, together with the amount of postage prepaid by stamps on mails sent from, their respective offices, in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, viz: On any sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, sixty per cent; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent, on the first one

hundred dollars. On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent. On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent. And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent. On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, ten per cent. commission may be allowed: *Provided*, That the commissions allowed to any postmaster by this act, (except as hereinafter specified) during any one year shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, or a due proportion thereof for any period less than one year: *Provided, further*, That the maximum rate per annum of compensation, allowances and emoluments of the postmaster of the city of Richmond, Virginia, shall be six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow, out of the proceeds derived from postages at the post office in the city of Richmond, Virginia, such sums, in addition to the commissions and emoluments, as may be necessary to defray the actual and necessary expenditures for clerk hire, and allow to the postmaster in said city the maximum compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 3. That, from and after the passage of this act, the annual compensation of the special agents of the Post Office Department shall be three thousand dollars, in addition to the sum now allowed by law for their per diem expenses.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the present annual rate of compensation of the route agents of the Post Office Department to a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall hereafter be employed as a route agent who is capable of military service in the field, or who is not exempt by age from military duty.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 25. An Act to regulate the supplies of clothing to Midshipmen of the Navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to issue clothing to the passed midshipmen and midshipmen of the Navy to the same extent and on the same terms as is now allowed in the case of the enlisted men of the Navy.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 26. An Act to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marine corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the marine corps shall be the same as now authorized by law to the same grades of the infantry of the army.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 27. An Act to authorize the employment of Instructors for the acting midshipmen of the Navy, and to regulate their pay.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ six Assistant Instructors for the acting midshipmen in the navy, to wit: two in mathematics, and one each in ethics and English studies, modern languages, drawing and drafting, and sword and bayonet exercise who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the navy.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives; also found in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Dec. 22, 1864.]

No. 28. An Act to authorize the appointment of naval constructors in the Provisional Navy and to fix their pay.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to

appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two naval constructors in the Provisional Navy, whose compensation shall be two thousand six hundred dollars.

Approved, January 19, 1865.

[Text from *Daily (Richmond) Examiner*, Dec. 22, 1864.]

No. 29. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest on the Removal and Subsistence Fund, due the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina," approved May 1, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest on the removal and subsistence fund due the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina," approved May 1, 1863, be amended so that the payment therein authorized shall be made by the Secretary of War, and paid by him in provisions from the tax in kind, at prices fixed by the commissioners in the State wherein the same may be delivered, under the laws regulating impressments, the same to be distributed under such regulations as he may prescribe. *Provided*, That if said Indians refuse to receive the same in provisions, the payments shall be made in money.

Sec. 2. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 20, 1865.

[Text in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Dec. 22, 1864.]

No. 30. An Act to repeal a part of the 26th section of an Act approved February 15, 1862, entitled "An Act to alter and amend an Act entitled an Act for the sequestration of the estates, property and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same, in the existing war with the United States," approved August 30, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the 26th section of the above entitled

act, approved February 15, 1862, as authorizes payment of debts due to alien enemies in the bonds of the Confederate States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 20, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives; also found in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Nov. 15, 1864.]

No. 31. An Act to increase, for a limited period, the salary of the Vice-President.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary of the Vice-President of the Confederate States be, and is hereby, increased to nine thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, for the period of one year from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 20, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 32. An Act amendatory of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of the Arkansas and Red River Superintendency of Indian affairs, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved April 8, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of said act, which provides that the Superintendency of Indian Affairs shall be located at Fort Smith or Van Buren, Arkansas, is hereby so amended as to enable the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to locate his superintendency at such place within said superintendency as in his judgment would best subserve the public interests, unless the President shall otherwise order.

Sec. 2. That the salary of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and his clerk shall be increased one hundred per cent.

Approved, January 20, 1865.

[Text from original bill, as amended, in The National Archives.]

No. 33. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 6, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the said Act as fixes the pay and allowances of the Surgeon General, be and the same is hereby repealed and that from and after the passage of this act, the Surgeon General shall have the pay and allowances of officers of his rank in the cavalry service.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 34. An Act to prescribe the pay and allowances of Provost Marshals and Clerks of Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the person detailed or assigned as a provost marshal, or clerk of a military court, under existing laws, shall, if a commissioned officer below the rank of major, or if a non-commissioned or private, receive, whilst so acting, as provost marshal or clerk, the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 35. An Act to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer who shall be known and designated as "General-in-Chief," who shall be ranking officer of the Army, and as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. That the act providing a staff for the general who may be assigned to duty at the seat of Government is hereby repealed, and that the General-in-Chief who may be appointed under the provisions of this act shall have a staff not less than that now allowed a general in the field, to be assigned by the

President, or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Copy from *Official Records*, . . . *Armies*, Ser. III, Vol. V, p. 688. This act was passed in secret session, but the injunction of secrecy was removed by the Senate on Jan. 21, 1865 (*Journal*, IV, 478).]

No. 36. An Act to regulate the pay of lieutenants in the navy commanding batteries on shore.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of lieutenants in [the navy] commanding batteries on shore shall be the same as [is received] by lieutenants commanding at sea.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. Mutilated.]

No. 37. Joint Resolution of thanks to Brigadier-General Stand Watie, Colonel Gano and the officers and men under their commands.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Brigadier General Stand Watie, Colonel Gano and the officers and men under their commands, for the daring and skill exhibited in the capture of over two hundred and fifty wagons from the enemy, in the Cherokee Nation, on the 19th day of September, 1864, and for other brilliant and successful services in the Indian Territory.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, VII, 465; see also *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Jan. 7, 1865.]

No. 38. An Act to amend the Act entitled "an Act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17th, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fifth section of said act as provides that the persons mentioned therein shall not be required to

perform military service out of the State in which they reside, be suspended until the second Monday after the meeting of the next session of Congress.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Jan. 21, 1865.]

No. 39. An Act to amend an act of the Provisional Congress, entitled "an act relating to the prepayment of postage in certain cases," approved July 29, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the third section of the above recited act, be so amended as to allow all mailable matter to be transmitted by mail in the same manner, and upon the same conditions that letters are now transmitted by the provisions of the said third section of said act.

January 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. A notation on the "Register" explains that this bill became a law, Jan. 17, 1865, because it was neither signed by the President nor returned with his objections within the ten days allowed by the Constitution.]

No. 40. An Act to provide more effectually for carrying out certain stipulations in the treaty, made with the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Whereas, the Cherokee Nation has invested in stock of States of the Confederate States, the amount of seven hundred and sixty thousand, sixty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, for the permanent general fund of said Nation: in seven per cent stock of the State of Florida, seven thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Georgia, one thousand and five hundred dollars; in five per cent stock of the State of Kentucky, ninety-four thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Louisiana, seven thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Missouri, fifty thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of South Carolina,

one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars; in five per cent stock of the State of Tennessee one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Tennessee, five thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Maryland, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents; in six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, ninety thousand dollars. And for the permanent orphan's fund: in six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, forty-five thousand dollars. And for the permanent school fund of said Nation: in seven per cent stock of the State of Florida, seven thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Louisiana, two thousand dollars; in five and one half per cent stock of the State of Missouri, ten thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Missouri, five thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of North Carolina, twenty-one thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of South Carolina, one thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Tennessee, seven thousand dollars; in six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; in five per cent stock of the State of Pennsylvania, four thousand dollars; in the United States six per cent Loan of eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five thousand eight hundred dollars, making the whole capital so invested, seven hundred and sixty thousand, sixty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, the net annual income where of was, and is, forty-three thousand, four hundred and sixty-two dollars, and ninety-one cents; and whereas, the Government of the Confederate States has not been able to collect and pay over said net annual income to the Cherokee Nation as agreed upon in said treaty; therefore, for the purpose of conforming as near as possible to the provisions of said treaty, *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the amount of the interest due the Cherokee Nation upon the said investment shall be paid in cotton of the Government, and be delivered to the properly constituted agent of the said Nation at Brownsville, Texas, or at some point most convenient for exportation, at the market value of such cotton in specie at the place where delivered.

Sec. 2. The commanding officer of the Trans-Mississippi Department is hereby authorized and required to afford every facility for the transportation of said cotton to some point of exportation.

Sec. 3. In case the commanding officers of the Trans-Mississippi Department should not be able to furnish such transportation, then forage and provisions shall be furnished on the requisition of such agent of the Cherokee Nation, to enable him to transport said cotton to some point of exportation.

Sec. 4. No restrictions upon the disposition of said cotton shall be imposed.

Sec. 5. The receipt of said agent for such cotton shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said Nation to the interest on said stocks.

Approved, January 27, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 41. An Act to authorize the President to appoint Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate three officers to discharge the duties of Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners, one with the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel of cavalry, and two with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and said officers shall be removable at the pleasure of the President.

Approved, January 27, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 42. An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the State Tax Collector of Mississippi over Eastern Louisiana.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all the portion of the State of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi river shall, so far as the assessment and collection of internal duties and taxes are concerned, be annexed

to the tax division of the State of Mississippi, and be under the jurisdiction of the State Collector of Mississippi: *Provided*, That this act shall expire on the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States.

Approved, January 27, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 43. An Act to amend the act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of the said act be, and they are hereby, extended to all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army, and seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys of the Navy, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps who have heretofore resigned or been discharged honorably, or who may hereafter resign, or be discharged honorably from the service, in ignorance of the above recited act.

Sec. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may, and he is hereby authorized to reappoint to their former rank meritorious disabled commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who may have resigned their commissions in ignorance of, or prior to the passage of the act of the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which this is an amendment, and, in that event, the persons so reappointed shall be put in the Invalid Corps, on the same terms, and with like privileges as those constituting said Corps, in pursuance of said act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, however, That the President shall make no reappointment under this act unless the person applying therefor shall have a certificate of one of the medical examining boards of his continued disability, and any such officer assigned to active duty shall rank from the date of such an assignment to active duty, *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of retired officers shall be half pay, without any other emoluments or allowances unless

while assigned to duty, where they shall receive the full pay and allowances appropriate to their rank.

Approved, January 27, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

SECRET

No. 44. Joint Resolution directing the transfer of certain funds from the Navy Department to the Treasury.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause to be transferred to the Treasury Department two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling of the fund to the credit of the Navy Department: *Provided*, There be such an amount remaining after discharging existing liabilities abroad, and in case there be not so much, then any balance that may so remain.

Approved, January 27, 1865.

[Copy from *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies*, Ser. II, Vol. II, pp. 793-794.]

No. 44^{1/2}. An Act to authorize newspapers to be mailed to soldiers free of postage.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all newspapers directed to any officer, musician, or private, engaged in the actual service of the Confederate States, may be transmitted through the mails, free of postage: *Provided*, That, in all such cases, the address shall contain a description of the party to whom such newspapers shall be sent, stating his military title, if an officer, or the company and regiment to which he belongs, if a musician or private: and *provided*, also, That this act shall not be construed to extend to newspapers transmitted by carriers or express companies, or received through them.

January 31, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. This act was passed over the veto of President Davis, Jan. 31, 1865. See *Journal*, IV, 496-497, 502; VII, 522-524. The number given it indicates that it was noted in the "Register" after the title of the next act was entered there.]

No. 45. An Act to secure more effectually the preservation and distribution of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any person claiming to be an agent of any one of the Confederate States, duly empowered by such State to attend to the collection, preservation, and proper distribution of the effects of officers or soldiers from such State, who have died or may hereafter die while in the service of the Confederate States, shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that he is the legally appointed agent of such State, having the powers and subject to the duties above mentioned, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to issue an order requiring all quartermasters, surgeons, or other officers, civil or military, of the Confederate States, or any person other than the legal representatives of the deceased officer or soldier, having charge or possession, or whose duty it shall be to take charge or possession, of the effects, or any part thereof, of such deceased officer or soldier, or in case such effects have been sold, of the proceeds of the sale of such effects, to deliver, or satisfactorily account for such effects or proceeds to such agent, to the end that such effects or proceeds may be promptly delivered by such agent to the persons legally entitled thereto: *Provided*, however, that this act shall not be construed to apply to such military clothing as, under the regulation of the War Department, is, or may be, required to be appraised and reissued.

Sec. 2. Upon the exhibition of such order from the Secretary of War, and the demand of such agent, it shall be the duty of any quartermaster, surgeon, or other officer having charge or possession, or whose duty it is or may be to take charge or possession, of the effects or proceeds referred to in the first section of this act, forthwith to deliver or account for the same to such agent, who is hereby authorized to cause strict investigation to be made in reference to the receipt, possession, or disposition, by any officer or person, of the effects or the proceeds thereof, of any deceased officer or soldier from the State represented by such agent, and to demand of any officer or person

having charge or possession, or whose duty it may be to take charge or possession of such effects or proceeds, a written statement or inventory of the same, clearly setting forth the specific article, amount and kind of money, watches, jewelry, side arms, papers, notes, or other effects of such deceased officer or soldier, that may have come to the knowledge, possession, or control of such officer or person. And any officer of the army who shall fail or refuse to deliver to such agent, under the order of the Secretary of War, such effects or the proceeds thereof, of any such deceased soldier or officer, as may be in his possession or under his control, or who shall fail or refuse satisfactorily to account to such agent for all such effects or proceeds thereof as it may have been his duty to take charge, or possession of, paying to such agent the full value of all such effects or proceeds as may have been lost or destroyed by the neglect of said officer, or who shall fail or refuse to deliver to such agent on demand the written statement or inventory above mentioned, shall, on conviction, be subject to such punishment as the court martial or military court may determine.

Sec. 3. Any quartermaster, surgeon, or other officer, who may deliver or account for the effects, or the proceeds thereof, of any deceased officer or soldier, to the agent of any State, under the provisions of this act, shall take from such agent duplicate receipts, one of which shall be forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who shall record and preserve the same; and the delivery of such effects or proceeds, in pursuance of this act, to said agent, shall exonerate the officer making the same and the government of the Confederate States from all liability therefor.

Sec. 4. This act shall not be construed to affect or disturb existing or future regulations relating to the charge, preservation or disposition of the effects of deceased officers or soldiers, except in so far as the authority of the agent of a State, under order of the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, and the duty of all officers or other persons to deliver to such agent such effects, or the proceeds thereof, as hereinbefore provided,

may be inconsistent with such regulations; and all quartermasters, surgeons, or other officers or persons, who are, or may be, required by such regulations to take charge of the effects of deceased officers or soldiers, shall continue to do so in accordance with said regulations, except so far as the same may conflict with the provisions of this act; and are not required to account for or to deliver such effects, or the proceeds thereof, to the agent above referred to until the same shall be specially demanded by him, under order of the Secretary of War, as hereinbefore provided.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 46. An Act to increase the maximum rates of compensation allowed to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the 4th section of an act, approved May 9, 1861, as fixes the maximum rates of compensation that may be allowed to railroad companies for the transportation of Confederate States mails, be, and the same is hereby amended, so that from and after the first day of January, 1865, the following rates may be allowed, viz: On first class roads, not exceeding \$225 per mile per annum; on second class roads, not exceeding \$150 per mile per annum; and on third class roads, not exceeding \$75 per mile per annum—the amount of compensation to be determined by the importance and value of the services to be performed; *Provided*, That, if one-half of the services on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay 25 per cent in addition to the above named maximum rates of pay.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Jan. 18, 1865.]

No. 47. An Act appropriating for the use of the Post Office Department, certain moneys deposited by Post Masters with the Depositaries of the Government created under the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the moneys deposited by Post Masters, in pursuance of a regulation of the Treasury Department, the better to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, with sundry Depositaries of the Confederate States, created under said act, are hereby appropriated for the use of the Postoffice Department.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 48. Joint Resolution of thanks to Brigadier-General John S. Williams and the officers and men under his command for their victory over the enemy at Saltville, Virginia, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are tendered, to Brigadier-General John S. Williams and the officers and men under his command, composed of his own troops, Gilmer's brigade, and the Virginia Reserves, for their victory over the enemy at Saltville, Virginia, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, VII, 465.]

No. 49. An Act to provide for certain claims due the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, from the report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, dated November 11, 1864, and made to Congress at its present session, pursuant to the requirements of the act

entitled "An Act to audit the accounts of the respective States against the Confederacy," approved August 30, 1861, there is shown to be due the State of Louisiana for "advances and expenditures" by said State "for the use and benefit of the Confederate States" the sum of three hundred thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ten dollars and ninety cents (\$338,510.90) a part of the demand of the State, Therefore

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the said sum of three hundred thirty eight thousand, five hundred and ten dollars and ninety cents, so ascertained to be due, be paid to the State of Louisiana out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or, at the election of said State, in coupon or registered bonds of the Confederate States, running thirty years and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which, for this purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to have prepared and delivered.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 50. An Act to provide for certain claims due the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, from the report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury dated November 10, 1864, and made to Congress at its present session pursuant to the requirements of the act entitled "An Act to audit the accounts of the respective States against the Confederacy," approved August 30, 1861, there is shown to be due the State of North Carolina for "advances and expenditures" by said State "for the use and benefit of the Confederate States," the sum of two million one hundred forty-eight thousand one hundred and thirteen (2,148,113) dollars, a part of the demand of the State: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the aforesaid sum of two million one hundred forty-eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars thus ascertained to be due be paid to the State of North Carolina out

of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or, at the election of said State, in coupon or registered bonds of the Confederate States running thirty years and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to have prepared and delivered.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

SECRET

No. 51. An Act making an appropriation for the redemption of one-fortieth of the three million pounds foreign loan, due March 1, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of three hundred and sixty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the redemption of one-fortieth of the principal of the three million pounds foreign loan, due March 1, 1864.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 52. An Act to provide for sequestrating the property of persons liable to military service who have departed or shall depart from the Confederate States without permission.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any person shall voluntarily depart from the Confederate States, without the permission of the President, or of the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, or of an officer by one of them authorized to grant such permission, and if such person, at the time of such departure, shall be liable to military service, according to the laws of the Confederate States, he shall, from the time of his departure, be treated, for the purposes of this act, as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration in like

manner as the property of other alien enemies. But all proceedings for the sequestration of his property shall cease and he shall cease to be treated as an alien enemy by reason of such departure if, during the present war, and before a decree of sequestration shall be pronounced against his property, he shall return and enter upon the performance of military service, according to law. But this act shall not apply to persons who, at the time of their departure, shall, *bona fide* reside within the lines of the enemy, or in a part of the Confederacy in the military occupation of the enemy.

