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THE DAILY REBEL.

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BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

From the Front.

The army, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, is in its entrenchments beyond the Chattahoochee. A brisk [illegible] yesterday evening, after sunset—result not known. There was also skirmishing all along the lines and a cavalry skirmish on our right. The enemy's chief demonstration, however, appears to be on our left below Baker's ferry. Whether the enemy intend to cross the river in that direction is not known, but is a subject for conjecture.

Commencement of the Griffin Synodical Female College.

The closing exercises of this excellent Institution took place yesterday, at the Presbyterian Church. The evening previous, a rich entertainment was given to a large and attentive audience, by all the members of the School. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a deep interest was manifested in all the exercises, which were very happily arranged by the worthy President of the Institution.

The exercises of yesterday were confined mainly to the Graduating class. The specimens of composition presented by the young ladies, gave evidence of rich and well cultivated minds, carefully trained and disciplined by wise and judicious instructors. We might speak of individual specimens of beauty and excellence, but where all did so well, we can make no distinction.

The closing address was delivered by Rev. David Wills, of Macon, Georgia. Dr. Wills had but a few days' notice of his appointment, and of course his address was impromptu, but the Doctor was himself as usual, strong and forcible. His thoughts were well conceived, and happily presented. For half an hour or more, he held the large and intelligent audience spell-bound by his rich and intellectual feast, and the only regret was, that he came to a close so soon. His remarks about our noble ladies in sustaining and supporting the war for our Independence, were most just and true. The noble sentiment he presented—"God bless the women of the South,"—will be heartily responded to by every heart, with a loud "Amen." The entire address of Dr. Wills, was most excellent and appropriate, and fully sustains that high reputation he justly holds in his Church and State.

The College we understand, is under the care of the Synod of Georgia, and we can safely say that, with its able corps of instructors, it is eminently worthy the patronage of that respected body.

Long may it flourish an ornament to our country, and a living exhibition of the distinguished ability of its honored President, Rev. Dr. Patterson.

From the Army of Tennessee.

Special correspondence of the Rebel.

IN THE FIELD NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE, } 3 p. m., July 4, 1864. }

Our line of entrenchments cross the Rail Road about 6 miles from Chattahoochee River. It is unnecessary to state the position of the different Divisions of the army. It is enough, to know that the dispositions are properly made.

To day about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while Gen'l Vaughan was quietly lighting his pipe, at his quarters, a shell passed through the house, of the left foot terribly mangling his foot, and inflicting a very serious wound. It is to be regretted that this gallant officer is lost to the service. Drs. Godwin, Maury and Kiddan of Wright's Brigade, who dressed his wound on the field, state that it will be absolutely necessary to amputate his leg above the ankle joint. He bore the severe pain like a soldier, and remarked when he was placed in the Ambulance, to be sent to the rear, "that his only prayer was, to give them the d—l, if they advanced upon our works." Gen'l V. formerly commanded the 13th Tenn. Reg't. It was consolidated with the 154th sr. Tenn. Reg't. Col. Vaughan commanding the two consolidated. After Gen'l Preston Smith was killed at Chicamauga, Gen'l Vaughan, then Colonel, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and assigned to the command of Smith's Brigade. When President Davis visited this army at Missionary Ridge, Gen'l Vaughan was introduced to him by Gen'l Bragg, who remarked to his Excellency that Col. Vaughan must be promoted and placed in command of Smith's Brigade. He soon afterwards received his commission as Brigadier General.

The loss in Wright's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, to-day, is one killed and three wounded. This Brigade occupies a supporting line of works. A twelve pound solid shot, from one of the enemy's batteries passed over the fortifications of the 51st Tennessee regiment wounding three men. Private Hinton, Co. E., 51st was terribly mutilated, the shot passed through both legs and his left arm. Private Hampton and Rainey, were slightly wounded by the same shot. Lieut. Fowler of the 38th Tennessee regiment received a severe wound below the knee.

Our army occupied the present line yesterday morning at daylight. The troops have had two days to fortify, and with the natural advantages of position, I feel assured that we are secure and will be able to drive back more yankees than Sherman can bring against us. Heavy cannonading is heard on our extreme left. It is thought that the enemy is massing in front of us at that point. He probably will attempt his old game, a flank movement. It is unreasonable to suppose he will attempt a charge. Their men are slow to come up to the "scratch." They stimulate the deluded creatures with whiskey and urge them forward to destruction. Cleburne and Cheatham have given them an idea of the folly in attempting to take our works. I cannot believe that Gen. Sherman will bring on a general engagement. Such a thing would be ruinous. I give him credit for a reasonable amount of what is commonly called common sense. The time is rapidly approaching when they will offer terms of peace. Financial ruin now stares them in the face. Their active efforts during this campaign might be compared to the dying struggle of the whale. We place our trust in Providence and humbly pray that His will be done.

