

INO. W. SYME Editor and Proprietor.

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own risk.



ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE PRO-PLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. In closing the labors of the First Permanent. Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit oc. casion to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been ac. complished: to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incluabent on every citizen in this crisis ; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her-institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital .--This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien government .--The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guarantied by the we determined to separate from these enemies, thinking machine, but an army of intelliwho had manifested the inclination and ability | gent units. To designate all who have distinto impoverish and destroy us-we fell back upon | guished themselves by special valor, would be the right for which the colonies maintained the to enumerate nearly all in the army. The genewar of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel | bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confedein history. The people rose en masse to ascert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers. law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was conservatism marked every proceeding and publie act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence" St. Just. in his report to the Convention of France, in 1798, steps were taken legally, in accordance with the kind will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the secoding States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the fined within the narrowest limits of historical parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and Washington: contended for our birth-rights and the covenant. ed principles of our race. We have had our Gov- | existence of the best Government ever instituted ernors. General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, "the same same order in the law and in the magistracy." light, did not make, but prevented, a revolution Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted. without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace; and vindicate on our chosen arena and with the selected type of social thought, too, by many, that war would not be | tors." resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direct necessity. That a people, profess-



ble means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of things can continue. The people of the United 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russ a, the dangerous than advance. Behind us, are infe

prompted their early volunteering. Quite rethusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling soldiery. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchaseble assent of the men. All vecations | dictate of moral duty and economic policy, while and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the campe. Their services above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection | will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion, of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwegian wars the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same won-Constitution. | Find ng by painful and protract- | derful individuality has been seen in this war .ed experience, that this was persistently denied, | Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an un-

questions of dispute with that Government.- States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to principle was maintained by the United States riority and degradation. Before us, is every-The wager of battle having been tendered, it be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel was accepted. The alacrity with which our peo- | would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to ple flew to arms is worthy of all praise. The son," and the struggle would be renewed beleeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready | tween generations yet unborn. To impoverish submission to discipline, and numerous wictories, us would only be to dry up some of the springs are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that of Northern prosperity-to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the cently, scores of regiments have re-enlisted for restoration of peace would necessarily relestab- into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, for the war, testifying their determination to lish some commercial intercourse. It may not lusts, ambition and ferocity of the slave. Abrafight until their liberties were achieved. Cou- be amiss, in this connexion, to say that at one pled with and contributing greatly to this en- time, it was the wish and expectation of many at the South, to form & treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse and move on side by side, in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, that each nation, as well as each individual should seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, and not in the injury or ruin of a neigh-

bor. The general welfare of all is the highest a heritage of triumphant, wrong is the greatest curse that can befall a nation. Until some evidence is given of a change o

policy on the part of the Government and some assurance is received, that efforts at negotiation that any direct overtures for peace would, compromise our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and | The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest. interpreted by the enemy as an indication of and of Poland; distinctly foreshadows what

all questions of dispute with that Government.— Both efforts failed. Commissioners were deceiv-ed and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been their obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of to the virtues of our enemies. We are obliged to the virtues of our enemies. We are obliged to the virtues of our strength. We owe as much to his inscience and blindess as to our precaution. The wager of battle having been tendered, it The wager of battle having been tendered, it blood and without special cause, might as well be and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use wise and overruling Providence should be cul poisoned weapons, or to assassinate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international lawand the practice and claims of his own Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to convert the South ham Lincoln is but the lineal descendant of Dunmore, and the impotent malice of each was foiled by the fideli y of those who, by the meanness of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been seduced into idleness. filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter pillory those who committed and encouraged such crimes in immortal infamy.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order stated to his invincible legions, that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. . What has been done in certain districte, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless

Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities

Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy

endured by those States which have been in the

complete or partfal possession of the enemy, will

give the best evidence of the consequences of

agricultural and mineral wealth, is to-day a

smoking ruin and the theatre of the mest re-

volting cruelties and barbarisms. The minions

of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her

rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood

made to flow, out of mere wantonness and reck.

lessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunish-

ed, and the very instincts of self-preservation

rupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation

These facts are attested by many witnesses; and

it is but a just tribute to that noble and chival.

rous people, that, amid barbarities almost uppar-

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient

to executive absolutism, furnishes no security

for individual rights or personal freedom ; mem-

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been over-

and poverty of Yankee domination.

tivated.