Sec. 2. If any person to whom the preceding section applies, shall voluntarily and without such permission, go within the military lines of the enemy, and remain there more than sixty days, he shall be presumed to have departed from the Confederate States within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. If any person has heretofore voluntarily, and without such permission, departed, from the Confederate States, or gone within the military lines of the ene[my] for the purpose of avoiding military service, being, at the time liable to military service, according to law, or being now liable to military service, according to law, such person shall be also treated as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration and sale according to all the preceding provisions unless such person shall return and enter upon military service according to law, within six months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. All grants, conveyances, sales, gifts, and transfers of property hereafter made by any person who shall be liable to military service, at the time of making the same, and whose property shall become liable to sequestration under this act, and all liens and incumbrances, hereinafter created on his property, when he is liable to military service, shall be void as against the claim of sequestration.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. The enrolled copy is slightly mutilated in the third and fourth sections, but the missing words have been supplied from a printed copy of the House bill in The National Archives.]

No. 53. Joint Resolution construing the act of January thirtieth eighteen hundred and sixty four, increasing the compensation of certain officers and employees of the Government.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it was the intention of Congress, in passing the act entitled "an act to continue in force and amend the provisions of an act approved January thirtieth eighteen hundred and sixty-four, increasing the compensation of certain officers and employees in the civil and legislative departments at Richmond" approved May thirteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to embrace the Medical Purveyor's office, transportation office, and such other offices in the city of Richmond as have been established by the said executive and legislative departments.

Approved, February 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

SECRET

No. 54. Joint Resolution to amend a joint resolution, entitled "Joint resolution on the subject of retaliation," approved May 1, 1863.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the above-recited joint resolution be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that the second section be so amended as to omit therefrom the following words, to wit, "or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States," and to insert in lieu thereof the words, "or to employ our negro slaves in war against the Confederate States."

Approved, February 8, 1865.

[Copy from *Official Records*, . . . *Armies*, Ser. II, Vol. VIII, p. 197.]

No. 55. Joint Resolution of thanks to the Ninth, Fourteenth and Fifty-seventh Regiments of Virginia Infantry.

Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States have received with grateful emotions copies of Resolutions recently

adopted by the officers and men of the Ninth, Fourteenth and Fifty-Seventh Regiments of Virginia Infantry, composing a part of Stewart's Brigade, Pickett's Division, in which they announce to the country their patriotic determination to dedicate themselves anew to the sacred cause of Liberty and Independence and to prosecute the struggle in which they are engaged with redoubled energy and an unfaltering purpose. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Congress are eminently due and are hereby cordially tendered to those noble veterans for this renewed exhibition of that lofty spirit and unconquerable will which have distinguished them upon so many hard-fought fields.

Resolved, That such examples of noble heroism and patriotic self-sacrifice from those who have perilled all for the preservation of liberty and civilization not only excite our admiration and gratitude but are well calculated to revive the hopes of the despondent and to stimulate the Congress and the people at home to cultivate that spirit of harmonious and unselfish cooperation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united councils, fraternal feelings and fervent devotion to the public weal.

Resolved, that the President be requested to communicate these Resolutions to the officers and men of the Regiments herein designated.

Approved, February 8, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 56. An Act to regulate the pay and allowances of certain female employees of the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary, pay and allowances of the persons hereinafter named shall be as follows:

Section 1. Females employed as clerks in the clothing branch of the Quartermaster's Department, or in any hospital

established for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Army, shall hereafter be allowed and paid the same amount of salary allowed and paid to clerks in other departments of the Government: *Provided*, That such persons, when employed as clerks in hospitals, may accept, in lieu of the above compensation, the pay and allowances hereinafter granted to chief matrons of hospitals.

Section 2. All females employed as chief matrons, or assistant matrons, or ward matrons, or nurses in hospitals, shall hereafter be allowed and paid one hundred per cent in addition to the compensation now allowed by law for their services; and in all cases where suitable quarters and fuel are not furnished by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, they shall be allowed and paid commutation for the same, at the rate of one room for each matron or nurse, and one and one-half cords of wood per month during winter, and three-fourths of a cord per month during summer.

Section 3. All persons engaged or employed in the clothing branch of the Quartermaster's Department as "cutters" shall be allowed and paid seventy-five per cent in addition to the compensation now allowed for such service; and all females engaged or employed in the clothing branch of the Quartermaster's Department in making clothing or other articles for the use of the Army shall be allowed and paid one hundred per cent in addition to the compensation now allowed for such labor. And all females permanently engaged or employed in said clothing branch of the Quartermaster's Department, shall, in the event the same can be furnished, be allowed to purchase one cord of wood per month during winter, and one-half cord per month during summer.

Section 4. All females engaged or employed in making or preparing cartridges or other munitions of war in the Ordnance Department, shall hereafter be allowed and paid one hundred per cent in addition to the compensation now allowed for such labour or service, and shall be entitled, in the event the same can be furnished from the Commissary Department, to purchase from said Commissary Department, at cost price to the

Government, one ration each; and shall, in the event the same can be furnished, have the further privilege of purchasing, at cost price to the Government, one cord of wood per month during winter, and one-half cord per month during summer.

Section 5. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required under such regulations as he may prescribe, in the event the same can be furnished without prejudice to the public service, to allow the persons embraced in the second, third and fourth paragraphs of this act, to purchase at cost price to the Government, such domestic cloth or cotton goods as may be necessary for clothing for themselves.

Approved, February 8, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Examiner*, Jan. 18, 1865, and *Journal*, VII, 531. Checked with original Senate bill and amendments thereto in The National Archives.]

No. 57. Joint Resolution for the relief of the Virginia Mechanic's Institute.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it be right and proper, to increase the rent on the building belonging to the Virginia Mechanics Institute, and now used and occupied by the War Department in the city of Richmond, to such sum and on such terms and conditions as he may deem just and equitable, such increased rent to commence from the day on which it may be increased by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 58. An Act to provide for the re-issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in case of the destruction of bonds or any of the certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States, issued by the Treasury Department, or under its authority, duplicates

may be issued upon satisfactory proof of the destruction of the original, and of the right of the applicant thereto, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That before the delivery of the duplicate, bond with sufficient sureties shall be required of the applicant, with condition to indemnify the Confederate States against the rightful claim of any other person in respect thereto, and the acceptance of the duplicate shall exonerate and relieve the Confederate States from all liability upon the original.

Approved, February 10, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 59. Joint Resolution of thanks to Captain Raphael Semmes of the Confederate States War Steamer Alabama and the officers and crew under his command.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Captain Raphael Semmes, his officers and crew of the late Confederate war steamer Alabama, for their victory over the enemy's steamer Hatteras, of eight guns and one hundred and twenty men, sunk by them in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 11th day of January, 1863; and for their long and arduous cruise, extending through a period of two years, in the pursuit and destruction of the enemy's commerce, in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, in the Indian Ocean, and in the China Seas.

That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Capt. Semmes with a request that he communicate their contents as far as practicable to the surviving officers and men of the Alabama together with the assurance that their grateful countrymen will forever cherish the memory of their heroic companions who have fallen in this our conflict for independence.

Approved, February 11, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 60. An Act to authorize the appointment of a Commissary General with the rank of a Brigadier General.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissary General, with the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army.

Approved, February 11, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 61. Joint Resolution of thanks to Mr. John Lancaster of England for his friendly conduct towards the Commanding officers and crew of the "Alabama."

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress and of the people of the Confederate States are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. John Lancaster, of Lancashire, England, for his friendly and humane conduct, in rescuing, in his yacht, the *Deerhound*, from the imminent peril of death by drowning, Captain Raphael Semmes the Commander, and a portion of the officers and crew of the late Confederate States steamer, *Alabama*, on the occasion of the combat between that vessel and the United States steamer *Kearsage*, in the waters of the British Channel, on the 19th day of June, 1864; and that His Excellency the President of the Confederate States be requested to inform Mr. Lancaster of the passage of this resolution, and to communicate to him a copy thereof.

Approved, February 14, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 62. An Act appropriating ten thousand dollars, to pay claims in the recruiting service of the Confederate States.

Whereas, Certain claims exist against this government for expenditures in the recruiting service of the Confederate States, and there being no appropriation of moneys to meet such claims, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the payment of claims against the government for recruiting for the Confederate States armies, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved, February 14, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 63. An Act to provide for the lighting and warming of the Executive mansion, and for the supply of forage and Commissary stores for the use of the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to provide the fuel and lights necessary for the Executive mansion, and forage for six horses, for the use of the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissary General to furnish to the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States the same Commissary supplies, and upon the same terms, as are now allowed by law to commissioned officers in the field; and the quantity of Commissary supplies allowed to be drawn and purchased by the Commander-in-chief shall be double the quantity allowed to a General in the field: *Provided*, That in case hereafter the annual salary of the said Commander-in-chief shall be paid in par funds, the value of the forage and subsistence given him by this act, and which may be furnished during the period in which payment of said salary in par funds is made shall be deducted from said salary in the settlement of his accounts.

Sec. 3. That this act shall continue in force only during the existence of this war.

February 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. Notation on "Register": "Became a law 17th Feb'y by failure of the President to sign the Bill in ten days from date of presentation."]

No. 64. Joint Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of General Bushrod Johnson's old brigade of Tennessee troops, and the brigade of the late General Archer, composed of Tennessee and Maryland troops now in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the officers and soldiers of General Bushrod Johnson's old Brigade of Tennessee troops and the Brigade of the late General Archer composed of Tennessee and Maryland troops now in the Army of Northern Virginia are entitled to and are hereby tendered the thanks of Congress and the country for the spirit evinced by them and the devotion they manifest to the cause of liberty and to the country, in the preambles and resolutions lately adopted by them, in which they consecrate anew their lives their fortunes and their sacred honour to the cause of freedom and the independence of the Confederate States.

Resolved, further, That the President be and he is hereby respectfully requested to have this resolution appropriately communicated to the officers and men of the Brigades above mentioned.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives. In the original resolution the last words of the title were written, apparently by inadvertence, "Army of Tennessee," but in the endorsement "Tennessee" is stricken out and "Northern Virginia" substituted. These brigades were then serving in the Army of Northern Virginia. On the "Register" the title appears as above.]

No. 65. An Act to amend "an Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States from the State of Missouri," approved January 19, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the elections authorized to be holden by the act entitled "An Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States from the

State of Missouri," approved January 19th, 1864, shall be held upon the first Monday in November, 1865, and upon the same day of each second year thereafter during the war.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 66. An Act fixing the salaries of certain civil officers in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty five, the following salaries shall be paid to the officers, clerks, and employees in the Treasury and Post Office agencies, Trans-Mississippi, hereafter named, viz: The agent of the Treasury, six thousand dollars; the agent of the Post Office Department, six thousand dollars; the auditor, five thousand dollars; the comptroller, five thousand dollars; the chief clerks of the agent of the Treasury, of the agent of the Post Office Department, of the auditor, and of the comptroller, each three thousand dollars; one principal clerk, in the bureau of the auditor in charge of the accounts of the Post Office division of that bureau, two thousand eight hundred dollars; all other clerks in the Treasury and Post Office agencies, each twenty-five hundred dollars; messengers, nine hundred dollars each, and the clerks who may be designated and appointed to discharge the functions of disbursing clerks, shall receive, as heretofore, two hundred dollars in addition to their regular salaries, as above established.

Sec. 2. That the rates of pay fixed in the first section of this act are established in lieu of the salaries now provided, and to reconcile any conflict in the laws now existing in relation thereto.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

SECRET

No. 67. An Act to authorize the exportation of produce and merchandise bought from the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the laws of the Confederate States prohibiting the exportation of cotton, tobacco and other produce and merchandise, except through the seaports; and the transportation thereof to ports or places in the Confederate States in the possession of the enemy; and the exportation thereof except under regulations to be made by the President, shall not apply to cotton, tobacco and other produce and merchandise owned by the Government. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, in selling cotton, tobacco and other produce or merchandise, the property of the Confederate States, to give to the purchasers thereof permits or licenses to export the same free from the prohibitions, limitations and conditions aforesaid. *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any cotton or other produce, or any merchandise whatsoever, from the payment of export duties imposed by law.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 68. Joint resolution relating to the manufacture of railroad iron and to new lines of railroad.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the President be, and he is hereby, autho[rized to cause?] inquiry to be instituted to ascertain whether, by liberal [aid and en]couragement from the Government, the manufacture [of railroad] iron can be stimulated within the Confederate States to such [extent] as will materially assist the Government in maintaining lines of communication necessary to the public defence; and, if so, whether it would be practicable to have the same built and equipped by similar aid and encouragement from the Government; and he is requested to inform Congress of the result of said inquiries.

Sec. 2. *Resolved*, That the President is hereby empowered to employ suitable agents to make the inquiries aforesaid, at such compensation as he may prescribe, or to detail such agents from the army.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from enrolled resolution in Duke University Library. Torn.]

No. 69. Joint Resolution extending the provisions of the "Joint Resolution to allow sick and wounded officers of the Army transportation to their homes and hospital accommodations," approved June 10, 1864.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the provisions of the above named Joint Resolution be and they are hereby continued, and the same shall be and remain in force until ninety days after the next meeting of Congress.

Approved, February 18, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 70. Joint Resolution for the relief of James D. Brown.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of War be authorized, if in his judgment he deem it right and proper, to increase the rent of the tenement situated on 9th Street, in the city of Richmond, next northward of the Mechanic's Institute Hall, owned by James D. Brown and now used by the Confederate States, to such amount and on such terms and conditions as he may deem equitable and just, said increase to date from the time the rent may be increased by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 71. An Act to increase the efficiency of the cavalry of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War, upon the application from

the general commanding an army in the field with which any regiment, battalion or company of cavalry is serving, is hereby authorized to cause the quartermaster of the immediate command to take up on his property return, the horses fit for service, ridden by the enlisted men of such command; and the horses thus taken up shall, when the provisions of the second section of this act have been complied with, become the property of the Confederate States, and shall be branded with the letter of the company, and number and initials of the regiment to which they belong. Company commanders shall receipt to the quartermaster for the horses thus taken up; and each man shall be allowed to retain, for use in the service, the horse that was in his possession when thus taken up; and at any time that the horses of these men become unfit for service, their places shall be supplied by others to be furnished by the government; or such men may, by order of the general commanding the army to which they belong, be assigned to companies from their respective States, in some other branch of the service.

Sec. 2. A board of appraisers shall be appointed by the commanding general of the army to which such regiment, battalion or company is attached, which shall appraise the horses thus taken, and shall also distinguish them as belonging to classes one, two, three and four, according to quality; and the owner of the horse shall make his election to receive at once, from the quartermaster of his command, the appraised value of his horse, or a certificate for a horse of the class to which his belongs, to be furnished him by the Government of the Confederate States, six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, which certificate shall be approved by the commander of the brigade to which the man belongs.

Sec. 3. When any enlisted man, serving in cavalry becomes dismounted, and is unable to remount himself, upon the certificate of his immediate commander, approved by his brigade and army commander, that he has been a gallant and faithful soldier, and takes proper care of his horse the quartermaster of his immediate command shall furnish him a Government

horse, suitable for cavalry service, for which his company commander shall receipt.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War shall cause the Quartermaster General to make immediate arrangements for procuring horses suitable for cavalry, in sufficient numbers to supply, from time to time, the requirements of the service, under [the law]. He shall also adopt such regulations for the recruiting, of cavalry horses, the property of the Government, and of cavalrymen, who have not the facilities for recruiting their own horses, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 5. When any cavalryman fails to take proper care of his horse, straggles or absents himself from his command without leave or commits any wanton insult or injury to the person or property of any loyal citizen of the Confederate States, or otherwise shows himself unfit for the cavalry service, his brigade or other commander shall report the fact to the general commanding the army to which he belongs, who shall assign him to some company from his State, of some other arm of the service; and any brigade or other commander, [who], having knowledge of such fact, shall fail to report the fact to the general commanding the army, shall, upon trial and conviction thereof by a court martial, or military court, be cashiered and put in the Infantry ranks.

Sec. 6. Any cavalry officer of the Confederate States service, who shall fail to exact from the men under his command, proper care of their horses, or shall permit pillaging, marauding or forcible exchanges of horses by men under his command, or shall fail in any other respect to preserve proper discipline and efficiency in his command, shall upon proof of the facts, certified to by the brigade and division commanders to which he belongs, be, by order of the commanding general, suspended from command; and upon conviction before a court martial, be dropped from the rolls and conscribed into the ranks.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, cause steps to be taken to insure the importation of a full and regular supply of cavalry arms of the most approved patterns,

and of such ammunition therefor as cannot be manufactured in the Confederate States; and also of such amount of cavalry equipments as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall cause to be procured and issued to cavalry officers, under such regulations as he may prescribe, the most approved work on cavalry tactics that can be obtained.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 72. An Act to authorize the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any companies which are now in the service, shall be so reduced as to number less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, or of the general commanding the department or the army in which said companies may be serving, that they cannot be recruited to that number within a reasonable time, the general commanding said department or army, may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

Sec. 2. That new companies may be organized from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same State, having a number, rank and file, not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred and twenty-five, and the commissioned officers of said companies thus organized shall be one captain, and one first and one second lieutenant, and the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants and four corporals.

Sec. 3. Whenever the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments shall have been determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, the general commanding the department or separate army in which such reduced organizations are serving, shall recommend from the officers and men of the several organizations which it is

proposed to consolidate, the officers for the command of the new organizations, who shall forthwith assume the respective commands to which they may be assigned by the general commanding the department or separate army, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 4. Officers of the organizations consolidated, not selected as officers of the new organizations, shall forthwith be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls. Such officers may, within sixty days after the consolidation of their commands, organize themselves in numbers sufficient to form companies, battalions or regiments, and shall be officered from among themselves, by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the generals commanding the armies to which the consolidated organizations belong shall afford reasonable facilities for forming such organizations. The officers so dropped shall have the privilege of selecting the company and arm of the service in which they may desire to serve; whether such company belongs to the army with which they are now connected, or some other army of the Confederate States; and shall be entitled to transportation to such company; and failing to make such selection, such officers, if liable to military duty, shall be conscribed and placed in the service where they may be found. But no officer in the hands of the enemy shall be dropped from the rolls by reason of any thing contained in this section: *Provided*, That no officer shall be permitted to select a company on the opposite side of the Mississippi river from where he is now on duty, unless he resides beyond said river.