ARKIS.

The Spirit of our Country, of our Women and of our Soldiers.

From the Christian Index.]

Never was there such a people as ours, such a nation of women as ours, such armies in the field! With the [illegible] on our lips, as our watchword, we sprang to arms, a nation of [illegible] [illegible] richer, purer, more valuable than [illegible] and drunk before; and to-day, to [illegible] of a gazing world, our intrepid men [illegible] in hand, prepared to offer up to [illegible] a sacrifice more noble than ever [illegible] try's altar, while nearly all that has [illegible] of the nation in the way of deprivation [illegible] confidence and unwavering sacrifice, [illegible] in a spirit of devotion that words [illegible] commensurating.

[illegible] God bless them—what syllables [illegible] represent the spirit which has [illegible]! Never for one moment heeding [illegible] of fear or cowardice; never doubtful [illegible] and final success of our [illegible] disheartened or lukewarm in their de[illegible]; they have risen to the height of [illegible], and by schemes all unheard of [illegible] the female sex, they have animated [illegible] of our people and thrilled the [illegible] with unconquerable ardor and [illegible] it may be said that they, by their [illegible] and prayers of faith and inspiring [illegible], have borne up the cause of the [illegible] on the strong wings of patriotic fervor.

[illegible] be seen in the ranks, so uncomplain[illegible], so devoted, we have no words to [illegible] admiration; martyrs in the cause of [illegible] every, each one, a monument to his [illegible] devotion. But whence this spirit of [illegible] and endurance? In the [illegible] we can but attribute it to the [illegible] change in our army. Twelve months [illegible] commenced, a more ungodly [illegible] scarcely be found than the Con[illegible]. Now, the utterance of oaths is [illegible] religious songs and expressions of [illegible] are heard from every quarter.—[illegible] to be impressed with a high sense [illegible] Providence. They have become [illegible] and have a sacred object to ac[illegible] object dearer to them than life.—[illegible] perfect confidence in their com[illegible]

[illegible] may be temporarily overpowered [illegible] numbers, but they never can be [illegible] Our armies, God being with us, are invincible.

Northern News.

[illegible] Ky., June 29.—The New York Tribune of the 26th, says the enemy is very [illegible] and only the most consummate [illegible] will be able to wrest the Petersburg and W[illegible] Railroad from them.

[illegible] doubt they have strengthened the [illegible] line where the repulse of the Vt. [illegible] on Friday.

[illegible]'s special of the 27th says we have not the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, [illegible] the enemy from running trains [illegible]

[illegible] is making the enemy's position a [illegible]

[illegible]'s Bermuda Hundred correspondent, [illegible] a reconnoissance near Jones' neck [illegible] picket firing—the gunboat, Hunch[illegible] on the enemy, who were throwing up [illegible] the head of [illegible] mile creek. After several rounds [illegible] enemy left.

[illegible] loss in the recent fight is less than [illegible] that Gen. Wilson and Kautz [illegible] damage around Lynchburg, though [illegible] heard from them.

[illegible]'s Ninth Army Corps correspondent [illegible] loss in rebel attack on Sunday [illegible] six wounded; rebel loss se[illegible] line marched against our [illegible]

[illegible]'s Bermuda correspondent says, that [illegible] Trent there is only eleven feet [illegible] prevents our iron clads, drawing [illegible] approaching nearer Richmond.

[illegible], June 29.—Rebel deserters continue [illegible] Gen. Butler's lines reporting de[illegible] among men and officers.

[illegible] two brigades cavalry and an infantry [illegible] Hunter. The advance of the rebel [illegible] away. It is estimated that Lee has [illegible] on hand, whom he cannot [illegible] the scene of conflict, and a popula[illegible] dependent upon him for food.

[illegible]'s special says Secretary Chase [illegible] to provide for raising $75,000,000 [illegible] revenue by increased taxation, tobacco and whisky.

[illegible], June 29.—Senate.—The bill to e[illegible] of Freedmen's affairs was passed.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—Our [illegible] swung around and taken possession of [illegible] Railroad, four miles from Petersburg [illegible]

[illegible] the enemy's lines have been concen[illegible] sent to drive back Hunter.

[illegible] 5,000 sick and wounded at the [illegible] hospitals.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Register.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 7, 1864.