The history of the past three years has much to animate us to renewed effort and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven." baffied the efforts of our fees. It is in no arrogant spirit that we refer to successos that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery-and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather renewed coufidence and a firmer re- licity solve to tread, with unfalturing trust, the path A BILL to Suspend the Privilege of the Writ of that leads to honor and peace, although it lead through tears and suffering and blood.

We have no alternative but to do our duty .-We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to people for peace, and our readiness to accept work of blood, would be revived for the execu- avert a doepn which we can read, both in the terms, consistent with the honor and integrity tion of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression

oligious and Funeral

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRIME ASSOCIATION.

intered according to Act of Congress in the year 1860, by F. Thussher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia Entered

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21 .- The Secretary has insued a circular giving notice to all heiders of Treasury notes not bearing interest that they may exchange the same immediately at the office of the Treasurer or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cont, bonde, which cortificates or bonds pro receivable for the taxes of the present year at the full amount expressed on their face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for this year on other bonds and oredits. The sircular explains the limitation of said privilege after the first of April, and admonishes belders present their tone es promptly, and pet risk the obance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

THE WRIT OF HABEASCORPUS.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO SUSPEND THE PRIVI-LEGE THEREOF IN CERTAIN CASES.

The following was passed by Congress in secret session; and the injunction of secresy having been removed, we are at liberty to give it pu's

Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.

"Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides in Article 1, Section. 9. Paragraph 3, that "the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when id case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said Article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such excuse for despondence. Instead of harsh critis suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the cisms on the Government and our Generals; Congress, the public safety requires the suspeninstead of bewaiting the failure to accomplish sion of said writ in the existing case of the invaimpossibilities, we should rather be gratetul, sion of those States; and whereas, the President humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Provi- has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defense against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore, "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present inva. sion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or de-War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases and no other ;

rous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant rate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and strengthen the faith, of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized political and international relations. This grew | upon as a pretext by some discontented persons out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the to excite hostility to the Government. Recent certainty of the perils of farther association with and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misappreh nsion exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccesslogical sequence of principles, which are the ful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in and the best illustration of the correctness of dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not those principles. This Government is a child of comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment-in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves-the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known .-not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost | The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the atter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been consaid, "a people has but one dangerous enemy, cealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on and that is Government." We adopted no such us as it was by the lust of conquest and the inabsurdity. In nearly every instance, the first sane passions of our foes, are known to man-

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could posinstincts of reason. The charters of freedom sibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the were scrupulously preserved. As in the English | repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation. Revolutiou; of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was and compromise, to their recent contemptuous reno material alteration in the laws beyond what fusal to receive the Vice President; who was sent, was necessary to redress the abuses that provok- to negotiate for softening the asperities of war, ed the struggle. 'No attempt was made to build and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neuon speculative principles. The effort was con- tral Power to mediate between the contending and constitutional right. The controversy turn- can be found in the following resolution, recently ed on the records and muniments of the past - adopted by the House of Representatives in

"Resolvep. That as our country and the very byeman are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and rules for property, the same subordinations, the believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is When the sovereign States met in council, they, by the power of the sword, we are for the most in truth and substance, and in a constitutional vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed

in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government ; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize characteristics, our claims of civilization. It was but two parties in this war-patriots and trai-