Sec. 5. That hereafter all vacancies in the office of second lieutenant shall be filled by selection in the manner pointed out by the third section of this act; and all officers who may have belonged to the disbanded organizations, and who may be appointed to the same grade in the new which they held in the old organizations, shall take rank from the date of their first commission or appointment; and hereafter, should the new companies, organized under the provisions of this act, become

reduced in number so as to have less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and vacancy shall occur in the office of second lieutenant, the same shall not be filled; and should it be reduced below the number of sixteen, then a vacancy in the office of first lieutenant shall not be filled.

Sec. 6. That the office of ensign of battalions and regiments is hereby abolished; and hereafter the officer commanding a battalion or regiment shall assign, to act as color-bearer, a non-commissioned officer or private from his command who may be distinguished for meritorious or soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill; and said non-commissioned officer or private whilst so acting shall receive the pay of a first lieutenant.

Sec. 7. The general commanding the department or army shall designate the names of the battalions or regiments organized under the provisions of this act; and the colors of the oldest battalion, or regiment forming the new, shall be the colors of the new organization, and the colors of the other battalions and regiments shall be transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the respective States, with a statement of the battles in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong may have borne a part.

Sec. 8. That all staff, line, and other officers who may not have any command or who may not at any time be on duty for a period exceeding thirty days, unless they belong to the invalid corps, or are prisoners of war, or are sick or wounded, or absent by leave of the Secretary of War or the general commanding the department or army to which they belong, shall be dropped from the rolls and held to service as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to assign any officer thrown out of command by the operation of this act to vacancies in the staff with the rank previously held by such officers in the service.

Sec. 9. Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, or they may be assigned or appointed to vacancies in the new organizations, and hereafter when commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments may

be captured by the enemy, the general commanding the department or army to which they belong may designate, or the President may appoint, other officers to fill their places as provided in this act, to serve with temporary rank and command, to be held only until the return of said officers so captured.

Sec. 10. When regiments, battalions or companies shall have been consolidated under the provisions of this act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made unless by virtue of laws hereafter to be passed.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 73. Joint Resolution authorizing the transfer of funds in the Quartermaster General's Department.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the appropriation of seventy million, six hundred and thirty thousand, four hundred and forty-six dollars, made the 17th February, 1864, "For transportation of troops and their baggage, of quartermaster stores, from places of purchase to troops in the field, purchase of horses, mules, wagons and harness, purchase of lumber, nails, iron and steel for storehouses, quarters for troops, and other repairs, hire of teamsters, laborers, etc." from that head to that of "For the service of the Quartermaster's Department" appropriated under the same act.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives. The following words, "subsistence [*sic*], ordnance and ordnance stores," immediately following "quartermaster stores," in the appropriation act of Feb. 17, 1864, are omitted from the quotation.]

No. 74. An Act to authorize the exchange of registered bonds issued under the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for coupon bonds of like amounts and times for payment.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the registered bonds issued under the act of Feb-

ruary twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and authorizing a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, may be exchanged, by the holders thereof, for coupon bonds of like amounts and of a like character in regard to the terms and times of payment; the said exchange to be effected under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 75. An Act to provide for the remission of the penalty for non-delivery of tithes of bacon due in the year 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in any case of the non-delivery of the tithes of bacon due in March, 1864, if the person from whom the same is due shall deliver such tithe to the Post Quartermaster or his agents, authorized to receive the same, prior to the 15th day of March, 1865, the penalty of five times the amount incurred by such non-delivery shall be remitted; *Provided*, that no such remission shall be allowed until the person so in default shall produce to the district tax collector the receipt of the post quartermaster aforesaid, in which event the said collector shall return to the post quartermaster the estimate of the said tithe received from him, and no district warrant shall be issued for said penalty.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Examiner*, Dec. 13, 1864.]

No. 76. An Act making an appropriation for the removal and erection of the naval rope walk.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the removal of the naval ropewalk from Petersburg, Virginia, and its erection at a more central point, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 77. An Act to provide for the cancelling of four per cent bonds and certificates received in payment of taxes and other public dues.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all four per cent bonds and certificates which have been or may be received under the act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four in payment of government dues, shall be considered as redeemed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the same to be cancelled and destroyed, and the amount charged against any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 78. An Act to authorize the establishment of an office of deposit in connection with the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an office of deposit in connection with the Treasury, and to appoint a chief clerk, and such clerks as may be necessary to transact the business of the same, in each of the offices of the Treasurer, assistant Treasurer, and pay depositories in the several States, whose compensation shall be as now fixed by law for the clerks of the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That no appointment shall be made under this act of persons within the conscript age, if liable to military duty. *Provided further*, That not more than one pay depository in each State shall be employed as an office of deposit under this act.

Sec. 2. The duty of the chief clerks and clerks aforesaid, shall be to receive on deposit the drafts on the Treasury, and current funds of all persons offering to make such deposits, and to pay the same out upon the checks of the depositors; and the faith of the Government is hereby pledged for the security of such deposits.

Sec. 3. The Secretary may, by regulations, authorize the chief clerks aforesaid, to lend to the Treasury such part of the said deposits, not at any time exceeding two-thirds of the entire sum, as he may deem expedient; *Provided* That no interest shall be paid on said loans, or on the deposits.

Sec. 4. That all Treasury notes deposited under the provisions of this act, and permitted to remain for a period not less than three months, shall be exempted from taxation, to the extent of one half the tax that may be imposed on Treasury notes, or bonds on deposit elsewhere.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 79. An Act to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An Act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by public officers," approved May 1, 1863, and the provisions of the fifth section of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May 1, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an act entitled "An Act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by public officers," approved May 1, 1863, and the provisions of the fifth section of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May 1, 1863, be and the same are hereby extended so as to embrace all counterfeit treasury notes received by the public officers and clerks mentioned therein prior to the first day of January, 1865.

Approved, February 23, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 80. Joint Resolution exempting maple sugar from the tithe imposed by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the government of the Confederate States, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three,'" approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That what is generally known as tree sugar shall not be subjected to the tithe under the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the government of the Confederate States, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three'; approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."

Approved, February 24, 1865.

[Text from enrolled resolution in Duke University Library.]

No. 81. An Act to amend the law in relation to the receipt of counterfeit Treasury notes by public officers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of "an Act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit Treasury notes by public officers," approved May 1, 1863, and of the Act to extend the provisions of the Act above named, approved January 30, 1864, be and the same are hereby extended so as to embrace all counterfeit or forged Treasury notes received in payment for postage stamps, or in any authorized deposit, by any postmaster, and all counterfeit or forged Treasury notes received by any sequestration receiver in the course of his business as such, prior to the first day of January, 1864; *Provided,* that in the case of postmasters claiming relief under this Act, the Postmaster General shall pass upon the sufficiency of the proof adduced, and have power to relieve such postmasters; *Provided further,* that this Act shall only apply to the claims of postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; *Provided further,* that

in the case of sequestration receivers claiming relief under this Act, the judge of the district court of the Confederate States, who has by law the supervision of any such receiver's accounts, shall pass upon the sufficiency of the proof adduced and have power to relieve such sequestration receivers.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendments in The National Archives.]

No. 82. An Act for the relief of James Sykes, agent of James W. Sykes.

Whereas, it appears that James Sykes, as agent of James W. Sykes, paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States the sum of five hundred dollars, to procure an exemption for an overseer for the plantation of the said James W. Sykes, and whereas, it appears that said overseer died after the payment of said five hundred dollars, and before said exemption was granted, now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, be authorized and instructed to pay to said James Sykes, agent of James W. Sykes, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 83. An Act to regulate, for a limited period, the compensation of the officers, clerks and employees of the civil departments of the Government, in the City of Richmond.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, for the time of twelve months, from and after the passage of this act, the annual compensation of each of the following-named officers and employees shall be as hereinafter designated, viz:

The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of

State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney General, each ten thousand dollars.

The Assistant Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Attorney General, each eight thousand dollars; and the Treasurer of the Confederate States, and the Comptroller, Register of the Treasury, and auditors, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The Chiefs of the Finance, Appointment, and Contract Bureaus of the Post-Office Department, the Chief of the Treasury Note Bureau, the Chief of the Bureau of War, the Superintendent of Public Printing, the Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Chief of the Produce Loan, each seven thousand dollars.

The chief clerks in the several Executive Departments, the chief clerk in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, the chief [clerk] of the Bureau of War, the disbursing clerks of the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, the law clerk in the Department of Justice, the examiner of patents, the principal clerk in charge of the inspection office of the Post-Office Department, the Private Secretary of the President, and the Register of the Navy, each six thousand dollars.

All clerks, artisans, and employees, civil, detailed, or retired, in the President's office and in the several Executive Departments, bureaus, offices, workshops, posts and places, and their respective branches in and about the city of Richmond, fifty per cent in addition to the amount now paid them: *Provided*, That no clerk shall be paid an annual compensation exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be construed to embrace any of the persons entitled to the benefits of an act entitled "An act to regulate the pay and allowances of certain female employees of the Government," approved eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendments thereto in the *Journal*, VII, 529-530, 604-605.]

No. 84. An Act for the further organization of the Field Artillery of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the artillery of an army in the field there may be allowed such field officers, in addition to those already authorized by law, as the Secretary of War may approve, on recommendation of the Commanding General: *Provided*, That the whole number shall not exceed one major to command each battalion of two batteries; one colonel or one lieutenant colonel, aided by a major, to command each battalion of not less than three nor more than four batteries; and one colonel, aided by a lieutenant colonel and major, or by two majors, to command a battalion of not less than five nor more than six batteries; such battalions to be formed, changed or dispersed, at the discretion of the General commanding the army, with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to general officers of artillery already authorized by law, there may be appointed one major general, with the staff of a cavalry general of like grade, to command the artillery of any army in the field having not less than one hundred and sixty guns; and one brigadier general with the staff of a cavalry general of like grade, to command the artillery of each army corps or department having as many as sixty-four guns.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That promotions in the artillery above the rank of captain shall in all cases be by selection.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That promotions to temporary rank may be made by selection to fill vacancies in all grades occasioned by disability, imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, or other cause occasioning temporary vacancies.

Sec. 5. That, the better to secure such skill and attention as may preserve artillery horses under the hardships to which they are exposed, generals commanding armies in the field are hereby empowered, whenever they shall be satisfied it is required by the interests of the service, to effect transfers by exchange between artillery drivers found unsuccessful with their animals, through inaptitude or neglect, and infantrymen

recommended as of tried skill in the management of horses; regard being had in such exchanges, as far as practicable, to the preferences of the men for certain commands.

Approved, February 25, 1865.

[Text, secs. 1-4, from printed copy of original bill in Virginia State Library; sec. 5 (amendment), from *Journal*, VII, 578-579.]

No. 85. An Act to provide for the more efficient transportation of troops, supplies and munitions of war upon the railroads, steamboats, and canals in the Confederate States, and to control telegraph lines, employed by Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the transportation of troops, army supplies, munitions of war, military property and stores throughout the Confederate States, shall be under the immediate control of the Secretary of War, and such officers and agents as he may designate, and he shall be authorized to place under the control of such officers and agents all the officers, agents and employees of such railroads and steamboats, so as to secure regular, expeditious, safe and orderly transportation of the men and property aforesaid on the different lines of road and of steamboat and canal navigation. He may direct the repair of any railroad and the preparation of any equipments that may at any time be required for it, and establish such rules and regulations for the use of the road and for the running of the boats as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the objects proposed in this act; and all the persons engaged upon the roads and boats while under the control of the Government shall be subject as if serving with armies in the field.

Section 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish such aid to the railroad companies, in money, material, subsistence or other things, that may be necessary to secure their efficiency, and charging [charge for?] the same in the settlements with the same, on principles of equity and justice.

Section 3. That the President shall appoint three commissioners to ascertain and assess any damage any railroad com-

pany, or proprietor, owner or owners of any steamboat or other boat may sustain by the operation of this act, and the same shall be paid from the appropriations for transportation that Congress shall make, and the said commissioners shall be paid from the same appropriation the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each per month, with rations and transportation, while they are so employed; *Provided*, That no person subject to military duty shall be appointed a commissioner under this act.

Section 4. After the passage of this act, when the Secretary of War shall take charge of any railroad, canal, or telegraph line, the officers, agents, and employees of such company or companies shall be considered as forming part of the land forces of the Confederacy and as serving with armies in the field while such road, canal, or telegraph line is employed for the use of the Government.

Section 5. This act shall continue in force one year from the date of its passage, unless the war be sooner ended.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[Text from bill and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 584-586.]

No. 86. An Act to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country.

Whereas, The efficiency of the army is at times greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of soldiers to perform labor and duties which can as well be done by free negroes and slaves,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all free male negroes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years shall be held liable to perform any labor or discharge any duties with the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country such as working upon fortifications, producing and preparing materials of war, building and preparing roads and bridges, and doing other work usually done by engineer troops and pontoniers, acting as cooks, teamsters, stewards and waiters in military hospitals, or other like

labor, or similar duties which may be required or prescribed by the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi department, from time to time. And said free negroes whilst thus engaged, shall receive rations and clothing under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall receive pay at the rate of eighteen dollars per month.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War and the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi department are each authorized to employ, for duties like those named in the first section of this act as many male negro slaves, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, as the wants of the service may require. And the said slaves whilst so employed shall be furnished rations and clothing as provided in the preceding section and the owners paid such hire for their services as may be agreed upon, and in the event of the loss of any slaves whilst so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by wounds or death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted whilst in any service required of said slaves and by reason of said service, then the owners thereof, respectively, shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves to be ascertained and fixed by agreement at the time said slaves are so hired, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That whenever the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi department, shall be unable to procure the services of slaves by hiring them, as above provided, in sufficient numbers, then it shall be lawful for the said Secretary or General to order the impressment and to impress as many male slaves, within the ages named in the second section of this act, and for the purposes and uses above stated, as the wants of the service may require: *Provided*, That said impressment shall be made according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed, and in the absence of such law in accordance with such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time

prescribe: *Provided further*, That slaves so impressed shall, whilst in the Government employment, receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners, and in the event of their loss or death, in the manner or from the causes above stated, their value shall be estimated and fixed as provided by the first section of "An Act regulating impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and paid as in the case of slaves hired from their owners, and the value of the hire of said slaves shall be fixed in like manner.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of War and the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi department shall, in ordering the impressment of slaves, regulate the same, as far as practicable, so that slaves shall be taken from each State in proportion to the whole number hired and impressed under this Act, whether owned by citizens of such State or not, but not more than one in every five male slaves within the said ages of eighteen and forty years, shall be taken from any one owner, if said slaves are employed by said owner or his lessee uniformly in agriculture or in mechanical pursuits; nor where an owner has but one male slave within said ages shall said slave be impressed, and all impressments under this Act shall, as far as practicable, be taken in equal ratio from all owners in the same locality, city, county, or district: *Provided*, That in each case care be taken to allow each owner a credit for all male slaves between the ages aforesaid heretofore impressed, or impressed under this Act, or hired to the Government, who are still in service, or who have died or been lost while in service: *Provided further*, That if the Governor of any State shall certify to the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi department that slaves cannot be impressed in any locality, county, district, parish, or city in such State without great detriment to such locality, county, district, parish, or city, then the quota of said locality, county, district, parish, or city shall be impressed from other portions of such State: *Provided however*, That nothing herein contained shall

be so construed as to exempt any State from furnishing its fair quota of slaves for the purposes herein specified, and according to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. If any slave is now held for service who is not liable thereto under the provisions of this Act, such slave shall be forthwith returned to the owner on demand and proof of the fact.

Sec. 6. That duplicate rolls shall be prepared of all the slaves hired or impressed under this Act, which shall contain a description of the slaves, the names and residences of the owners, and a statement of the value and rate of hire of the slaves at the date they are hired or impressed; one of which rolls shall in the States east of the Mississippi river be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and in those west of the Mississippi river to the headquarters of the General commanding that department, and the other roll shall be sent to the General commanding the army where said slaves may be employed, and the officer having charge of said slaves, or of the work upon which they may be engaged shall have a copy of said roll and shall regularly enter thereon the nature of the labor or duties in which said slaves are engaged, and any changes which may be made therein, and of the absence, sickness, or death of any of said slaves and make monthly returns thereof to the General commanding the army where said slaves are employed, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of War, or to the commanding General in the Trans-Mississippi department, as the case may be.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws providing for the hiring or impressment of slaves be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except so far as they may provide for regulating and fixing, in case of impressment, the value of said slaves or the value of their services.

Sec. 8. That no slave shall be hereafter impressed except in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and any officer who may violate the provisions thereof shall be court martialed, and, on conviction, cashiered.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 87. Joint Resolution for the relief of the legal representative of John R. Cardwell.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America,

That the proper disbursing officer of the Government do pay to the legal representative of John R. Cardwell, deceased, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of nineteen hundred dollars as compensation for the loss of the slave John Henry captured by the enemy whilst serving the Government under impressment.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 88. An Act authorizing proof to be received of the loss or destruction of vouchers necessary in the settlement of accounts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in case of the loss or destruction of any drafts issued by the Treasurer in satisfaction of warrants after the payment of such drafts, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied from proof that such drafts were in fact paid by the person on whom drawn, and subsequently lost or destroyed, without the fault or negligence of the officer or person paying the same, he may cause credit to be given for drafts so paid as if the same were produced as vouchers.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 89. An Act to increase the number of acting midshipmen in the Navy, and to prescribe the mode of appointment.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the number of acting midshipmen in the Navy shall be increased to one hundred and forty-two, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under regulations to be prescribed by himself, as follows: One from each Congress-

sional District, the fact of residence in the district to be certified by the representative from the district; two at large from each State, the fact of residence in the State to be certified by the Senators thereof respectively; and ten at large by the President.

Approved, February 28, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Jan. 28, 1865.]

No. 90. An Act to make appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America, from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the government, from the first day of January, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

LEGISLATIVE. For compensation and mileage of members and delegates of the House of Representatives, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For compensation of officers and others employed in the service of the House of Representatives, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, forty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the Senate, one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of officers and clerks of the Senate, nineteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, fourteen thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE. For compensation of the President of the Confederate States, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the Confederate States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the private Secretary and messenger

of the President of the Confederate States, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation of the private Secretary of the Vice President of the Confederate States, including deficiency, one thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-six cents.

For contingent and telegraphic expenses of the Executive Department, thirty thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors, Treasurer, Register and clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers, in the Treasury Department, six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For engraving and printing Treasury notes, bonds, and certificates for stock, and paper for the same, one million, six hundred thousand dollars.

For rent of executive buildings, and President's house, including deficiency, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of Agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi river, and Auditor, Comptroller, clerks and messengers in their bureaus, thirty thousand dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury service west of the Mississippi river fifty thousand dollars.