[illegible] there were several prisoners brought [illegible] day, some of whom were captured on [illegible] river. They were nearly all quite [illegible] was caused more by their capture [illegible] else. They were glad to get out of [illegible] foreigners.

[illegible] has become exceedingly hot and [illegible] Gen. Cheatham took his Division [illegible] other day, and the boys enjoyed [illegible] The yankees must have dis[illegible] some means, as the shells and balls [illegible] and one man's leg was taken off. He [illegible] however, but died that night.

[illegible] yesterday there was an ammunition [illegible] by the explosion of a yankee shell [illegible] the wife of the driver, was r[illegible] in time, and, marvelous to relate, [illegible] though severely burned. She [illegible] the bottom of the wagon, it being [illegible]

[illegible] the patrols were in pursuit of a spy [illegible] our lines, taking plans of the works. [illegible] descriptive list" of him, and very [illegible] by this time at liberty to take info[illegible] of the Barracks in your city.

[illegible] Hill, of this Department, is inde[illegible] is spoken of as the most efficient [illegible] General this army has ever had. [illegible] and never neglects a duty.

[illegible] asked this morning, "what is [illegible] army?" His answer was so sensible [illegible] that I wish I could give it to you exactly [illegible] same was: Intelligent officers and [illegible] entertained any opinions on the sub[illegible] when we crossed the Etowah, [illegible] to the Chattahoochee, and the sur[illegible] that Gen. Johnston has succeeded in [illegible] many back so long, inflicting upon [illegible] good gaining such great advantages. [illegible] to the despondency felt by the few [illegible] not now the bright light in the [illegible] wind passeth and cleanseth them."

[illegible] many comforting rumors afloat, some [illegible] very much the semblance of truth. [illegible] that they had best not be written.

[illegible] there is an unusual quiet along the [illegible]

BURLEY.

The Front.

[illegible] grows intensely interesting, but [illegible] in the rear, which is just now being [illegible] with the front. We intend that [illegible] know as much of the position of [illegible] may be prudent to print. The ene[illegible] demonstrations upon the right and [illegible] Roswell, but how strong cannot [illegible] stated. It may be that the enemy is [illegible] demonstrations on the left, in order [illegible] to effect a crossing on the right. [illegible] with many that Sherman is en[illegible] flank in both directions.

[illegible] last evening, a large force of Feder[illegible] down the river as twenty-five miles [illegible] Road Bridge. We occupy both [illegible] Chattahoochee, and hold the earth[illegible] of the Railroad Bridge.

[illegible] has been visiting at Mason & Tur[illegible] yesterday. There was some shell[illegible] points on the river last evening. We [illegible] cavalry force on the flanks to [illegible] and give notice of attempts to [illegible]

[illegible] is high and cannot be forded, and [illegible] crosses, will be compelled to use [illegible] which he is no doubt provided. The [illegible] at Turner's Ferry yesterday in[illegible] that the yankees might attempt [illegible] point.

[illegible] of cavalry expeditions to the [illegible] Smith's march across the country [illegible] Johnston, of Forrest's approach, etc., [illegible] rumors as are usual under similar [illegible] may be credited at pleasure, but [illegible] Atlanta now depends upon the [illegible] Joe Johnston, and Joe Johnston's ar[illegible] army expects Atlanta to stand firm [illegible] and await the result.

[*Confederacy of this morning.*

Tax Regulations and Additional Instructions.

The following are the regulations and additional instructions issued by John W. H. Underwood, acting Commissioner of Taxes, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes to carry into effect the amendments of the tax laws, made by an act to amend the tax laws, approved June 10, '64, and an act to amend an act for the relief of tax-payers in certain cases.

1. From the tax [illegible] on the value of property employed in agriculture, valued on the basis of 1860, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind (valued according to the schedule of prices fixed by commissioners of each State under the impressment act) derived from cultivating the same, and which has been delivered to the government, (whether delivered during the year or afterwards), including the bacon deliverable after, and applied to the assessment of the property so employed in agriculture.