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy ing to be animated by Christian sentiments, and | slavery and the equality of the States, and Linwho had regarded our peculiar institution as a coln was elected as the instrument to accomplish Government of the United States should precip- thrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexblot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their this object. The Union was a parrier to the common Christianity, should make war upon consummation of this policy, because the Constithe South for doing what they had a perfect | tution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. bus which, they professed, rested upon them by The Union must therefore be sacrificed, and the association, was deemed almost beyond be- to ensure its destruction, war was determined The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathized in no such design .-turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those | They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. who had but recently been invested with power To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclaimed to be "a restoration of These reasonable anticipations were doomed to the Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an .ndispensaat. Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peste, and the ble element and condition, could be preserved by two Governments were arrayed in hostility coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Govern' the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, against each other. We charge the responsibility ment, really desirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurfection, forcible abduction from their homes and compultween our enemies and ourselves; the immense sory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that one-tenth of the population of a Siate, and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths .-The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy, is that of a conqueror soldier, without revenue, without gold and sil- and conquered, superior and dependent. Rest ver, without a recognized place- in the family of assured, fellow-citizens, that although restoration nations, without external commerce, without may still be used as a war cry by the Northern foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world Government, it is only to delude and betray .against us. While we were without manufac - Fanaticism has summoned to her aid cupidity turing facilities to supply our wants our ports and vengeance; and nothing short of your utter were blockaded ; we had to grapple with a giant | subjugation, the destruction of your State Govadversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea-coast and an | ernments, the overthrow of your social and poli-

and independence of the States, and compatible contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns, on which are recorded the battlewith the safety of our domestic institutions.

Not content with rejecting all proposals for fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower a peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass war of invasion was commenced, which, in its | under the yoke of abolition misrule and tyranny. progress, has been marked by a brutality and A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spice disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, as and informers; star-chamber courts. enforcing stand out in unexampled barbarity in the history | their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, of modern wars. Accompanied by every act of banishments and death ; a band of detectives, cruelty and rapine, the conduct of the enemy ferretting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civilization and christianity free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchises ; and the ever present sense of inferiority have introduced to mitigate the asperities of war. The atrocities are too incredible for narration. beyond what freemen can imagine. Sujugation Instead of a regular war, our resistance of the unholy efforts to crush out our national existence and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. is treated as a rebellion, and the settled interna-The destruction of our nationality, the equalizational rules between belligerents are ignored.tion of whites and blacks, the obliteration of Instead of conducting the war as betwixt two State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and military and political organizations, it is a war against the whole population. Houses are pils the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary, hopeless, remediless bondage. A hostile police laged and burned. Churches are defaced. Towns are ransacked. Clothing of women and would keep "order" in every town and city .-Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, pro-tected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be infants is stripped from their persons. Jewelry and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills ard implements of agriculture are destroyed - | filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office Private salt-works are broken up. The introwould be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, duction of medicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly was'ed to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious liseases. The last morsel of food has been taken | wood and drawers of water for those upon whom from families, who were not allowed to carry on fensive espionage has been introduced to ferret out "disloyalty." Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a bated

Government. The cartel for exchange of pris. oners has been suspended and our unfortunate] soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities .-The wounded at Settysburg were deprived of tueir nutses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens subjugation. Missouri, a magnificient empire of have been murdered by the Butlers and McNeils and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return citizens, and destroy her peace. The sacred of recaptured slaves. Unoffending non-combatants have been banished or dragged from their of her children, her maidens and her old men, is quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails .--Preaching the gospel has been refused except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance .-Parents have been forbidden to name their chil- are outlawed. The worship of God and the dren in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has rites of sepulture have been shamefully interbeen confiscated. Military governors have been appointed for States, satraps for previnces, and of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. and Haynaus for cities.

These crueltics and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and erence to the slaves. Early in this war President | spirit towards their enemies. Lincoln averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the do mestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential con- bers of the Legislature are arrested and imprissiderations may have been veiled under consci- oned without process of law or assignment of entious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential cause, and the whole land groaneth under the instruction to Mr. Adams, the minister to Great | oppressions of a merciless tyranny. Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said : "If the

we have alladed to in this address

The situation is grave, but furnishes no just dence, for the results that have rewarded our las corpus, and informed Congress of conditions of bors. Remembering the disproportion in population, in military and naval resources, and the deficiency in skilled labor in the South, our accomplished ints have surpassed those recorded of

any people in the annals of the world: There is would make our condit on abject and miserable no just ret on for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbre k of the war the South has lost the involves everything that the torturing malice nominal presession of the Mississippi river and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriot'sm still burn unewenchably in the breasts of those who tained by order of the President, Secretary of are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our unlaterrupted control a territory which, according on past progress, will require the enemy ten vetrs to overrun.