For travelling and other expenses incident to the detection of persons preparing and passing forged Treasury notes, ten thousand dollars.

For salary, clerk hire, and other expenses of agent of Erlanger loan, in Paris, sixteen thousand dollars.

For payment of principal under loan of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, this sum being amount due and payable in the first day of July eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one million four hundred and forty-nine thousand, six hundred dollars.

For transmission of Confederate States funds one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of officers, incidental and contingent ex-

penses, including wages of workmen, and pay of laborers, if necessary, for the mint, and Independent Treasury, fifty thousand dollars.

For the redemption of one fortieth of the principal of the three million pounds foreign loan, due September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at four dollars and eighty-five cents per pound, three hundred and sixty three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for erecting a stair-case, connecting the first and second floors of the building, occupied by the Treasury Department, two thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT. For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks, messengers, and laborers in the War Department, six hundred and fifteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the War Department, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department fifty-two thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the army, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. For pay of officers of the army, volunteers and militia, eighty-eight million, nine hundred and six thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For the service of the Quartermaster's Department, one hundred and eighty-eight million, one hundred and eighty-six thousand, nine hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-three cents.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT. For the purchase of subsistence stores and commissary property, fifty million dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. For the ordnance service in all its branches, thirty million dollars.

For the Nitre and Mining service twelve million five hundred thousand dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. For the engineer service, ten million dollars.

For the loss of slaves which have been impressed or hired by the Confederate authorities, or under State Laws, or voluntarily sent to the Confederate authorities and accepted by them, without other special contract, for the use of the Confederate Government, and while engaged in laboring in the public defences, or other public works, have escaped to the enemy, or where death shall have been occasioned by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in the service of the Confederate authorities, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and clerks including current and extraordinary expenses in the bureau of conscription, two million four hundred and twenty six thousand, one hundred and fourteen dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. For pay of private physicians employed by contract, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of nurses and cooks not enlisted as Volunteers three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital laundresses one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies fourteen million, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the establishment and support of military hospitals, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of hospital stewards, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of matrons, assistant matrons and ward matrons three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of ward masters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hospital clothing, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of alcoholic stimulants four million dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and messengers in his office, thirty five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Navy Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of the Navy six hundred and forty seven thousand, three hundred and eighty four dollars and seventy five cents.

For provisions and clothing in the Pay Masters Department three million, eight hundred and two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the construction of iron clad vessels in the Confederate States one million eight hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, two million, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, four hundred thousand dollars.

For equipments and stores of vessels, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of sub-marine batteries five hundred thousand dollars.

For "contingent enumerated" eight hundred thousand dollars.

For medical supplies and surgeons' necessaries three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For fuel for steamers, Navy yards and stations five hundred thousand dollars.

STATE DEPARTMENT. For compensation of the secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and laborer fourteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For foreign intercourse, forty-nine thousand and fifty dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. For compensation of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, clerks and messenger including deficiency, sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of Justice six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, clerks and messenger, including deficiency, twelve thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-seven cents.

For compensation of the Governor and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, secretary, judge, attorneys and marshal of Arizona territory, five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of Arizona territory to be expended by the Governor five hundred dollars.

For printing, binding and ruling for the several Executive Departments, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For printing, binding and ruling for both houses of Congress, including the printing of the laws in book form and the journals of Congress, eighty thousand dollars.

For the publication and printing of the acts and resolutions of Congress fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of paper for the several Executive Departments and Congress three hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of judges, attorneys and marshals and incidental and contingent expenses of courts eighty thousand dollars.

To carry into effect our treaty obligation to the Indian Nations two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty-seven cents.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. For compensation of the Postmaster General, chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers, including deficiency one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and eight cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department twenty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department west of the Mississippi river twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of agents, cost of materials, and constructing, repairing, and operating telegraph lines, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Agent of the Post Office Department in the country west of the Mississippi river, and ten clerks, nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

For rent, fuel, lights and water for the Post Office in the city of Richmond, twenty thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS. For the purpose of making purchases of cotton, naval stores and other produce, under the direction of the President, to meet the engagements of the government, and to purchase necessary arms, navy, and other supplies, fifteen million dollars.

For the exchange and redemption of mutilated Treasury notes, one million dollars.

For travelling expenses incurred in carrying election returns of the army of Tennessee to Arkansas, in pursuance of authority contained in the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for holding elections for representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, from the State of Arkansas." [The amount appropriated for this item was omitted from the enrolled act.]

To compensate the owners of the steamer Phoenix, impressed by the military authorities, and sunk as an obstruction in the harbor of Mobile, August seventh eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and forty-four thousand, three hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents.

Additional amount required for salaries of judges, attorneys and marshals, and incidental and contingent expenses of courts, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, thirty thousand dollars.

To pay for the barge "Enterprise" seized and sunk by the Government, at Plymouth, North Carolina, to obstruct the river, fifty thousand dollars.

For clothing for officers of the Navy under acts of Congress approved respectively, sixteenth and nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one million eighty-seven thousand and twenty dollars.

Approved, March 1, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 91. An Act to establish an arsenal and foundry in the Valley of Deep River in the State of North Carolina.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the safe-keeping, increase, production and manufacturing of the military and ordnance stores, there shall be established under the direction and at the discretion of the President of the Confederate States of America a National Foundry and Arsenal in the Valley of Deep River in the State of North Carolina, or at such other place as will best answer the wants of the Confederate States; *Provided*, that the consent of the State for the establishment of said Arsenal and Armory shall be obtained, and, *provided further*, that the state shall not impose taxes upon said property.

Sec. 2. That there shall be employed one superintendent, who shall be appointed by the President, and as many workmen as the Secretary of War shall from time to time deem necessary.

Sec. 3. An annual account of the expenses of the said Foundry and Arsenal shall be laid before the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of War shall have the power to rent, purchase or impress all necessary estate and property which he, by the consent of the President, may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendment in The National Archives.]

No. 92. An Act to amend the fourteenth section of an Act entitled "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 it shall be competent to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide that the certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued under the section of the act above mentioned shall be receivable in the payment of taxes and other public dues, except export and import duties, and to make such regulations

for the assignment or transfer of the same as may be requisite to increase their currency and credit.

Approved, March 1, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives. The act amended had been approved Feb. 17, 1864. Beneath the text of the bill is the following endorsement: "I fully concur in the expediency of passing this Act, but it will be clearly seen that the economy with which purchases may be made will greatly depend upon the amount of taxation levied.

G. A. Trenholm
S Ty
Feb'y 19 1865."]

No. 93. An Act to authorize the appointment of additional officers in the Engineer Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following officers in the Engineer Corps, in addition to those now authorized by law, to wit: seven majors, five captains, five first lieutenants, and five second lieutenants, who shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances now allowed by law to officers of the same grade in the Corps.

Approved, March 2, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 94. An act to relieve agriculturists exempted and detailed under the act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in cases where all or any part of the bacon or beef, or animals out of which the meat mentioned in said act is payable, has been, or may be taken or destroyed by the enemy and not recovered by the loser, the officers collecting the same may remit the payment thereof, in whole or in part, in proportion to the loss of the obligor, in manner aforesaid, upon satisfactory proof thereof in writing being made to said officers: *Provided*, That no remission shall be made till after the collection of any excess above the actual wants of such persons for their families and business as agriculturists; and such remission shall

not bar any right of action accruing under such obligation, unless the same be in accordance with the merits of the case.

Sec. 2. That a certified statement of any such settlement by the officer making the same, together with the evidence therein, shall be transmitted to the proper department, and filed with the bond in such case.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 95. An Act to provide for the redemption of the old issue of Treasury notes, held by certain Indian Tribes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all Treasury notes of the old issue, and bonds and certificates given in lieu thereof, under the provisions of an act entitled "an act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, in the hands of the Treasurers and citizens in the Indian Nations which have entered into treaties with the Confederate States and which were held by them in their own right on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be redeemed with Treasury notes of the new issue without any discount or deductions; *Provided*, that the redemption shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who shall see that the provisions of this act be carried out in good faith, and that no fraud be committed in the execution thereof; *Provided further*, That the redemption hereby authorized shall be made under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who shall, before making the same, require proof that the actual amount so on hand, in Treasury notes or funded into four per cent bonds, was actually received from the government and held by the Indians since the receipt thereof, either in the same Treasury notes or bonds in which the same were funded; and *Provided further*, That the amount to be exchanged under this act shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 96. An Act to increase the compensation of Marshals, Criers, Jurors, and Witnesses.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the fees and allowances now received by marshals of the Confederate States, and the allowances now made to criers and jurors in the Confederate Courts, and to witnesses summoned in behalf of the Confederate States shall be increased one hundred per cent; *Provided, however*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia to make quarterly, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on oath, a return to the Court of said District, showing the net amount of all fees and allowances received by him as marshal during the preceding quarter; and if it shall appear that his compensation for such quarter is more than one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, the said marshal shall forthwith pay such excess into the Treasury of the Confederate States; but if it shall be less than one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars for such quarter, he shall receive for the deficit, of the Confederate States, a warrant or draft by the proper officer of the Government. The order of the said Court for the Eastern District aforesaid shall be the authority of the said marshal to pay said excess into the Treasury as aforesaid, or to receive from the Confederate States the warrant or draft as aforesaid. But the said marshal shall not receive in any one year more than seven thousand five hundred dollars, as fees and allowances.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 97. An Act to require non-commissioned officers and privates, held as prisoners of war, to be paid upon their individual certificates, supported by oath.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all quartermasters assigned to the duty of paying

non-commissioned officers and privates, be and they are hereby required to pay the pay accounts of all non-commissioned officers and privates held as prisoners of war by the enemy, upon their individual certificates, supported by the oath of the party applying therefor, with such form and contents as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the oath to be administered by a commissioned officer of the Confederate States, accompanied by his official certificate of the fact.

H. R. 383.

Enrolled.

An act to require non-commissioned officers and privates, held as prisoners of war, to be paid upon their individual certificates supported by oath. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that all Quartermasters assigned to the duty of paying non-commissioned officers and privates, be and they are hereby required to pay the pay accounts of all non-commissioned officers and privates held as prisoners of war by the enemy, upon their individual certificates, supported by the oath of the party applying therefor, with such form and contents as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the oath to be administered by a commissioned officer of the Confederate States, accompanied by his official certificate of the fact. Sec 2. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

*Th: S. Bevel
Speaker House of Representatives*

*RMS Hunter
President for Session of the Senate*

*Approved 5 March 65
Jefferson Davis*

Photograph, reduced, of original enrolled Act No. 97 in Duke University Library.

On the next page are endorsements, slightly reduced, from reverse page of the Act. Beneath the endorsements, in ink too faded for photographing, are the words: "Presented to President, March 2, 1865."

open 97 H. R. 383.

Enrolled.

An act To require non-commis-
sioned officers and privates, held
as prisoners of war, to be paid
upon their individual certificates,
supported by oath.

Passed the House of Representatives
February The Twenty-first, Eighteen
hundred and sixty-five.

A. R. Samson
Clerk.

Passed the Senate February The
Twenty-third, Eighteen hundred and
sixty-five.

James H. Stash,
Secretary

I certify that this act originated in
the House of Representatives.

A. R. Samson
Clerk.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 98. An Act to establish the flag of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the flag of the Confederate States of America shall be as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it; to have the ground red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Dec. 14, 1864; identical text also in *Daily Examiner* of same date.]

No. 99. An Act declaring certain persons liable to duty in the reserve forces of the respective States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty years, who shall, on account of the occupation of their usual places of residence by the public enemy, or from other reasons, be temporarily residing in other States than their own, shall be subject to enrolment and service in the reserve forces of the State of which they may be temporary residents at the time of the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 100. Joint Resolution construing the Act of May 31, 1864, to provide for the appointment of a Disbursing Clerk in the War Department.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That in fixing the salary of the Disbursing Clerk of the War Department at twenty-five hundred dollars by the Act establishing his office, of the thirty-first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, it was not intended to exclude said officer from the increase of pay provided by the Act of January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for clerks receiving the like amount of salary, and extended by the Act of May thirteenth, of the same year; and it is hereby declared that he shall receive said increase from the date of his appointment.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled resolution in Duke University Library.]

No. 101. An Act to modify and amend "an Act to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof," approved March 17, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter, whenever cotton or tobacco, or military or naval stores, or other property of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, may be in an exposed position where it would be liable to seizure and removal by the enemy, the general commanding the department or the district where the said cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property, may be situated, shall order the owners thereof to move the same to some place of safety, to be designated by him, if such removal in the judgment of such general commanding should be necessary to prevent the said property from falling into the hands of the enemy; and if the property is not moved as directed within a reasonable time to be fixed by the general commanding, by the owners thereof, then it shall be lawful for the said general officer to have the

same removed at the expense of the owners, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or to destroy the same as now provided by law.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from bill and amendments in *Journal*, IV, 444; VII, 668.]

No. 102. An Act to allow missionaries in the army rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter missionaries sent by any religious denomination to perform duty in the army for a period of not less than one month shall, whilst so actually serving receive the same rations and forage for one horse now allowed by law to chaplains: *Provided*, That commutation for said rations or forage shall in no case be allowed.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 103. An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for slave labor.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be competent for the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors or other authorities of the different States of the Confederacy, when he deems the same to be expedient, for any number of slaves to serve with the armies in the field, or for service in any of the bureaux of supply in the field, or at posts, or hospitals, or for fortifications and mining, under any of the laws of the Confederate States; or to engage their assistance to execute the laws of the Confederacy relative to the impressment of slaves, and to make such contracts or engagements as may be necessary for procuring an adequate supply of slave labor for all such purposes; *Provided*, That the sum paid to owners for such slaves shall not exceed the wages per month allowed to a soldier in the field.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 104. An Act to increase the pay of Assistant Paymasters in the Provisional Navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the annual pay of Assistant Paymasters in the Provisional Navy shall hereafter be as follows:

After three years service in the Navy, on duty, nineteen hundred dollars, on leave or awaiting orders, twelve hundred dollars;

After two years service in the Navy, on duty, seventeen hundred dollars, on leave or awaiting orders, eleven hundred dollars;

All others, on duty, fifteen hundred dollars, on leave or awaiting orders, one thousand dollars.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 105. An Act to continue in force and extend an Act entitled "An Act to increase the compensation of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of the Confederate States," approved June 9, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That an act entitled "An Act to increase the compensation of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of the Confederate States," approved June 9, 1864, be and the same is hereby extended and continued in force until the 30th of June, 1866.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 106. An Act to provide for the returned prisoners of war.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Commissioner of Exchange is authorized to make requisitions upon the Quartermaster's Department for such transportation as in his opinion is necessary to secure, without delay, the safe conveyance of the sick and wounded prisoners of war to their parole camp from the point of de-

livery; also, to provide shelter for such prisoners as may be necessarily delayed *en route* from the point of delivery; also to make upon the Commissary Department requisitions for rations to such amount and of such kind as may be proper for the returned prisoners of war, while under his charge; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General respectively to meet said requisitions immediately and, if necessary to secure compliance therewith, said officers are required to impress transportation and subsistence under the existing laws wherever the same can be obtained. The Commissioner of Exchange is to be solely responsible for the management, transportation, shelter and subsistence of prisoners from the point of delivery until they arrive at their parole camp, and he is authorized to make all proper arrangements to meet this responsibility.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives; also printed in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, March 1, 1865.]

No. 107. An Act more effectually to prevent and punish absenteeism and desertion in the army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every general commanding a department or separate army in the field, is hereby required to drop from the rolls any officer absent without authority for a longer period than thirty days.

Sec. 2. That any regimental officer who, in the opinion of the general commanding the department or separate army in the field to which he belongs, shall willfully or carelessly neglect the comfort and care of his men, or exhibit an undue laxity of discipline shall be punished by suspending him from his rank and from all pay and allowances, for such time, not to exceed three months, as the general commanding the department or army may prescribe.

Sec. 3. That any commissioned officer of the army, who shall knowingly recruit or receive into his command, any private belonging to another command, or shall, after being informed

of the fact, neglect to return such private to his command, or to deliver him up to the proper authorities, charged with the arrest of deserters within the State where such officer may be, shall be dropped from the rolls by the President, upon satisfactory proof that the offence specified in this section has been committed by him.

Sec. 4. That any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who shall desert from the army shall, in addition to the penalties now provided by law, have his name recorded in the Adjutant General's office upon a separate and distinct roll to be kept for the purpose, copies of which shall be sent every three months to the governors of the respective States and all generals in command of separate departments or armies in the field.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 108. An Act to authorize the Commanders of the Reserves in each State to order general Courts Martial and to revise the proceedings of Courts Martial and Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the general officer who may be assigned to the command of the reserves in each State be, and he is hereby, authorized to order and assemble general courts martial for the trial of all military offences which may be committed by persons belonging to his command and to revise the proceedings of said courts martial.

Sec. 2. That when reserves are on duty with an army or force in the field, the military court belonging to such army or force, or a court martial to be called by the general commanding such army or force, shall have jurisdiction for the trial of all military offences which may be committed by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, belonging to said reserves, and the proceedings, before such military courts or courts martial in such trials, shall be the same as provided by law in other cases, but no sentence of death shall be executed

until the proceedings in the case have been submitted to and approved by the President or by the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department in trials of offences within his Department: *Provided*, that when reserves are not on duty in the field the military courts created by statute, shall have no jurisdiction to try offences committed by them.

Approved, March 4, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 109. An Act to authorize the First Auditor to receive and keep the accounts of the Navy Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the First Auditor, charged with the examination of the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all the public money in regard to said department, and of all debts due to the Confederate States on moneys advanced relative to that Department, to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts, with their vouchers and certificates, and to record all requisitions drawn by the Secretary of said Department, the examination of the accounts of which has been assigned to him; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Approved, March 6, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 110. An Act to amend "An Act to authorize the appointment of assistants to the Register in signings bonds and certificates," approved February 14, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint two clerks in addition to the two provided for by the above entitled act, to assist the Register in signings bonds and certificates of stock, with the salary of principal clerks in the

Department, and every bond and certificate signed by one of the said clerks, for the Register, shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as though the same were actually signed by the Register in his proper handwriting; *Provided*, That the appointments made under this act shall be of persons not liable to military service; *Provided further*, That this act shall expire in thirty days after the next meeting of Congress.