The collection of the tax on such property is hereby suspended, till the value of the tithe delivered can be ascertained, and when so ascertained it shall be the duty of the post quartermaster to certify, and of the district collector to deduct from the assessment the value of such tithe. And any balance of tax found due may be paid by the tax payer in other taxes, which are payable during the year 1864, to-wit:

I.—Fifty cent notes always at par.
$1 notes always at par.
$2 notes always at par.
II.—$5's.
At par till July 1, 1864, East of the Mississippi.
At par till September 30, 1864, West of the Mississippi.
At two-thirds from July 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, East of the Mississippi.
At two-thirds from October 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, West of the Mississippi.
III—$10's, $20's and $50's.
At two-thirds till December 31, 1864, East of the Mississippi.
At par till June [illegible], 1864, West of the Mississippi.
At two-thirds from July 1, to December 31, '64, West of the Mississippi.
IV—$100's.
Not at all East of the Mississippi.
At par till June [illegible], 1864, West of the Mississippi.
After that date, [illegible] at all.

2. When land has been purchased by a refugee driven from home by the presence or proximity of the enemy, and is held or occupied by such refugee for his own use, as his residence, the land shall be assessed according to its market value in 1860. But if rented out by such refugee, or rented upon, or used by any other person not a refugee—it shall be assessed at its cost to the owner.

3d. Paragraph [illegible] of article 27 of "Additional Instructions," dated March 1, 1864, is suspended and revoked, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

"The assessor shall assess the tax upon all property and assets of corporations, associations, and joint stock companies of every description (whether incorporated or not) in the same manner, and to the same extent as the property and assets of individuals. The tax on such property to be assessed against, and to be paid by such corporations associations and joint stock companies. But no bank or banking company shall be liable to be assessed or to pay the tax upon deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others, or upon its own stocks or shares. But this exemption does not apply to stock shares or interests in any corporation, association or joint stock company, owned by any corporation, association, or joint stock company, in another corporation, association or joint stock company."

5. Paragraph IV of article 27 is suspended and revoked, and the following substituted in its stead:

Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold silver or bullion, moneys held abroad or bills of exchange drawn therefor, promissory notes, rights, credits and securities, payable in foreign countries, five per cent. shall be assessed, to be paid in [illegible] Confederate treasury notes at their value as compared with specie, and the rate value is fixed as follows:

Eighteen dollars of Confederate treasury notes for one dollar in gold, and seventeen dollars in Confederate treasury notes for one dollar in silver coin. This rate to continue for the calendar month of June, and collections so to be made until notice of alterations of the rate is given.

6. The income, profits and money (other than Confederate treasury notes) of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges, and other charitable institutions, are exempt from taxation under the provisions of any tax law.

7. Corn, bacon, wheat, flour, and other agricultural products, which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th day of February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the year 1864, and from which tax in kind have been deducted, delivered, or paid, shall not be assessed. The term family includes only the white persons of the family, house servants, and family horses.

8. An additional tax of thirty per cent. shall be assessed, and collected upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the following section of the law:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling at any time between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, 1864, any spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloth, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, 1864, money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property *or effects of any kind*, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph.

The words in *italics* cover every article and all property. The thirty per cent. in addition to the ten per cent. will be assessed and collected immediately after the first day of July, 1864, on all profits, from all sales of property of every kind, purchased since the 1st January, 1863, and sold between the 17th February, 1864, and the 1st July, 1864.

9. In all cases where a tax is levied on income derived from property, real, personal or mixed, and an *ad valorem* tax is laid upon the property producing the income, the *ad valorem* tax shall be deducted from the income tax. But in no case shall less be paid than the *ad valorem* tax. This applies only to the taxes of 1864.

10. In the assessment of income derived from manufacturing and mining, there shall be collected from the gross income or profit, the necessary annual repairs, not exceeding ten per cent., on the amount of income derived therefrom. And in addition to the deductions now allowed by law, in the assessment of income made since June, 1864, derived from any source, the following shall be made: taxes, actually paid by the owner, on sales made by him, and the commissions actually paid by the consignor or shipper for selling. And in the production or manufacture of pig metal or other [illegible], the cost actually paid for fuel shall be deducted.

11. Citizens of any one of the Confederate States, temporarily residing in another State, shall be assessed in the State or district in which he so temporarily resides. And all who have not heretofore made returns of their taxable property to the district assessor where they may reside, are required within thirty days from the 10th of June, 1864, to make such returns; and in case of failure or refusal, shall be subjected by the assessor, and be liable to all the penalties and penalties imposed by law in such cases.

Persons in the public service residing temporarily away from their homes, may return and pay their taxes, either at their permanent or temporary place of residence, except as to lands and negroes, which shall, in all cases, be returned at the place where situated.

12. Upon all the subjects of taxation under existing tax laws, there shall be collected a tax equal to one-fifth of the amount of the whole of the present tax for the year 1864, including the value of property employed in agriculture: which tax is payable only in Confederate treasury notes, of the new issue, and shall be collected at the same time as the other taxes on the same subjects, under the laws now in force.