The enemy is not free from difficulties. With an enorme us debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvests in Europe will hasten what was otherwise inevia sinking us into a lower abyes of degradation, we table. Many sagacious persons in the North, would be made the slaves of our slaves, hewers of discover in the usurpations of their Government, the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large God has stamped indellibly the marks of physi- number revolt from the unjust war waged upon a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and of cal and intelloctual inferiority. The past of for- the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. eign countries need not be sought unto to fur. Others look with alarm upon the complete nish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subversion of constitutional freedom by Abrasubjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, ham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, the bitterness of the slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction wh ch now rules the North. may open the way to peaceful negotiation and officer upen any party who does not legally owe a cessation of this bloody and unnecessary war. In conclusion, we exhort our fellow citizens to prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the be of good cheer and spare no labor, nor sacrifices, that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. my. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the school mas ters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but States. mature and levelop, and solidify our people. We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armice. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences denying. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive resources of the country .-We should economize. The families of soldiers blood-thirsty purposes and machinations in ref. alleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant should be cared for and liberally supplied. We Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy. entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duties .--Moral sid has the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts, by an all-comprehending and self-sacrificing patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which ing, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, environ us, and achieve for ourselves and chil- munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workdren peace and freedom. Hitherto the Lord shops, or other property of the Confederate has interposed graciously to bring us victory Stales. and in His hand there is present power to prevent this great multitude which come against us, potism are freely used to prevent the uprising of from casting us out of the possessions which He hath given us to inherit. T. J. Semmes, J. L. Orr, A. E. Maxwell, Committee on part of the Senaic. J. W. Clapp, J. L. M. Curry, Julian Hertridge, John Goode, Jr., W. N H. Smith, Committee of House of Representatives. Thomas Bocock R B Hilton. Speaker H. of R. Charles J Villere. Walter Preston. J W Moore, John McQueen. Lucien J Bupre. Charles W Russell. John C Atkins, W Lander. Israel Weish. Wm G Swan, F B Sexton. T L Burnett, Thomas S Ashe, Geo. G Vest, Wm. Porcher Miles, F Barksdale, Charles F Collier, P W Gray, W W Clarke, Wm. W Boyce, John R Chamblins. John J McRae, John Perkins, Jr.,

Ro. Johnson,

James Farrow,

W D Simpson,

M D. Graham,

B M Bruce,

W P Chilton,

A H Kenan,

C M Conrad,

David Clopton,

W B Machen,

D C DeJarnette,

H C Chambers.

H M Bruce,

Lucius J Gartrell

John B Baldwin

Thomas B Hanly,

"I: Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the government of the Confederate States.

"II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

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

"IV. Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

"V. Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: Provided, That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate military service, his superior officer shall grant subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

"VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the ene

"VII. Of holding correpondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate

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

"IX. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States. "X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

"XI. Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the

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

"XIIL Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroy-

right to do, and for relieving them of the inculief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, on too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and in the United States.

disappointment. The red glare of battle, kindled of this war upon the United States. They are ac. countable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared. The difference in military resources beadvantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government ; a powerful navy the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacture ing power, placed them on "the vantage ground." In our intency we were without a seaman or inland frontier of equal extent. If we had suc- tical fabric, your personal and public degradaferior in numbers, and means so vastly dispro- such humiliating terms? portionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the worl i.

ceeded in preventing any successes on the part of tion and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the our enemy it would have been a miracle. What North. Can there be a man so vile, so debased, we have accomplished, with a population so ins so unworthy of liberty as to accept peace on

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the

ly, and against all our protests, and the most party, which openly condemns them. The Adearnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us .- ministration bas, however, been able thus far, South Carolina sent a commission to Washing- by its enormous patronage and its lavish expenton to adjust all questions of dispute between her ditures to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessian" and the United States. One of the first acts of mercenaries to overawe the masses, to control agents to visit Washington, and use all honora- potism. It cannot be possible that this state of discussions growing out of the treaty of peace of afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more Casper W Bell,

stately decree the immediate abolition of slavery it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebelliousness of the seceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. Lincoln issued his celebrated proclamation, a brutum fulmen, liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." On the 24th June.