Approved, March 6, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 111. An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase a percussion cap pressing machine.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment the interest of the public service justifies it, to purchase for the use of the Government the percussion cap pressing machine belonging to Captain W. N. Smith, or if by him deemed advisable, any other pattern, provided the price of the same shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 6, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 112. An Act to regulate the business of Conscription.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the general officers commanding the reserves in each State shall be charged with the duty of directing and controlling the enforcement of the laws relating to conscription, exemptions, and details therein. That the said officers shall report to the Secretary of War through the Adjutant and Inspector General, who shall assign an assistant adjutant general in his office to the special duty of receiving and arranging all returns, and discharging such other duties as may be necessary in the enforcement of the conscription acts.

Sec. 2. That all applications for exemption and detail, except as hereinafter provided, shall be decided by the general officers having charge of the business of conscription in the several states. Appeals may be taken from their decisions to the Secretary of War, but, during the pendency of such appeals, the appellants shall be liable to military service.

Sec. 3. That there shall be assigned from the invalid corps, or from officers certified by the proper medical boards to be unfit for active service in the field, a sufficient number of enrolling officers who shall report to and be under, the immediate direction and control of the general officers conducting the business of conscription in the several States.

Sec. 4. That all conscripts shall be examined by the medical boards of the army, after joining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board shall be final, and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate of discharge.

Sec. 5. That if any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician, or from an army surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned, without serious prejudice to his health, or that he is seriously maimed, or manifestly unfit for field service, or shall present to such enrolling officer a certificate of discharge, on account of permanent disability, heretofore granted, a furlough shall be granted to him until the next meeting of the medical board, hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 6. That there shall be assigned to each Congressional District a medical board, consisting of three surgeons, two of whom shall be army surgeons, who, after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall visit each county of the district at least once in three months, and shall examine, for discharge or recommendation for light duty, all conscripts who have been furloughed under the provisions of the preceding

section. Every discharge granted by the said medical board shall be final, and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of all officers and others employed in the military service of the Confederate States, and not actually in the field, nor attached to any army in the field, including quartermasters and commissaries, commanders of posts, provost marshals, officers of the ordnance, nitre and mining, and medical bureaux, and others, to make certified returns, under oath, every two months, to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, ages, and physical condition of all persons employed in their service, which returns shall be forwarded to the general officer controlling conscription in the State.

Sec. 8. That, for the enforcement of the duties imposed by this Act upon the general officers controlling conscription in the several States, they may employ such detachments of the reserve forces as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 9. That the Bureau of Conscription and the camps of instruction are hereby abolished, and all rules and regulations of the War Department inconsistent with this Act are hereby abrogated.

Approved, March 7, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 113. An Act to amend post route, number sixteen hundred and forty nine, in the State of Georgia.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That post route, number sixteen hundred and forty-nine, from Albany, by Gum Pond and Youngsville, to Thomasville, Georgia, be amended so that it may hereafter extend from Albany, by Camilla, to Thomasville, Georgia; and that the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the service from the present route to the route as amended.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 114. An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of a percussion cap pressing machine.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a percussion cap pressing machine.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 115. An Act to regulate the compensation of the State Collector of Virginia.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, the salary of the State Collector for Virginia shall be one tenth of one per cent on the amount collected in the State of Virginia; *Provided*, That in no case shall his salary be less than two thousand, nor more than seven thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 116. An Act to provide for the payment of the amounts due certain officers and privates who are prisoners of war.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the quartermaster or paymaster of the command to which any officer, non-commissioned officer or private belongs, who is, at the time, a prisoner of war, is hereby authorized to pay to the wife of such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private the amount of pay due to such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private; and her receipt shall be a sufficient voucher in the settlement of his accounts; *Provided*, That the person, applying for payment under this act, shall file with such quartermaster or paymaster an affidavit of herself and some credible and disinterested person, that she is the wife of such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the commanding officer of the company to which any soldier, a prisoner of war, belongs, upon application of the wife of such soldier, to make out, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, a descriptive list of such soldier, containing an accurate statement of his account with the Government; which descriptive list shall be delivered to the applicant, and she is hereby authorized to draw from any paymaster of the army the sum stated on said list to be due such soldier.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 117. An Act to abolish the office of all officers engaged in discharging the duties of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of an army in the field.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the general commanding an army in the field or a military department shall alone have authority to fill the office of provost marshal when that officer is to be detached from his command. The provost marshal may be appointed by the general commanding an army or a military department to act within the lines of the army or department, at such military posts or with such parts of the army as the general commanding may, in published orders, declare it to be essential to the good of the public service that such an officer shall be stationed; but no one shall be appointed to perform the duties or to fill the office of provost marshal (except at the headquarters of the army or department) but a commissioned officer who has been disabled for active duty in the field, or a retired officer, or an officer over forty-five years of age; nor shall a provost marshal be appointed in a town not at the time occupied as a military post, or by a military force of the army to which the provost marshal belongs, nor to a place lying outside of the lines of the army.

Sec. 2. That the duty of a provost marshal shall be to take charge of prisoners, in camp or at posts, who are committed to his custody by regular legal military authority, and

to execute such duties in connection with prisoners and other offenders against the Articles of War, and the rules and regulations of the army, and such other duties connected with the police and discipline of the camp or post as may, in published orders, be given in charge to the provost marshal by the general commanding the army or department.

Sec. 3. That officers who have not been disabled by service for active duty in the field who have heretofore been discharging the functions of provost marshal, or commanding or connected with provost guards, shall have the right, within thirty days from the passage of this Act, to volunteer in any army of the service from their respective states; others, who have been disabled by service for active field-duty, may be reassigned to provost-duty, in conformity with this Act, by the general commanding an army or department. All other provost marshalships throughout the Confederacy than such as are indicated by this Act, are hereby abolished.

Sec. 4. That all provost guards shall be from the reserve forces, or from men who have been disabled or found fit for light duty.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in W. W. Holden papers in Duke University Library.]

No. 118. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prevent the procuring, aiding and assisting persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes," approved January 22, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all prosecutions for aiding or assisting any deserter from the army to evade his proper commander, or to prevent his arrest to be returned to the service, or for knowingly concealing or harboring any such deserter, under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to prevent the procuring, aiding and assisting persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when the fact

is proved that the person aided or assisted, or concealed or harbored, is a soldier or officer in the military service of the Confederate States, general reputation that such soldier or officer is a deserter, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the fact of desertion.

Approved, March 8, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

SECRET

No. 119. An Act to increase for a limited period the compensation and mileage of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and the compensation of the officers of both Houses of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress shall, for the months of March and April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be increased one hundred per cent for said months, and shall be payable on the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That the compensation of the officers of the two Houses of Congress for two months from the passage of this act shall be increased eighty per cent for said months, and shall be payable on the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. That the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for the present session shall be increased one hundred per cent.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, IV, 673-674; VII, 739.]

No. 120. An Act to change the mode of filling vacancies among commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer in any company in the army, the captain of the company shall nominate the person to fill the same,

who, if approved by the colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs, and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the regiment is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. That whenever any vacancy above the lowest grade of commissioned officer shall occur in a company, the lieutenant colonel, colonel or other commanding officer of the battalion, or regiment, shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the commander of the brigade to which the battalion or regiment belongs, and by the general commanding the separate army or department on which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. That whenever any vacancy shall occur in the field officers of a battalion, or regiment the brigade-commander shall nominate the person to fill the vacancy, who, if approved by the division commander, and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 4. That no person shall be nominated, assigned or appointed under the provisions of this act, to any commissioned office in a company, battalion or regiment who does not belong to the battalion or regiment.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 121. An Act authorizing the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for distinguished valor and skill, or for peculiar competency and general merit.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the general officer commanding a department or

any army in the field, to fill any vacancy in the commissioned officers of a regiment, battalion or company by the promotion to the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who may have distinguished himself by exhibiting peculiar valor or skill on the battle field, or who is possessed of peculiar competency, efficiency and general merit; but the persons so recommended for promotion shall belong to the regiment or battalion in which the vacancy shall exist.

Sec. 2. Such person shall, as soon as the recommendation is forwarded by such general officer, be assigned to duty in the office to which he is recommended to be promoted.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 122. An Act to provide for paying in cotton annuities due the Seminole, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations of Indians.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the annuities due the Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations of Indians, respectively, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or so much of the same as have annually been turned over to them under the respective treaties made and concluded with them by the Confederate States of America, shall be paid to them during the further continuance of the present war in cotton of the Government to be delivered to the properly authorized and constituted agent of the said Nations respectively at Brownsville in the State of Texas, or at some other point most convenient for exportation at the market value of such cotton in specie at the place where the same shall be delivered.

Sec. 2. That the commanding officer of the Trans-Mississippi Department is hereby authorized to deliver to the said agents of the said Nations respectively, a sufficient quantity of cotton to amount in specie value at the place where delivered to the annuities as aforesaid, and to afford every

facility in his power for the transportation of the same to some point of safe exportation.

Sec. 3. That in case the said commanding officer of the said Department should not be able to furnish such transportation, then forage and provisions shall be furnished on the requisition of said agents of the said Nations, respectively, so as to enable them to transport such cotton to some point of exportation.

Sec. 4. That no restriction upon disposition of such cotton shall be imposed; *Provided*, that if taken out of the Confederate States the export duties imposed by law shall be paid on the same as in other cases.

Sec. 5. That the receipts of the agents of the several Nations for the value of the cotton delivered to them respectively under the provisions of this act shall be a full acquittance to the Government for the amount so expended in such receipts.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 123. An Act to authorize and regulate the allowances of naval storekeepers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That naval storekeepers shall be allowed the allowance authorized by law to first lieutenants in the Navy on shore duty.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

SECRET

No. 124. An Act to authorize the removal of the Naval School.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to remove the Naval School from Richmond to some point to be selected by him in case he should deem it necessary or expedient to do so.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

SECRET

No. 125. Joint Resolution in relation to the services of Manuel and Raphael Armijo and Julian Tenorio.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That on account of the distinguished services of Manuel and Raphael Armijo and Julian Tenorio to the army of the Confederate States in New Mexico and Arizona under General Sibley, and in view of the promises made to them of fair indemnity and of the policy of retaining the services and influence of the leading men of those Territories by liberality, Congress do therefore recommend to the President to pay to the said Armijos and Tenorio such sums as he may deem proper and reasonable out of the secret service fund.

Such payment may be made in bonds, if the President shall deem it proper to make it in that mode, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the bonds necessary for the purpose in lieu of the same amount of treasury notes heretofore appropriated to the secret service.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 126. An Act to secure to sick and wounded officers the same rights and privileges in obtaining leaves of absence as are now provided by law for soldiers obtaining furloughs.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all acts and parts of acts relating to the granting of furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers are hereby extended and made applicable to sick and wounded officers; and hereafter sick and wounded officers shall be allowed leaves of absence, for the like reasons, in the like mode, and by the like authority, as sick and wounded soldiers are now allowed furloughs.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 127. An Act authorizing hospital accommodations for treatment, including subsistence, to certain officers, and soldiers, resigned, retired or discharged.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That officers and soldiers resigned, retired or discharged, the subjects of unhealed or imperfectly cured wounds, or deformities resulting therefrom, whose cases present reasonable prospects with the aid of skilful and constant surgical treatment, of cure or alleviation, may be treated in the wards of hospitals designated for such patients, and shall be entitled to, and receive the usual subsistence allowance to other patients.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 128. An Act to provide for the settlement of certain matters of accounts growing out of purchase of property, as alleged by the purchasers, for the use of the Government, by Payne and Company in the State of Texas.

Whereas William J. Payne, George B. Payne, Hezekiah Payne, and John I. Berry, under the name and style of Messrs. Payne and Company, some time during the year Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with the assent and approbation of an agent and officer of the Government of the Confederate States, as they alleged, did purchase a large number of beeves and other property from various citizens of different counties of the States of Texas, for the use and benefit, as alleged by said Payne and Company, of the Confederate States, and whereas said Payne and Company in paying for the property purchased as aforesaid, as it is alleged, delivered to the parties from whom such purchases were made, counterfeit Treasury notes of the Confederate States, to an amount, as asserted, of over one hundred thousand dollars, and in consequence of which said parties were greatly defrauded by said Payne and Company, and whereas the Government of the Confederate States, through its agents or officers, received, took charge of and appropriated to its own use the property purchased by said Payne and Company, but the Government has not as yet paid

for such property, and declines and refuses to do so, in consequence of the losses incurred by the parties who sold the same to said Payne and Company and until the necessary proof can be taken in the premises, in order that such parties may be fully reimbursed; and whereas as appears by the records of the War Department, an account to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars has been stated and found by the commissary department heretofore at Jackson in the State of Mississippi, to be due by the Government of the Confederate States for such property; and whereas the Legislature of the State of Texas, by joint resolutions requested the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their efforts to have some action taken by Congress to ensure a settlement of the rights of the parties interested in said transaction; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Messrs. Payne and Company may, by themselves or through their legally appointed agent or attorney, file their petition or statement in writing in the District Court of the Confederate States in and for the western district of the State of Texas setting forth their claim to pay for the property aforesaid against the Government of the Confederate States, and after serving at least thirty days notice upon the district attorney in and for such district of the pendency and object of such petition, the same shall be docketed regularly in said court and progress as a suit according to the rules and forms of practice of such court.

Sec. 2. All parties that may feel themselves interested in, and that may desire to be reimbursed for losses sustained by reason of such purchases out of the fund to be paid for such property, after publication of the pendency and object of such suit by said Payne and Company in some newspaper published in said district by at least four weekly insertions, the last of which shall be at least thirty days before the return term of such cause, may appear and interplead in said cause, propound their claims and take proof to establish the same before said court.

Sec. 3. Said court shall have, and it is hereby invested with, full authority and power to hear, determine and settle all the questions arising in said cause, and its judgment or decree therein shall be final and conclusive, and any party by himself or through his agent or attorney presenting a duly certified copy of the judgment or decree in his favour against such fund to the Treasurer of the Confederate States at the seat of Government, or the agent for the Treasury of the Trans-Mississippi department, shall be paid the amount so adjudged to be due him out of any money then remaining due from the Government to said Payne and Company and the receipt of the party or his agent as aforesaid, endorsed upon said copy of the judgment or decree shall be a sufficient voucher in favour of the officer paying the same.

Sec. 4. Should the said Payne and Company refuse or fail to file and prosecute their claim for pay within the next twelve months this shall not preclude the parties who may believe themselves entitled to reimbursement in consequence of losses by reason of such purchases aforesaid from setting up their own claims; but such parties or any of them may institute proceedings in such district court and prosecute the same to final hearing as provided in sections one and two of this act; and they may receive pay out of such fund when adjudged due them by such court as provided in section three of this act; but such court shall not find due said Payne and Company, nor any of the parties seeking reimbursement, any sum greater than that claimed by the party on whose favour such finding shall be had, but no judgment shall be entered in favour of any of the claimants under this act until they furnish satisfactory proof to the Court that the forged notes originally received by them have been destroyed, or unless the said notes are deposited in Court. But no judgment shall be rendered in favour of said Payne and Company for any surplus over the amount necessary to satisfy the claims of such other parties, if it shall appear that they have knowingly used counterfeit paper as aforesaid.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 129. An Act further to amend the Act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide an Invalid Corps," approved February 17, 1864, be further extended to embrace aides-de-camp whose commissions expired by virtue of the death of their generals and whose disability acquired in the public service began previous to the happening of the same, and also to officers who at the reorganization of the Army declined re-election on the ground of disability.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendment in The National Archives.]

No. 130. An Act regulating the compensation of Government officers, clerks and employees in the city of Petersburg.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That officers, clerks and employees of the civil departments of the Government in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, shall receive the same compensation as similar officers, clerks and employees in Richmond, Virginia, receive under any present or future law.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 131. An Act to construe and declare more explicitly the meaning of "An Act to increase the compensation of the Heads of the several Executive Departments, and the assistant Secretary of War and the Treasury and of the assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury and other officers therein named," approved June 14, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it is the true intent and meaning of the above recited Act that the salaries of all the heads of Bureaus, including the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the various

civil departments in the City of Richmond shall be increased thirty-three and one third per cent for one year from the passage of the said Act.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original bill, as amended, in The National Archives.]

No. 132. An Act making an appropriation for the construction and repair of railroads for military purposes for the year 1865.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of twenty-one million dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction and repair of railroads for military purposes during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 133. An Act to increase the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina, be and the same is hereby increased to seven thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, March 9, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 134. An Act to levy additional taxes for the year 1865, for the support of the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, in addition to the taxes levied by the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to lay taxes for the common defense and carry on the Government of the Confederate States,' approved twenty-fourth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," there shall be levied for the year

eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on the subjects of taxation hereinafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association, or corporation liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I. Upon the value of all property, real, personal, or mixed, of every kind and description not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, eight per cent. The value of the property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; and it is hereby declared that all the property and assets of corporations, associations, or joint stock companies, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property and assets of individuals. The tax on such property and assets to be assessed against and paid by such corporations, associations, or joint stock companies: *Provided*, That no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax on deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others: *And provided further*, That the stock or shares representing property or assets in corporations, associations, or joint stock companies shall not be assessed or taxed as property under this act; but the dividends derived therefrom shall be subject to be taxed as income under existing laws.

II. Upon the amount of all gold or silver coin, and upon the amount of all moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefrom, promissory notes, rights, credits, and securities, payable in foreign countries, and upon the value of all gold dust or gold and silver bullion, valued in specie, twenty per cent; and upon the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewels, jewelry, and watches, valued on the basis of the value of such property in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, ten per cent.

III. Upon the amount of all moneys, except those mentioned in paragraph two, bank bills, Treasury notes, and other paper issued as currency, on hand or on deposit on the day of the approval of this act, five per cent.

IV. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, except those mentioned in paragraph two, five per cent: *Provided*, That all the bonds and stocks issued by the Confederate States, or by any State, and all loans to the Government of the Confederate States, shall be exempt from taxation, except as to the interest payable thereon, which shall be taxed as income under existing laws: *Provided further*, That the interest on the bonds, stocks, or obligations of the Confederate States, or of any State, shall not be taxed as income in cases where the acts under which they were issued contain a stipulation that the interest thereon shall be exempt from taxation.

V. Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise, effects, or property of any description, or money, gold, silver, stocks, credits, or obligations of any kind, at any time between January the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and January the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ten per cent in addition to the tax on such profits as income; said profits to be ascertained by the difference between the price paid in Confederate Treasury notes, including all costs and charges, and the price realized in the same currency: *Provided*, That if the objects of sale were purchased at any time since January the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, this additional tax shall attach on the profits realized on the sale thereof during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

VI. Upon the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing or exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, mining, dry dock, or other joint stock company, of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent: *Provided*, That this tax shall apply to individuals and partnerships engaged in trade or in any business or employment enumerated in this paragraph, as well as to corporations or joint stock companies: *Provided further*, That individuals and partnerships who have not been assessed or who have not paid for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four the tax of twenty-five per cent imposed on the excess of profits over twenty-five

per cent for that year shall be assessed and required to pay, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty-five per cent on the excess of profits over twenty-five per cent realized during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 2. The property, the income, and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges, and charitable institutions shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act or any other law. All property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation so long as it remains within such lines, but any income derived therefrom shall be taxed as income under existing laws. The exemptions enumerated in paragraphs one, two, and three of section five of the act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government," approved seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby reenacted. Household furniture, when the value does not exceed three hundred dollars on the basis of the value thereof in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; wearing apparel; goods manufactured by any person for the use and consumption of his family, including slaves; poultry, fruit, and the products of gardens, when said poultry, fruit, and products are raised for the family of the producer, and not for sale; corn, bacon, and other agricultural products which were produced in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and necessary for the taxpayer's family, including slaves, during the present year, and in his possession on the day of the approval of this act, shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 3. That the taxes on property for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, imposed by this act, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The additional taxes on profits for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of existing laws in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes on incomes, and all the taxes imposed by this act, as well as the taxes on incomes and profits, and the specific tax, and taxes on sales, shall be payable in Confederate

Treasury notes of the new issue, or in the certificates of indebtedness authorized by an act entitled "An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at par, without any allowance for interest: *Provided*, That at least one half of said taxes shall be paid in Treasury notes, as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That the tax for the increased pay of soldiers shall be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue only. And it is hereby enacted that the certificates of indebtedness authorized by the said act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, may be issued for debts contracted prior to the passage of said act. And the agent of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of indebtedness provided for in said act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for debts contracted prior or subsequent to the passage of said act, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that all the certificates above mentioned shall be received in payment of said taxes, in like manner and to the same extent as the certificates originally authorized by the said act of seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, subject to the provisions above mentioned.

Sec. 4. That upon all the subjects of taxation mentioned in this act and the act approved seventeenth February eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defense and carry on the Government of the Confederate States,' approved twenty-fourth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three," there shall be levied and assessed for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, an additional tax, in money, equal to one eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five by this act and the said act of seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; which tax shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue only, and shall be assessed and collected at the

same time with the other taxes; and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers of the Army: *Provided*, That this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or to increase the tax in kind.

Sec. 5. Any taxpayer, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be allowed to pay into the Treasury, in advance, such sum or sums as he may choose on account of taxes to accrue against him, and to obtain therefor an unassignable certificate of such payment.

Sec. 6. Congress having intended by the act of the seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government," as amended by the act of fourteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to impose said additional taxes for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four only, the said act of seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind or the income tax, and all the taxes on incomes and profits, under existing laws, shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the ad valorem tax.

Sec. 7. That when property, real or personal, has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use thereof, or, in the case of real estate, of the means of cultivating the same, by the reason of the possession or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the boards of police, county courts, or such other county, district, or parish tribunal as may be prescribed by the State collectors, respectively, transmitted through said col-

lectors, is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of taxes now due or imposed by this or any other or future act, in those districts where depredations have been committed by the enemy, in cases of individuals in such districts where, in his judgment, the resources of the taxpayer asking such suspension have been so seriously damaged or destroyed as to render the payment of taxes impossible or excessively oppressive; such suspension to be revocable at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, March 11, 1864.

[Text from *Journal*, IV, 660-663; VII, 709-712.]

No. 135. An Act providing for the auditing and payment of properly authenticated claims against the Cotton Bureau in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Whereas, under authority of Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, large quantities of cotton have been purchased for the use of the Confederate States by W. A. Broadwell and other cotton agents, appointed for that purpose, and for which certificates have been given, providing that payment should be made as Congress might thereafter prescribe, and whereas said claims cannot be paid without the sanction of Congress according to the terms of the contract: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury do cause all such claims for cotton sold and delivered to the said W. A. Broadwell and other cotton agents for the use of the Confederate States, and used for the benefit of the Confederate States, to be examined and audited by the proper accounting officer of the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, according to such regulations as he may deem just and proper and that there be paid therefor just compensation out of any funds appropriated thereto.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 136. An Act to amend the Act of February 7, 1863, so as to allow commutation to soldiers for the war, who have received no furlough.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Act of Congress approved February 7, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide for transportation of persons who have been mustered into the service for the war," be so amended as to allow such soldiers for the war as received no furlough to be paid commutation in lieu thereof as in the case of re-enlisted men.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 137. An Act providing for the auditing and payment of certain properly authenticated claims.

Whereas, under authority of Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, large quantities of cotton have been purchased for the use of the Confederate States by W. J. Hutchins and other cotton agents, appointed for that purpose, for which certificates have been given, providing that payment should be made as Congress might thereafter prescribe; and

Whereas said claims cannot be paid without the sanction of Congress, according to the terms of the contract: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury do cause all such claims for cotton sold and delivered to the said W. J. Hutchins and other cotton agents, for the use of the Confederate States, to be examined and audited by the proper accounting officer of the Trans-Mississippi Department, according to such regulations as he may deem just and proper, and that there be paid therefor just compensation out of any funds appropriated thereto.

Sec. 2. That the sum of three millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out

of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, VII, 669, 679; IV, 658.]

No. 138. Joint Resolution for the relief of postmasters in certain cases.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to direct the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department to allow the proper credits to postmasters for the value of postage stamps furnished to such postmasters by the Postoffice Department, and of which they may have been deprived by the act of the public enemy, upon satisfactory proof of the facts as to the amount of postage stamps of which they were so deprived, and that such postmasters exercised all reasonable diligence and foresight to guard against such deprivation, and that the loss of such postage stamps was the result of surprise, or other circumstances, which rendered it unavoidable.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 139. An Act to regulate the payment of clerks employed at the Post-office in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized, in case the commissions and boxrent of the postoffice in the city of Richmond shall be insufficient to pay the necessary clerk hire, the maximum compensation of the Postmaster and expenses of said office, to direct the payment of such additional amount as may be necessary out of the revenues of said office; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall also apply to the city of Petersburg.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendment in The National Archives.]

No. 140. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide and organize a General Staff for Armies in the field, to serve during the war," approved June 14, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the said act as fixes the rank of aides-de-camp be, and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a general commanding an army in the field shall be entitled to three aides-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry. A lieutenant-general commanding an army corps shall be entitled to two aides-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. A major-general commanding a division shall be entitled to two aides-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry; and a brigadier-general commanding a brigade, shall be entitled to one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry; all of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That the pay of aides-de-camp of the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry shall be the same as now allowed by law.

Sec. 2. That so much of the sixth section of said act as provides for the appointment of one assistant inspector general be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original bill in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, Jan. 23, 1865, and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 616, 714.]

No. 141. Joint Resolution in regard to the Cotton Bureau and cotton transactions in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the President be and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners, not liable to military duty, with power to send for persons and papers, whose duty it shall be to enquire and examine into the proceedings and transactions of the Cotton

Bureau and Cotton Office in the Trans-Mississippi Department and all transactions in cotton by or under military authority.

That said commissioners shall be entitled to receive from the Agent of the Treasury forty dollars per day for each day they may be engaged in the discharge of their duties, which shall be paid upon their own certificate, properly verified and presented to the Agent of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

That said commissioners report to the Secretary of the Treasury the result of their investigation at the next session of Congress.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 725.]

No. 142. An Act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the War Department during the fiscal period ending December 31, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to supply a deficiency in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office for part of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1864.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 143. An Act for the relief of maimed soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That transportation is hereby allowed to all officers, soldiers and sailors maimed in the service of the Confederate States to manufactories to procure artificial limbs, and back to their homes or posts where they are on duty.

Sec. 2. That the Association for the relief of maimed soldiers is authorized to purchase at cost or government prices any articles that may be needed by the Association or its agents

in the manufacture of artificial limbs from any one of the departments of the Government that can furnish them.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall detail such expert workmen and mechanics as the directors of the Association for the relief of maimed soldiers shall certify to be absolutely necessary to manufacture artificial limbs for their use.

Sec. 4. That the funds of said Association and all the work done for its use by contracts are hereby [declared?] to be exempt from taxation.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from *Daily Examiner*, March 8, 1865.]

No. 144. Joint Resolution for the relief of Alexander F. Kinney, C. S. Depository at Staunton, Virginia.

It being represented that the books, papers and money in the hands of Alexander F. Kinney, C. S. Depository at Staunton, Virginia, were in July, 1864, while in transit on the Richmond and Danville Railroad wholly destroyed by fire without negligence or fault of the said depository, and that in consequence of the said destruction the said depository is unable to settle the business of his office either with the Treasury Department or with persons having unfinished business with said depository, therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America,

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon proof of the facts so alleged, be authorized to settle the accounts of the said depository and to allow him all proper credits upon equitable terms.

2. That the said Secretary be authorized to issue such new bonds and to pay such sums of money as shall appear to be due to persons having unfinished dealings with said depository.

3. That the said Secretary be authorized to impose upon the said depository and upon all other persons claiming the benefits of these provisions such terms as may be just and ex-

pedient in order to protect the interests of the Confederate States.

Approved, March 11, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 145. An Act to amend the acts to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes in kind.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in estimating the value of the portion to which the Government is entitled of all agricultural products which are taxed in kind, the standard of valuation shall be such fair market value in the neighborhood at the time of assessment, as may be agreed upon by the assessor and the tax-payer. In case of disagreement, it shall be determined by disinterested freeholders in the same manner as is prescribed by Section 10 of the Act approved February 17, 1864, for cases of disagreement in establishing the quantity and quality of the tithe. In impracticable localities, and in cases where the money value of the tax in kind is paid, except cases of default to pay in kind, although it may be assessed at a higher rate, the money collector shall collect no more than the value of the produce at the time of assessment, as fixed in the particular State by the Commissioners under the impressment act, provided that collectors shall collect the value as fixed by the assessors, if there be no such Commissioners' rates.

Sec. 2. That in estimating the worth of a producer under the exemptions set forth in Articles I, II, III, and IV of Section 10 of the amended Act approved February 17, 1864, the agricultural products of his land grown during the year for which taxes are assessed shall not be included in the estimate.

Sec. 3. That assessors of the tax in kind shall visit the places of production to determine the quantity, quality and value of the tithes, but if on such visit the assessor finds the tax-payer absent and no one to represent him, he may require by written notice such tax-payer to come forward in person or by proxy for assessment to such place within his tax district as

he shall appoint, and in case of failure by the tax-payer there to appear within thirty days from the date of said notice, the assessor shall enter upon the premises and assess the crops according to the best information he can obtain, and his assessment shall be conclusive. And where assessors encountering such difficulties are prevented from assessing the crop of one year, they may assess the same in a subsequent year.

Sec. 4. That when the notice required by law to deliver his tax in kind has not been given the producer, or when he may have been directed to retain it until notified to deliver, and he retains it until eight months from the date of the assessor's estimate have expired, he cannot be required to pay said taxes "*in kind*" but the money value thereof according to Section 1 of this Act (if he does not pay it in kind) shall be collected by the collector of the money tax.

Sec. 5. That the "tax in kind" in impracticable localities shall be assessed by the "tax in kind" assessors.

Sec. 6. That district collectors of the money tax shall receive from the post quartermaster on tax service in their districts, and receipt for all estimates unpaid in whole or in part, remaining in his hands, after the period for collection in kind has passed, and shall credit the producers in satisfaction of the money value with all receipts on account of tax in kind of Army quartermasters and others authorized to collect such taxes.

Sec. 7. In counties, districts or parishes suffering from failure or destruction of crops the controlling quartermaster of the State may, in his discretion, authorize grain to be sold to the county, district or parish authorities from the tithes, or may authorize the exchange of grain in such localities for equivalents in other parts of the country on such terms as he may deem just; and in districts declared impracticable the controlling quartermaster of the State may authorize the collection of the tithes by the county, district or parish authorities upon payment of the commutation value of such tithes to the collector of the money tax for such district.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the producer in all cases to gather and deliver to the Government the tithe due from

him upon all his crops, except peas and ground peas consumed by his stock in the fields where grown, whether the residue of the crops be gathered by him or not.

Sec. 9. Families of soldiers in the Army and those soldiers discharged or retired from active service in the field on account of physical disability, and whose families are composed entirely of white members, whose farms are cultivated by their families, shall not be liable to any tax in kind.

Sec. 10. That in districts declared by the Secretary of War impracticable for the collection of the tax in kind, where the money value thereof is required, the collector of the money tax shall receive in discharge thereof from any tax-payer the receipt of any officer or agent authorized to collect tax in kind, when such receipt shall show that said tax in kind, or any part thereof has been delivered to such officer or agent, either before or after the district had been so declared impracticable; and in all cases in which tax-payers in such impracticable districts have been heretofore required to pay the money value of the tax in kind, after having delivered to an officer or agent duly authorized to collect tax in kind any portion of said tax, the collector of the money tax shall receive the receipt of such officer or agent in payment of said money tax for that or any subsequent year.

Sec. 11. That the penalty for the nondelivery of the tithes of cotton and tobacco shall be five times the estimated value of such tithes.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendments in The National Archives, and from *Journal*, VII, 687-688, 713.]

No. 146. An Act to authorize the President to appoint a commissioner to take proof as to the expenditures made by the State of Tennessee for the benefit of the Confederacy, previous to the transfer of her troops to the Confederate Government.

Whereas, the State of Tennessee, having adopted measures looking to an early withdrawal from the United States in the

spring of 1861, raised troops for the Confederate service, and through the agency of her Military and Financial Board, expended a large sum of money in constructing military defences, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and the pay and support of her soldiers,

And whereas, it is alleged that the papers of the Military and Financial Board, together with the most of the vouchers from the different disbursing officers, fell into the hands of the enemy on the evacuation of Nashville [and that] some of the receipts and vouchers of the quartermaster and commissary were destroyed or lost a few weeks before by the burning of the buildings occupied by them, Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That a commissioner to be appointed by the President be hereby authorized to take proof as to the amount of "advances and expenditures" made by the State of Tennessee for the use and benefit of the Confederacy in preparation for or in conducting the war now existing against the United States within the contemplation and purview of an act entitled "An Act to audit the account of the respective States against the Confederacy," approved August 30, 1861, together with the sums reimbursed, if any, by the Confederate Government. He will also take proof as to the loss of the vouchers of the disbursing officers by the state's being overrun by the enemy, and by the burning of the buildings occupied by the quartermaster and commissary, and other unavoidable causes, and such secondary proof of the items of expenditures and the general character of the expenditures as the State may be able to advance, and report his action thereon, together with the proof and documentary evidence to Congress.

Sec. 2. The President shall be authorized to appoint someone to represent as counsel the interest of the Government before said commissioner in taking said proof and examining said claim.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 147. An Act to make rules concerning captures on land.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all acquisitions in war of property on land, belonging to a public enemy of the Confederate States or in his possession, and all captures on land of such property by any authority whatsoever in the Confederate States shall inure to and such property be vested in the Confederate States to be disposed of under this act.

Sec. 2. That in case any property of the public enemy shall be captured or be held by any person in the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General or any District Attorney of the Confederate States in [any district in?] which the property may be, to institute proceedings of condemnation.

Sec. 3. That the jurisdiction conferred upon the district courts in section thirty-nine of the act entitled "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the Confederate States of America," approved March 16, 1861, shall be held to embrace all cases arising under this act and the same modes and rules of proceeding prescribed in the said section shall be deemed applicable to the same.

Sec. 4. That if any property of a citizen of the Confederate States which has been captured by the public enemy on land, or has been seized under the order or authority of their government, shall be recaptured by the Confederate States, the right of such owner shall revive and shall be surrendered to him and he shall have the power to institute proceedings therefor in the District Court of the Confederate States and to demand restitution of the same upon the payment of such reasonable sum in the nature of salvage as the Court may award and determine to cover the expenses of holding and preserving the same.

Sec. 5. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to relinquish the claim of the Confederate States either in whole or in part to horses or other property captured in favor of private captors who have sustained losses from the incursions

of the enemy or when there is any special merit in the circumstances of the capture.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to make suitable rules and regulations for obtaining the possession of, and providing for the security of, all captured property and its appropriation for the use and benefit of the Confederate States.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 148. An Act to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence, and preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec. 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec. 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of 300,000 troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary [for the

purposes herein mentioned,] to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine: *Provided*, that not more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear toward their owners, except by consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from copy in *Official Records . . . Armies*, Ser. IV, Vol. III, p. 1161. The words in brackets in Sec. 4 are found in the Conrad amendment, *Journal*, VII, 612, but seem to have been dropped out of the copy in the *Official Records*.]

No. 149. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and organize two Bureaux in connection with the Agency of the Treasury," &c, approved February the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to provide for the more efficient organization of the Agency of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Comptroller of the Trans-Mississippi Department shall perform for that Department all the duties appertaining by law to, and, performed by, the Comptroller of the Treasury at the seat of government.

Sec. 2. The Auditor of the Trans-Mississippi Department shall, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Chapter Seventy-two, perform for that Department all the duties pertaining by law to the offices of the First, Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury at the seat of government: *Provided*, That such duties, pertaining to the office of the Register of the Treasury as are now performed by the said Auditor of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with such other duties performed by said Register as are not enumerated in said Act,

shall constitute the duties of a separate Bureau, which shall be styled the Bureau of the Register of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Sec. 3. There shall be established, in connection with said Agency, a Bureau, to be styled the Bureau of the Treasury of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The chief officer of said Bureau shall be styled the Treasurer of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and shall perform all the duties pertaining by law to, and [be] subject to the same penalties as, the Treasurer of the Confederate States. The said Treasurer of the Trans-Mississippi Department shall, prior to entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller at the seat of government, in the sum of One Hundred Thousand dollars, payable to the Confederate States of America, with conditions for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be lodged in the office of the said Comptroller.

Sec. 4. The Register and Treasurer of the Trans-Mississippi Department shall be appointed, and receive like compensation as provided in the case of the Auditor and Comptroller as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of any of the chiefs of the bureaux in connection with the Agency of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department, whether occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or of temporary absence, the duties thereof shall devolve upon, and be performed, *ad interim*, by the chief clerk of such bureau, or such other clerk as may be designated by the Agent of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department; and in the event of vacancy, occasioned as aforesaid, or of temporary absence, in the office of the Agent aforesaid, the duties thereof shall be performed, *ad interim* by the chief clerk of said Agency.

