Tater of pobtage established.

Oa single letiers. to-wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letterin manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places with in the Confederate States of America. not exceeding five hundrod miles, five cents; and for any distance
What decmed a single letuer.
exceeding five hundred miles, doable that rate; and every letter or parcel not excecding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional
What packages single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written raled ly weight.

> Drop lettert.

Postage pre-paid by atatups.

Additional porlage on letters advertised.

Poslage on news pupere setit from the office of publication to subecribers.

On perloditals вo seat.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after such period as the Postmaster Gencral may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, matter-and money packages are included in this class-shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged double the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any postoffice not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the pootage must be pre-paid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any postoflice, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages of this Confederacy.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent trom the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as fullows, to-wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper pub.ished weekly, within the State where published, shall be six and one-half cents per quarter; and papers published semi-weekly, double that rate; and papers published thrice a week, trible that rate; and papers published daily, six times that rate; and the postage on all newspapers to actual subscribers without the State where published, shall be charged double the foregoing rates. And periodicals sent from the offico of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodica! not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight and published monthly, within the State where published, shall be three cents per quarter; if published semi-monthly, double that rate; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, double the foregoing rates shall be charged; and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly sha!l be charged one cent an ounce: and the postage on all periodicals without the State where published shall be double the above specified rates; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance. And there shall be charged upon every otber newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or wrtten matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, two cents; and for each alditional ounce or fraction of an ounce, $t$ wo cents additional ; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps. And books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailaile matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be pre paid by stamps, at two cents an ounce for any distance. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals may scnd to each other, frum their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postinasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps and stamped envelopes, of the denomination of two cents, five cents and twenty cents, to facilitate the pre-payment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterleit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on or attached to envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engrasing therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession, irith intent to use or sell, any such false, forged or counterfeited die, plate, engraving or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procuie to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furmished by the Postmaster General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direetion of the Post Office Department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons, other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post office Department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not excecding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, sliall be paid, after being adjusted by the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, on the certificate of the Postmater General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the daty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps of this Confederacy attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and it any postmaster sending letters in the mail, with such postage stamps attached, shall omit to deface the sane, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letter shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent pustmaster to the Postmaster General. And if any person shall use or attempt to use in pre-payment of postage any postage stamp; which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the Confederate States of America in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, Tbat from and after the day when this act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, That the Postmaster General and his chief elerks and Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, the $P$ packages or other matters relating exelusively to their official duties or to the business of the Post Office Department; but they shall, in every such case, endorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signatures, the words "Official Business." And for any such endorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided further, The several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States and deputy pontshall be and hereby are authorized to send throngh the mail, free of masters. postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate

Deputy postmasters, and other persons, to be furnished with postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Penalty for forging or counterfeiting postage stamps.

Or for making. using or possessing, forged or counterfeited dies, plates, etc.

Or for ielivering postage stamps without authority

Postmasters to deface prostage stamp attached to letters.

Penalty for onalgsion.

Penalty for using postage stamps that haul been before used.

Franking privilege abolished.

Fxception in favor of certain officers in the Postoflice Depart-
$\qquad$

exclusively to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post Otfice Department but in every such ease the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall eudorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post Office Bu-iness," and for any and every such endorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfcit and pay three hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it furlher cnacted, That the third section of an act entitled "An act further to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposea, passed March third, eighteen hundred and tifty-one," "approved March 3d, 1855, whereby the letter recristration system was established, be and is hereby repealed, from and after the dity when this act goes into effect.

Sec. 7. Be it further cnacled, That no letters shall be carried by the express or other chartered companies, unless the same shall be pre-paid by being enclosed in a stamped envelope of this Conferleracy; and any company violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of this Confederacy having cognizance thereof, in the name and for the use of this Confederacy.

Sre. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General of the Confederate States be and is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of mails between the territories of this and other govemments, sul.ject to the approval of the President, until postal treaties can be effected.

Appnoved February 23, 1861.

Petrazary $25,1861$.

Narlgation of the Minsiss ppi river declared free.

Regutations for
vessels vessels Inavigating the same.

Vessela entering mind river withen the binity of the Confederary may pass to any place beyund sald Emits weth their carRoes, without any duy, except light money, pilotige, \&e; but not to sell or dispose of any part of cargo ta thiy Coufederary.

Penialty for viol: bha; liow recelved.

Crap. XIV.-An det to declare and establish the Free Navigation of the Mississippi River

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi river is herehy declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its borders, or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries; and all ships, boats, ratts or vessels may navigate the same, under such regulations as may be established by authority of law, or under such police regulations as may be established by the States within their several jurisdictions.

Sec. 2. Be it further cnacted, All ships, boats, or vessels, which may enter the waters of the said river within the limits of this Confederacy, from any port or place beyond the said limits, may frecly pass with their cargnes to any other port or place beyond the limits of this Confeceracy without any duty ni hindrance, except light money, pilotage, and other like charges; but it shall not be lawful for any such ship, boat, or vessel to sell, deliver, or in any way dispose of any part of her eargo, or land any portion thereof for the purpose of sale and delivery within the limits of this Confederacy; and in case any portion of such cargo shall be sold or delivered, or landed for that purpose, in violation of the provisions of this act, the same shall be forteited, and shall be seized and condemned by a proceeding in admiralty before the court having jurisdiction of the same in the distriet in which the same may be found; and the ship, boat, or vessel shall forfeit four times the amount of the value of the duties chargeable on the said goods, wares, or merchandise so landed, sold, or disposed of in violation of the provisions of this act, to be recovered by a proper proceeding in admiralty before the said court, in the district in which such ship, boat, or vessel may be found,