1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for her separation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt" and to imbue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations. This, probas bly had reference to the proclamation of Dunmore, declaring freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection, caused, says Bancroft, "s thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A cotemporary aunalist, adverting to the same proclamation, said "it was received with the greatest horror in all the colonies."

"The policy adopted by Dunmore," says Lawslaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution ; and when neconsidered otherwise than as property and planhas been severely condemned and denounced by preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firsides, the most eminent publicists in Europe and the and blood is well shed, when "shed for pur famiplomatic relations have ever maintained," says were private property; and for them, as such, they have repeatedly received compensation from England." Napoleon I. was never induced to issue a proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He said : "I could have armed against her a part of her population

atious annovances harass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscruppious desthe noble patriots of "the dark and bloody ground." Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle-ground for the rude thocks of contending hosts, and then divided. with hireling parasites, mockingly claiming jurisdiction and authoriev, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her sic temper ty A H Conrow, rannis, the "proudest motto that ever blazed on C J Munnerlyn, a nation's shield or a warrior's arms." To prevent such effects, our people are now OR Singleton, prosecuting this struggle. It is no met i war of JL Bugh, calculation, no contest for a particular kind of A H Arrington, property, no barter of precious blood for filthy Waller R Starles, renes in his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the lucre. Every thing involved in manbood, civ. A R Boteler, ilization, religion, law, property, count'y, home, Thomas J Foster, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, W B Smith, groes were taken by the English, they were not pillage, territorial conquest. The G pernment Rob't J Breckinridge, considered otherwise than as property and plan- tempts by no prizes of "beauty or booty," to be John M Sertin, der." Emancipation of slaves as a war measure drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to Porter Ingram, A H Garland, E S Dargan, United States. The United States "in their di-ly, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, D Funsten, manual provide the states of the state the Northern authority just quoted, "that slaves hazard its existence rather than abandon its ob- J R McLean, ject, must have an infinite advantage over that R R Bridgers which is resolved to yield, rather than carry its G W Jones, resistance beyond a certain point." It is better BS Gatther, to be conquered, by any other nation than the George W Ewing, United States. It is better to be a dependency W D Holder. of any other power than of that. By the con- Dan. W Lewis, by proclaiming the li erty of the serfs. A great dition of its existence and essential constitution, Henry E Mand, number of yillages asked it of me, but I refused as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostil- A J Davidson, to avail myself of a measure which would have ity to us. As the Spanish invader burned his M H Macwillie devoted to death thousands of families." In the ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot James Lyons,

"SEC. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law.

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

"SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

We bear that the President and Superintendentrof the Southern Telegraph Association are esubing the arrest of the operators in the various citi's who have formed an association for se.fprojection, and that several have been sent to can ps of instruction. Such a course was scarcely focessary, unless dictated by extremely small moliver for we know that some of these gentlemen would rather be in the ranks, with muskets on their shoulders, then engaged in the per-formance of tasks in which they have experienced only injustice and a tolerable shade of tyran-

The press and people are indebted to these self same gentleman for all they have received of news during the war, and our journal, at least, shall be one that will not forget its gratitude .-Columbia South Carolinian.

TOTICE TO FARMERS AND PLAN. TERS .-- 1 have a large lot of TENT CLOTH suitable for bailing cotton and for wagon covers, selling theap. Also the highest cash price paid for cotton rage, cast and wrought iron, and all kinds of fur, JOHN P. AVERY'S, No 29 Old street feb 2-dőtw3t