Sec. 6. So much of the aforesaid Act, approved February Seventeenth, Eighteen hundred and Sixty-four, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. The provisions of the eleventh section of the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, are hereby applied to the Agency of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all needful regulations to carry this Act into effect.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 150. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act fixing the salaries of certain civil officers in the Trans-Mississippi Department," approved February 18, 1865.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salaries provided for certain officers therein by an act entitled "An act fixing the salaries of certain civil officers in the Trans-Mississippi Department," approved February 18, 1865, are hereby declared to be annual salaries, and that the provisions of said act be, and are hereby, extended and continued in force until otherwise provided by law.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 151. An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie, to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow from any banks or other corporations, companies, partnership, or individuals, specie to an amount not exceeding thirty millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. The said Secretary shall issue to each lender a bond or bonds of the Confederate States for the repayment of the amount of specie lent, within two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, which said bonds shall

bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in specie.

Sec. 3. The specie so borrowed shall be employed by the said Secretary in purchasing the outstanding Treasury notes of the Confederate States, at such times and upon such terms as shall be prescribed by the said Secretary, by regulation to be made and published by him from time to time for that purpose.

Approved, March 13, 1865,

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 152. An Act making additional appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America from January 1 to June 30, 1865.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the Government, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For clothing for the officers of the Navy under acts of Congress approved, respectively, the sixteenth and nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one million eighty-seven thousand and seventy dollars.

For compensation of the Agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi River and auditor, comptroller, clerks, messengers, and laborers in their bureaus, including deficiency for compensation of the comptroller from March fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, sixty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-two cents. For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury service, west of the Mississippi River fifty thousand, five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For salaries of judges, attorneys and marshals and incidental and contingent expenses of courts, thirty thousand dollars.

For printing, ruling and binding for the several executive departments, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For salaries of three commissioners under the sequestration act, for clerk hire, and for incidental and contingent expenses of the board, five thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses incurred in carrying election returns of the Army of Tennessee to Arkansas in pursuance of authority contained in the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled an act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, from the State of Arkansas, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of additional buildings at Drewry's Bluff, for the accommodation of acting midshipmen, six thousand dollars.

For the Engineer service, five million dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary, chief of bureau, clerks, and messengers, to supply deficiency caused by increase of pay from February twenty-second to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and sixty-five thousand, three hundred dollars.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 153. An Act to increase the compensation of Tax Collectors and Assessors in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the compensation of the tax collectors for the tenth and twelfth tax districts in the city of Richmond and of the tax collector of the city of Petersburg, from and after the passage of this act shall be as follows, to wit; five per cent on the first twenty thousand dollars, two per cent on the next thirty thousand dollars, and one per cent on all sums collected and paid over and above the sum of fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, The compensation of neither shall exceed seven thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. That the compensation of assessors in the city of Richmond and the city of Petersburg, from and after the pas-

sage of this act, shall be increased fifty per cent on the compensation now received by them.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 154. An Act for the relief of tax-payers in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in any district of country which has been or shall be declared impracticable for the collection of the tax in kind, and where notwithstanding all or a part of said tax in kind has been or shall be collected, and also the money value thereof has been or shall be collected, any tax-payer who may have paid or shall hereafter pay the whole or any part of his tax in kind and also the money value thereof, thus paying double tax, shall be entitled to receive back from the district collector the money value as paid or be credited to that amount by said collector on his money tax for the next year thereafter, provided that the tax-payer shall present to said collector a certificate or receipt from the officer who collected said tax in kind, proving the payment of double tax and that said officer shall be a duly authorized agent of the Government for the collection of the tax in kind in impracticable districts.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 644-645, 725.]

No. 155. An Act for the relief of bonded agriculturists in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That where any person exempted or detailed as an agriculturist or overseer under the Act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war" has, since such exemption or detail was granted, performed, or shall hereafter perform military service in the field, not less than one month continuously, whether in organizations commanded by officers of the Militia or of the Army of the

A Bill to be entitled An Act for the Relief of Bonded Agriculturists in Certain Cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact That where any person exempted or detailed as an agriculturist or overseer under the act approved February 17th 1864 entitled "An Act to Organize Forces to serve during the war" has, since such exemption or detail was granted, performed, or shall hereafter perform military service in the field, whether in organizations Com-^{manded} by officers of the Militia, or of the Army of the Confederate States, or has been, or shall hereafter be held in captivity by the public enemy; during the term of such ~~detail or exemption~~ or detail, the quantity of meat required by said Act to be delivered to the Government shall be reduced in the ratio which the time of such military service or captivity bears to the term for which such exemption or detail was granted.

Sec. 2. Where any such bonded agriculturist who has been killed or died in the military service of the Confederate States or Militia, their estates shall be released from the payment of said bonds.

Adopted

Photograph, reduced, of original bill and amendment passed as Act No. 155, from "Confederate Records" in The National Archives. The amendment, section 2, is on a separate sheet. The House clerk's endorsement, not shown here, on reverse of bill, lists the title, the House number, date introduced and passed, and the author.

Confederate States, or has been or shall hereafter be held in captivity by the public enemy, during the term of such exemption or detail, the quantity of meat required by said act to be delivered to the Government shall be reduced in the ratio which the time of such military service or captivity bears to the term for which such exemption or detail was granted.

Sec. 2. When any such bonded agriculturist has been killed or died in the military service of the Confederate States or militia, his estate shall be released from the payment of his bond.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 680, 727.]

No. 156. An Act to establish certain post routes therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following named post routes be, and the same are hereby, established, to-wit:

In the State of South Carolina.—From Walhalla, Pickens District, South Carolina, via Jarrett's Bridge, to Clarksville, Georgia.

In the State of Georgia.—From Winnsboro to Alston. From Quitman, in Brooks County, to Moultrie, in Colquitt County.

In the State of North Carolina.—From Jefferson, Ashe County, via A. B. Cox's, Scottsville, A. B. McMillan's, Gap Civil, Glade Creek and Cherry Lane, in Alleghany County, to Mt. Airy, in Surrey County. From Morton's Store, in Alamance County, to Reidsville, in Rockingham County.

In the State of Texas.—From Hempstead, via Buckhorn, Sempronius, Bellville, Industry, and New Ulm to Columbus.

In the State of Mississippi.—From Jackson, via Clinton, to Raymond.

In the State of North Carolina.—From Pine Hall, in the County of Stokes, via Danbury to Tom's Creek in the County of Surrey. From Coleraine, in Bertie County, to Edenton in

Chowan County. From Harrellsville, in Hertford County, to Gatesville in Gates County. From Harrellsville, in Hertford County, to Edenton in Chowan County. From Harrellsville, in Hertford County, to Hertford in Perquimans County.

In the State of Texas.—From Hockley to San Felipe, in Austin County.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendment in The National Archives and amendments in *Journal*, VII, 688, 736.]

No. 157. An Act in relation to printing and binding, in pamphlet form, the acts, resolutions, and treaties adopted at each session of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby authorized to contract for the printing, and binding in pamphlet form, of the acts, resolutions and treaties adopted at each session of Congress upon such terms as he shall deem reasonable.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 158. An Act to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular session, shall assemble the first Monday in November, 1865, and not the first Monday in December, 1865.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 159. An Act to appropriate money to pay the Missouri State Guard.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the officers and men of the Mis-

souri State Guard, who from imprisonment, absence, and other accidental causes, have not received their pay, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That under the provisions of this law no money shall be paid to any officer or soldier not now in the service of the Confederate States, unless such officer or soldier shall be over military age, or has become disabled by wounds, or otherwise, while engaged in the service of the State of Missouri or the Confederate States.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 160. An Act supplemental to an act approved on the 4th day of March, 1865, entitled "An act to authorize the Commanders of Reserves in each State to order general Courts Martial and revise the proceedings of Courts Martial and Military Courts."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the second section of said act be so amended as to authorize the general commanding the reserve forces to revise the proceedings of such military courts or courts martial named in said section.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 161. An Act for the relief of the Exchange Bank of Virginia.

Whereas, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, on the 29th day of January, 1862, deposited with the Treasurer of the Confederate States, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for which the Bank received from said Treasurer a certificate of call loan under the Act of December 24, 1861, No. 91, dated as above, for the above mentioned amount with interest thereon from said date, as endorsed thereon by E. C. Elmore, Treasurer, and also, on the 4th day of February, 1862, the said Bank deposited with said Treasurer, the sum of one

hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for which the Bank received from said Treasurer certificates of call loan, under the act aforesaid, Nos. 117 to 123 inclusive, dated February 4th, 1862, for twenty-five thousand dollars each, with interest thereon from said last date, as endorsed thereon by E. C. Elmore, Treasurer;

And whereas Congress, by an act approved March 23rd, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes," provided that all call certificates of any description, outstanding on the 1st day of July, 1863, should after that date be deemed to be bonds bearing an annual interest of six per cent and payable at a date not exceeding thirty years from the said 1st day of July, 1863;

And whereas the said Bank was, prior to the passage of the said Act of March 23, 1863, and continuously to this time, located within the enemy's lines, and by reason thereof could not present said certificates for payment,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed upon the surrender of said certificates to issue to the Exchange Bank of Virginia bonds for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the amount of said certificates, and said bonds are to be dated June 30, 1863, and to be of the same character and description as would have been issued to said Bank had said certificates been funded prior to the first day of July, 1863, under the provisions of the said act of 23^d March, 1863, and to bear interest from 30th June, 1863.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill, as amended, in The National Archives..]

No. 162. Joint Resolution providing for donations to the Treasury of the Confederate States.

Whereas, many patriotic citizens have expressed their desire to contribute, by donations of money, jewels, gold and silver plate, and public securities, to the relief of the Treasury: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive all such donations, and to publish in the daily papers a list of the donations received and the names of the donors.

Sec. 2. That when the said contributions shall consist of certificates of indebtedness, lawfully issued by disbursing officers of the Government, and the parties holding the same are willing to give a part, but unable to give the whole, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the proportion offered, if not less than one moiety, and to return the other moiety in certificates of indebtedness receivable in payment of taxes.

Sec. 3. To render the said public securities so donated available to the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem the same before maturity, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from copy in *Official Records . . . Armies*, Ser. IV, Vol. III, p. 1128.]

No. 163. Joint Resolution of thanks to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress and the whole country are due and are hereby tendered to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton for his manly letter of the 27th February, 1865, addressed to General W. T. Sherman; and that in the opinion of Congress the Executive Department should sustain General Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives; also printed in *Daily Examiner*, March 10, 1865.]

No. 164. An Act to prevent improper communication of intelligence to the enemy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That any person guilty of conveying or attempting to

convey intelligence to the enemy of the military situation or movement of any portion of the land or naval forces of the Confederate States of America, or of the condition of any military garrison of said States, or of any city, town or other place occupied by any part of the forces of the Confederate States, or corresponding with the enemy in any manner with intent to injure the Confederate States of America, without the consent of the Secretary of War or of the General in Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, shall suffer death or imprisonment for a term not less than the duration of the war nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the Court before whom the case of such person shall be tried.

Sec. 2. When the party accused of any of the crimes stated in the first section of this act does not belong to the land or naval forces of the Confederate States of America, the district court of the Confederate States of America in the district wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed shall have jurisdiction to try the party accused, and it shall be the duty of the court to have a grand jury summoned forthwith to examine into the facts and to indict the accused if there exists sufficient cause therefor, and, after indictment found, it shall be the duty of said court to have the petit jury summoned forthwith to try the fact of the guilt or innocence of the accused; but, for good cause the case may be continued from day to day without regard to the stated terms of said court so long as may be necessary to answer the purposes of justice. The court shall have power to grant new trials for cause and to carry the sentence into effect as is provided by law in similar criminal cases arising in the administration of justice: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive the military authorities of their right to try spies arrested within their lines in the limits of their command.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or modify any of the articles of war applicable to cases specified in this act.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill and amendments in The National Archives.]

No. 165. An Act to authorize the appointment of certain tax-officers for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commissioner of taxes for the Trans-Mississippi Department, with an annual salary of four thousand dollars, who shall be charged under the direction of the Agent of the Treasury Department, west of the Mississippi river, with preparing all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms and blanks for that Department, and distributing the same, or any part thereof, and with all other matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of the taxes, and which may be necessary to carry the laws, passed for that purpose, into effect, and with the general superintendence of his office; and the said Agent may assign to the office of said commissioner of taxes such number of clerks as he may deem necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the exigencies of the public service may require. And said commissioner shall be invested with all the powers and authority in that Department, which are conferred by law upon the commissioner of taxes, east of the Mississippi: *Provided,* That he shall conform to all rules and regulations, as far as practicable, issued by the commissioner of taxes, under the sanction and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That the Agent of the Treasury Department, west of the Mississippi, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a disbursing clerk for the office of commissioner of taxes for the Trans-Mississippi Department, who shall give bond with sureties, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall receive as compensation for his services the annual sum of three thousand dollars, and his duties shall be the same in his Department as those prescribed by section thirty-eight of an act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: *Provided,* That no person shall be em-

ployed, under this act, who is under forty-five years of age, unless he shall have been found unfit for military service in the field.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 166. An Act for furnishing bagging and rope for the packing of tithe cotton.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the quartermasters of the various departments to furnish at Government expense the bagging and rope necessary for the packing of the tithe cotton in such departments.

Sec. 2. That in case the said bagging and rope is furnished by the planter in packing and baling said cotton, the said quartermaster shall pay the planter the market price of said bagging and rope.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 167. An Act to authorize the settlement of the claim of the State of North Carolina for expenses incurred in executing the Acts of Congress, "To further provide for the public defense" and "To organize forces to serve during the war."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the claim of the State of North Carolina for moneys expended in the execution of the acts of Congress aforesaid, including the arrest of deserters, may be examined and audited by the proper auditor of the Treasury and adjusted upon principles of justice and when audited shall be paid from the appropriation for the conscription service.

Approved, March 13, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives. The acts referred to in the title are the conscription laws of April 16, 1862, and Feb. 17, 1864.]

No. 168. Joint Resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the subject of the late Peace Commission.

Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States have ever been desirous of an honorable and permanent settlement, by negotiation, of all matters of difference between the people of the Confederate States of America and the government of the United States; and to this end provided, immediately on its assembling at Montgomery, in February, 1861, for the sending of three commissioners to Washington to negotiate friendly relations on all questions of disagreement between the two governments, on principles of right, justice, equity and good faith; and *Whereas*, these having been refused a reception, Congress again, on the 14th of June, 1864, adopted and published a manifesto to the civilized world, declaring its continued desire to settle, without further shedding of blood, upon honorable terms, all questions at issue between the people of the Confederate States and those of the United States, to which the only response received from the Congress of the United States has been the voting down, by large majorities, of all resolutions proposing an amicable settlement of existing difficulties; and *Whereas*, the President has communicated to this Congress that, in the same spirit of conciliation and peace, he recently sent Vice-President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell to hold conference with such persons as the government of the United States might designate to meet them; and *Whereas*, those eminent citizens, after a full conference with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, have reported that they were informed explicitly that the authorities of the United States would hold no negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, that no terms except such as a conqueror grants to the subjugated, would be extended to the people of these States, and that the subversion of our institutions and a complete submission to their rule was the only condition of peace: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no alternative is left to the people of the Confederate States, but a continuance

of the war or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States Government, and solemnly declares that it is their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States shall have been established.

Sec. 2. *Resolved*, That the Congress has received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army, and in the gallant and unconquered spirit which they breathe, coming from those who have for years endured hunger and privations, it seems unmistakable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives to the defence of their country is not yet extinct, but has been confirmed by hardships and suffering into a principle of resistance to Northern rule, that will hold in contempt all disgraceful terms of submission; and for these expressions in camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the country.

Sec. 3. *Resolved*, That the Congress invites the people of these States to assemble in public meetings and renew their vows of devotion to the cause of independence; to declare their determination to maintain their liberties; to pledge themselves to do all in their power to fill the ranks of the army; to provide for the support of the families of our soldiers; and to cheer and comfort by every means the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers, have vindicated our rights on the battlefield.

Sec. 4. *Resolved*, That, invoking the blessing of God, and confiding in the justice of our cause, in the valor and endurance of our soldiers, and in the deep and ardent devotions of our people to the great principle of civil and political liberty for which we are contending, Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from official printed copy in John H. Reagan Papers, Texas State Library.]

No. 169. An Act to amend the Sequestration laws.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in any case of the sequestration of a debt due to an alien enemy or alien enemies the receiver, if he has reason to apprehend a loss of the debt or part of it by insolvency, may compromise the debt upon such terms as the court or judge shall approve.

Sec. 2. In cases, arising within the fifteenth section of the act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to alter and amend an act entitled "an act for the sequestration of the estates, property and effects of alien enemies, and for indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, it shall be presumed after the end of six months from the passage of this Act, that a debt originally held by an alien enemy, or alien enemies, and not proved to have been transferred before the present war to a person not an alien enemy, is due to an alien enemy, but such presumption may be rebutted by proper proof. In such case any *bona fide* owner of such debt, having acquired his title to it before the present war and not being an alien enemy, may file a petition setting forth his right in the court sequestering the debt and upon proof, the court may order the amount of such debt, whether paid into the Treasury or not, to be paid to such claimant, if he shall appear to be entitled thereto; *Provided*, such petition shall be filed within twelve months after the end of the present war with the United States.

Sec. 3. In the eleventh section of said act of February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, ten thousand dollars shall be substituted for five thousand dollars, as the limit of the amount of fees and allowances to be retained by any receiver *per annum*, as his compensation, besides the expenses therein authorized to be allowed, but this section shall not remain in force longer than one year after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 170. An Act making an additional appropriation for the redemption of a temporary loan, made in the year 1861, of sundry banks in the Confederate States, to supply funds to the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sum of six hundred two thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to supply a deficiency in the appropriation made for the redemption of a temporary loan, made in the year 1861, of sundry banks in the Confederate States to supply funds to the Treasury.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 171. An Act to limit the issue of forage.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no officer assigned to or performing post duty shall draw forage for a horse unless it shall be certified by the officer commanding the department or district in which the officer may be stationed that a horse is indispensably necessary to the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon said officer.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives; also printed in *Daily Richmond Enquirer*, March 13, 1865.]

No. 172. An Act to extend an act entitled "An act to graduate the pay of General Officers," approved June 10, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That an act entitled "An act to graduate the pay of General Officers," approved June 10, 1864, be and the same is hereby extended and continued in force until the tenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 173. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seven per cent bonds to certain persons in North Carolina.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue seven per cent bonds under the act of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to Mary R. Alexander, of Lincoln County, North Carolina, for two hundred dollars, upon surrender of certificate numbered seven hundred and sixty-eight, dated July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, issued by A. C. Williamson, depository, Charlotte, North Carolina; to David Moore (guardian), of Caldwell County, North Carolina, for nine hundred dollars, upon surrender of certificate numbered eight hundred and sixty-five, dated July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, issued by the same depository, and to Daniel Moore, of Caldwell County, for twelve hundred dollars, upon surrender of certificate numbered eight hundred and seventy-three, dated July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, issued by same depository.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, VII, 744.]

No. 174. Joint Resolution respecting a census.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is impracticable and it has been impracticable ever since the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States to make the actual enumeration of the population in the Confederate States as required by the Constitution, by reason of the invasion and occupation of extensive parts of the Confederacy by the forces of the United States.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

SECRET

No. 175. An Act to provide for the safety of the archives of the Government and for the assembling of Congress at any place other than the seat of Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized at any time when, in his judgment, the exigencies of the country render it impolitic for the archives of the Government to remain in the City of Richmond, to remove the several executive departments with their archives and all other archives of the Government to such place as he may deem the interest of the country and the safety of the archives may require.

Sec. 2. That if, in the opinion of the President, the public exigencies shall require that Congress shall assemble at any place other than the seat of Government in the City of Richmond, he is hereby authorized to designate the place at which the Congress shall assemble.

Sec. 3. That a joint committee of three members of Congress (consisting of two members of the House of Representatives and one member of the Senate) be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of Congress, in the event the President shall designate any place other than the seat of Government for the assembling of Congress under the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. The several officers of the Senate and House of Representatives are hereby authorized to remove their respective records, books and papers to the place designated by the President for the assembling of Congress.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 176. An Act to authorize the Postmaster General to purchase United States postage stamps for certain purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to facilitate a correspondence between the citizens of the Confederacy and our prisoners in the hands of

the enemy, the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorized to purchase and keep on hand, for the purpose of distribution and sale to the different postmasters of the Confederate States, such a supply of United States postage stamps as he may deem necessary and sufficient for the purposes herein indicated.

Approved, March 14, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 177. An Act to diminish the number of exemptions and details.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the "Act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation, upon which there were, at specified times, fifteen able bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they secured exemptions, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof: *Provided*, That exemptions of persons over forty-five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field; persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers in the Nitre and Mining Bureau, in localities where slave labor cannot, with safety, be employed, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, employed by or working for the Confederate or State government, and shown, by proper testimony, to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill; and with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said Act, are hereby revoked.

Sec. 3. That all skilled artisans and mechanics, who are engaged in the employment of the government of the Confederate States, are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 178. An Act for the relief of the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Norfolk.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Norfolk shall be allowed, until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to demand and receive from the Government an amount of three hundred thousand dollars, loaned by said Bank to the Government in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. The said amount, with interest from the respective dates of the certificate representing the debt to be paid in certificates of indebtedness, authorized by the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce the currency and authorize a new issue of notes and bonds, approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 179. Joint Resolution for the relief of Stephen B. Marshall, Jr., Tax Collector of Putnam County, Georgia.

Whereas it is represented that on or about the 31st day of July, 1864, Stephen B. Marshall, Jr., Tax Collector for Putnam County, Georgia, was, without fault or want of diligence on his part, captured by the enemy and robbed of forty-five thousand two hundred dollars in four per cent certificates and three hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-one cents in treasury notes of the old issue theretofore collected by him for taxes and also of the sum of six thousand eight hundred dollars in four per cent certificates received by him from tax-payers

in excess of taxes and for which he was to give said tax-payers change certificates as soon as they could be procured:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to grant such relief touching said alleged loss as shall appear to him proper and just upon satisfactory proof being made by the said Stephen B. Marshall, Jr., that said loss did actually occur and without any fault or want of diligence on his part.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from original resolution in The National Archives.]

No. 180. Joint Resolution for the relief of William C. Hagan.

Whereas, William C. Hagan, commissary of the Fifty-fourth Virginia regiment, was captured by the enemy on the nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in East Tennessee, and the sum of four thousand, one hundred dollars, Confederate Treasury notes, then in his possession, as such commissary, taken from him at the time of said capture; and *Whereas* the Treasury Department has no legal authority to give credit for the notes so taken by the enemy, *Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the Treasury Department give the said William C. Hagan credit for the said sum of four thousand and one hundred dollars in the settlement of his accounts.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 181. An Act making appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America from July 1st to December 31st, 1865, and to supply deficiencies.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text not found.]

No. 182. An Act relative to the impressment of slaves.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in executing any law authorizing the impressment of slaves, or under which an enrollment of slaves subject to Government service may be ordered, the Secretary of War may omit any district of country near the enemy's lines, when in his opinion such impressment or enrollment cannot be made without causing slaves to escape in large numbers to the enemy.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 183. An Act to establish a post route therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following post route be, and the same is hereby established in the State of Mississippi from Philadelphia, in the county of Neshoba, to De Kalb, in the county of Kemper.

Approved, March 16, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 184. An Act to amend "an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army" approved fourteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the said act be so amended as to authorize the agents therein designated to continue their investigation from day to day; to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence by the usual process, either through the sheriff of the county or some person specially appointed for that purpose by the said agents, who shall receive for their [*sic*] services the allowance made to sheriffs in the several citations; but all expenses for summoning witnesses shall be defrayed by the claimants, unless witnesses are cited on the part of the government in which case they shall be paid

out of the public treasury in such manner as shall be indicated by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the compensation allowed to the agents created by the said act shall be twenty dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duty imposed by the act, and thirty cents a mile for every mile actually and necessarily travelled by them.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes contemplated in the act to which this is an amendment, the Parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, and Livingston, in the State of Louisiana shall form part of the first Congressional District in that State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 185. An Act requiring suit to be brought against persons connected with the Cotton Bureau and Cotton Office in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Whereas, it is represented that certain persons conducting or connected with the business of a Cotton Bureau and a Cotton Office, so called, in the State of Texas, claiming to act under authority derived from this Government, or from the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, or from some other officer of the Government, have, by themselves or their agents, purchased or obtained large amounts of cotton, under color of such authority, and by the use of the money, property, transportation and name of the Government, made great gains, and have illegally exacted and procured from sundry persons large amounts of cotton and large sums of money, by threatening impressments, and by selling permits of exportation, and by other improper means:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the District Attorneys of the several Confederate States District Courts in the States west of the Mississippi River, if it shall appear that a case has arisen to which the judicial power of the Confederate States extends,

to institute a suit or suits in the Confederate District Court for that District against such parties as he may deem proper, who have been connected with any such business or transactions; which suit or suits may be in the nature of an information, in the name of the Attorney General, or bill in equity, in the name of the Confederate States, or any other appropriate proceeding, either in behalf of the Confederate States alone, or in behalf of the Confederate States and such persons as shall come in and prove their claims, in such form and on such terms as the Court shall prescribe; and in such suit or suits the Court shall render judgment or decree against any parties who may appear to be liable, according to the principles of law or equity, in favour of the Confederate States, or any party who shall come in as aforesaid, for all moneys, property, profits and damages to which the Confederate States, or any party coming in as aforesaid, shall appear to be entitled, by reason of anything done or omitted in the transaction, business or affairs of the said Cotton Bureau or Cotton Office, or by any officer, agent, or other person, when acting by virtue or under color or pretext of any authority claimed as aforesaid, including all property and moneys illegally exacted, obtained, received or detained, and all property, moneys, gains and profits acquired, converted, appropriated or held contrary to law or equity, whether in the name of the Confederate States or of said Cotton Bureau or Cotton Office, or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Neither this act, nor any suit brought in pursuance of it, shall (except as to claims adjudicated or pending for adjudication in any such suit) preclude any party from bringing any other suit or action.

Sec. 3. The District Attorney for prosecuting any suit hereby authorized to be brought, shall be entitled to a commission of ten per centum of the money recovered therein, and collected for the Confederate States.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 186. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to diminish the number of exemptions and details" [Approved, March 16, 1865].

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the second section of the above recited act be so amended as to authorize the President to detail such persons for employment in the several departments of the Government as the heads of such departments may certify to be indispensably necessary for the proper conduct of the business thereof: *Provided*, that the total number so detailed in all the departments collectively shall at no time exceed one hundred persons fit for active service in the field.

Sec. 2. That the third section of the above recited act be so amended as to limit the exemption of skilled artisans and mechanics therein mentioned to an exemption from general military service in the field but not from military service for local defense.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 187. An Act to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the treatment and exchange of prisoners.

[*The Con*]gress of the Confederate States of Ameri[ca do enact, T]hat the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be [and the same] is hereby, appropriated to pay the expenses of [the Joint Select] Committee on the subject of the treatment an[d exchange] of prisoners respectively held by the two governme[nts.]

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library. Torn.]

No. 188. An Act to grant transportation to discharged and disabled soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That free transportation to their homes is hereby granted to all soldiers who may be honorably discharged or retired from the Army.

Sec. 2. That free transportation to their homes be and the same is hereby granted to all officers when on leave of indulgence, and to all soldiers when furloughed.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

SECRET

No. 189. An Act to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to procure the means of purchasing supplies for the army, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow from any bank, banking company, corporation, association or person, any sum or sums in coin, not to exceed three millions of dollars in the aggregate; and to secure the repayment of any sum or sums so borrowed, at such time as may be agreed upon, not to exceed two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and United States, to cause to be issued bonds of the Confederate States, in such convenient sums as may be agreed upon, payable in coin, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in specie; and to secure the repayment of any sum or sums so borrowed, with the interest thereon, the said Secretary be further authorized and empowered to pledge, in such legal form as may be agreed upon, any cotton or tobacco owned by the Government, to the extent in value of any such loan so obtained, or the proceeds thereof, when sold, or to convey such cotton and tobacco, or any part thereof, in absolute payment of such loan, with the right on the part of the lender of such coin, to export or transport such cotton and tobacco beyond the limits of the Confederate States, free from any molestation on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States, or the payment of any duty, except to the extent of one eighth per cent now imposed by law.

Sec. 2. In the event the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be able, at once, to obtain coin to the amount of three mil-

lions of dollars, under the provisions of the first section of this act, then, and in that event, a tax shall be levied and collected of twenty-five per cent upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust and bullion, and foreign exchange in the Confederate States, payable in kind; which tax shall be due and collected on the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as possible: *Provided*, that the above tax shall not be levied upon the gold or silver coin, gold dust and bullion and foreign exchange owned or possessed by any person, when the amount so owned or possessed shall not exceed two hundred dollars in value; nor shall the said tax be levied on gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange, which, within thirty days after the passage of this act, shall be lent to the Government, under the provisions of the first section of this act nor upon the gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange of any person who has made a loan to the Government, according to the said first section, of not less than twenty-five per cent of the gold or silver coin, gold dust, bullion or foreign exchange owned and possessed by such person at the time of the passage of this act; and if any State of the Confederacy borrows from any bank, coin or bullion, and lends it to the Confederate Government, the bank that lends such coin or bullion shall be allowed a credit against this tax to the extent of such loan; and *provided* also, that the delay of thirty days mentioned in this section shall be extended to one hundred and twenty days for all portions of the Confederacy beyond the Mississippi river.

Sec. 3. That the limitation of three millions of dollars, as expressed in the first section of this act, shall not be construed to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving a greater amount offered as loans, or accruing as taxes under this act: *Provided*, that the tax imposed by the provisions of this act upon gold and silver coin, gold and silver bullion, gold dust and foreign exchange, when paid, or the amount thereof loaned in pursuance of the first and second sections of this act, shall be in lieu of all other taxes imposed on the same articles by any other act: *Provided* further, that the tax of twenty-five per

cent levied by the second section of this act shall be in lieu of all other taxes imposed on the same articles by any other act. And the tax imposed by this act shall be assessed as of the date of the passage of this act.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 190. An Act for the relief of the officers and employees of the Treasury Note Bureau.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the benefits of the act "To regulate for a limited period the compensation of the officers, clerks and employees of the civil departments of the Government in the City of Richmond," approved February 25, 1865, be extended to the officers and employees of the Treasury Note Bureau wherever resident or employed.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 191. An Act to authorize the President of the Confederate States to organize in the City of Richmond and County of Henrico a volunteer force for temporary service.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and is hereby authorized to raise a volunteer force of such persons not now liable to military service, as may be willing to volunteer temporarily for the defence of the city of Richmond.

Sec. 2. Such volunteers shall be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, and shall be placed upon footing of Confederate troops, except that they shall not be marched farther from the city than the inner line of entrenchments near the said city without their consent and shall be required to serve only for such time as they shall agree to serve.

Sec. 3. The officers of the said force shall be elected by the respective organizations, and commissioned by the President.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 192. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from the several States of the Confederacy and use the same for the benefit of said States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President, to procure specie from any State in the Confederacy on the terms following, to wit: He shall exchange the same at market rates for Treasury notes, and credit the amount of Treasury notes acquired to the State, in such manner as may be agreed upon between him and the proper authorities of the State, or to [*sic*] procure the same from any State upon such other terms as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the authorities of the State.

Sec. 2. That so much of the coin of the banks of the State of Louisiana, heretofore taken possession of by the Government, as may remain on hand shall be applied to the purchase of Treasury notes and the notes thus acquired shall be credited to the State of Louisiana in such manner as may be agreed on between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Governor of the State: *Provided*, That said State shall assume the obligation of the Government to refund the coin thus applied to the banks to which it may belong: *Provided*, That if any part of the funds acquired under the provisions of this act from any State be applied as a credit against the taxes levied upon the property thereof, the proportion so credited shall not exceed in amount one half the taxes imposed by "An act to levy additional taxes for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the support of the Government" approved eleventh of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 193. An Act to amend the "Act to regulate the business of conscription," approved March 7, 1865.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to reg-

ulate the business of conscription" be, and is hereby, amended and reenacted so as to read as follows: "If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician or from an army surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned without serious prejudice to his health, or that he is seriously maimed or manifestly unfit for field service, or shall present to such enrolling officer a certificate of discharge on account of permanent disability heretofore granted, a furlough shall be granted to him until he can be examined for final discharge or recommendation for light duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

Sec. 2. The sixth section of the above-recited act is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from *Journal*, VII, 769-770.]

No. 194. An Act to increase the pay and mileage of officers travelling under orders.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That officers travelling under orders, in lieu of the amount now allowed shall hereafter be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day: *Provided*, that such payment shall not be made for any period of detention not shown to be unavoidable, nor for any detention exceeding five days at any one place.

Sec. 2. Whenever transportation in kind cannot be furnished to officers travelling under orders they shall be entitled to double the mileage now allowed by law.

Approved, March 17, 1865.

[Text from enrolled act in Duke University Library.]

No. 195. An Act to amend the law relating to Impressments.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall not be lawful to impress any sheep, milch cows, brood mares, stallions, jacks, bulls, breeding hogs or other

stock kept or necessary for raising sheep, hogs, horses, mules, or cattle.

Sec. 2. That the terms "just compensation" for property impressed or taken for public use whenever the same occurs in any of the acts relating to impressments, is hereby declared to mean the usual market price of such property at the time and place of impressment.

Sec. 3. That so much of the fifth section of the act to regulate impressments approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as authorizes the Boards of Commissioners appointed by the President and Governors of the respective states, to fix in advance upon the prices to be paid for property impressed or taken for public use, and to agree upon and publish schedules of prices for property so impressed, is hereby repealed, *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting said Commissioners from fixing upon and publishing schedules of prices to be paid by the Government or by the families of soldiers, to persons holding exemptions or details upon conditions which bind such persons to sell to the Government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by said Commissioners.

Sec. 4. That in all cases of appeals to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President and the Governors of the respective States from the appraisements of impressed property made by local appraisers, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the usual market price of the property at the time and place of impressment and to assess the same according to the testimony submitted in the particular case. In such appeals the Commissioners shall receive and consider such legal oral testimony as may be offered and also affidavits or depositions of competent witnesses, taken before and certified by any justice of the peace or Judge, or clerk of any Court of Record. Witnesses examined before such Board may be sworn by either of the Commissioners. When the appeal is taken by the impressing officer, and the same is not brought to a hearing, and a final award in the case made by the Commissioners within ninety days after the date of the original appraisalment, such

appeal shall be considered as abandoned, and shall not be afterwards heard, and the original appraisement shall be treated as final and conclusive.

Approved, March 18, 1865.

[Text from certified copy in Duke University Library. Endorsed: "A true copy. James M. Matthews, Law Clerk."]

No. 196. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments" approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by the act approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An act to regulate impressments" approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by the act approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so amended, that in all cases where property shall be impressed for the use of the Army it shall not be necessary to pay the price at the time of impressment, when the parties from whom such property is impressed shall refuse to receive therefor certificates of indebtedness issued under authority of the act, entitled "An act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February 17th 1864, but the same shall be paid as soon as practicable thereafter.

Approved, March 18, 1865.

[Text from certified copy in Duke University Library. Endorsed: "A true copy. James M. Matthews, Law Clerk."]

No. 197. An Act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to diminish the number of exemptions and details."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department is hereby authorized to make the same exemptions and details in the Trans-Mississippi Department as the President and Secretary of War are now authorized to make by existing laws.

Approved, March 18, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]

No. 198. An Act to amend the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war" [approved February 17, 1864].

The Congress of the Confederate States [of America] do enact, That the fifth clause of the tenth section of an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

V. The President, Treasurer, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of any railroad or canal company engaged in transportation for the Government, and such officers and employees thereof as the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad or canal: *Provided*, that the number of persons exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one for each mile of such road in actual use for military transportation, and on the canal not more than one for every three miles of such canal in like use, and said exempts shall be reported by name and description, with the names of any who may have left the employment of said company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of its road or canal, at least once a month to the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may designate for that purpose: *And provided further*, That such President or Superintendent shall in each such monthly report certify on oath that no person liable to military service has been employed by his company since the passage of this act in any position in which it was practicable to employ one not liable to military service and capable of performing efficiently the duties of such position. And in cases where railroads have fallen into the hands of the enemy and a portion of the rolling stock of such roads is being used on other roads not in the enemy's hands, the Presidents and Superintendents of said first named roads shall be exempt.

Approved, March 18, 1865.

[Text from original bill in The National Archives.]