This tax is an addition of one-fifth of the amount of all taxes, and must be collected and kept separate, to be applied to the payment of the increased compensation of soldiers.

In order to execute this clause, the assessors will forthwith add one-fifth to every assessment, and it will be collected with the other taxes.

13. Whenever slaves shall have been removed, but between the time of assessment and the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax thereon, such slaves shall be lost to the owner by the act of the enemy, the tax may be remitted by the collector of the district; but the facts in each case shall be reported to the State collector, and the remission shall not be valid until approved by him.

A Little Rock correspondent writes as follows to the St. Louis Republican.

REFUGEES.

The city is full of refugees. They throng the railroads and crowd the boats which leave Duvall's Bluff for the North. They are fleeing from their God forsaken country, with no intention, most of them, of returning until the war is over. They leave it to the military exclusively.

All who can leave this country, living outside of fortified posts, desire to leave it. The young men fear conscription, the elder ones cannot calculate with certainty upon raising anything to live upon, or with being able to keep it; and every body is afraid of the desperadoes who roam about robbing and murdering indiscriminately. Gen. Steele, I am gratified to learn, gives them free transportation to assist them in leaving.

These bands of desperadoes, it is now very definitely ascertained, are composed mainly of deserters from both armies. The country is full of deserters from the rebel army, [illegible] Yesterday I saw the guards taking about a dozen, captured near Ardanelle, to prison. They deserted the rebel and enlisted in an Arkansas Federal regiment; then when Shelby came along they deserted our side and joined the rebels again. Their career is likely to come to an early close.

I am told that between twenty and thirty deserted in a body from the 4th Arkansas cavalry. They not only deserted, but deserted in a skirmish with the rebels—firing upon their comrades of the 4th Arkansas as they fled to the embrace of the rebels. From this class and the more depraved, on the Federal side, who desert, come the worst bushwhackers. Of course there are numerous deserters from the rebels who have always been Union men, but were forced into the rebel service. They make good citizens; but the worst robbers are undoubtedly rebel and Federal deserters.

INTERESTING RELIC.—There is an old bell at the Virginia Arsenal, taken from Yorktown, just previous to the advance of McClellan on the Peninsula, which its curiosity in its way and should be preserved, although broken in pieces, as a relic of the olden time. It was cast in England, and bears the date of its manufacture moulded around the cap, with the inscription: "York County, Virginia, 1725," the "n" in county having been evidently omitted by the moulder. This old bell has rung out many a merry marriage peal, and many a funeral toll for the dead whose happiness it had celebrated. It had swung for nearly a century and a half in its time-honored belfry, and generation after generation had passed beneath it to worship, and one by one, as years rolled by, had been borne from its hallowed temple to the grave. Washington and Lafayette listened to its ringing, and the gallant men who wrought within its sound of sound the work of national independence, were familiar with its sounds. A pleasant history might be written of this old Yorktown bell.

FORT BAYOU.—Six of the Yankee fleet kept up a continual fire on the steamer Vanbow all day yesterday on Sunday. We learn that seven or eight hundred shots had been fired at her. Some two or three had struck her near the water line, and it is presumed she will be lost. Her cargo, we learn, which is on government account, will be saved, but more or less damaged.

[*Mobile Tribune*, 5th inst.

[illegible] Sir [illegible] his property [illegible] sister, Miss Alice Campbell, or McIver, who [illegible] interests in the latter part of December last [illegible] McIlligan's father was consul to Lord Clyde [illegible] it is said that through him the General takes the property left at the death of Miss McIver.

[*New York World.*

RATHER TOUGH.—"What are you doing in Congress?" I inquired yesterday of a thoughtful M. C. "We tried to confiscate the property of the South," he said, "and as we could not do that, we are now confiscating the property of the North.—*Yankee paper.*

If Congress repeals the $300 exemption clause, and leaves no escape from military service the rebels and guerillas will get numerous reinforcements.—*Yankee paper.*

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THE Second Term of this School will begin on Monday, the 11th inst., and continue 21 weeks. *Punctual attendance* is earnestly desired.

Mrs. Morrow's School will open at the same time.

☞ For particulars see Circulars.

H. P. MORROW.

July 8—3t*

"DAILY REBEL"

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Griffin, Ga.

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☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in the ARMY OF TENNESSEE and elsewhere, and of the public generally.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE

First Congress of the Confederate States,

Passed at the fourth session, which was began and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. LVI.—An Act to provide an Invalid Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, who have or who shall become disabled by wounds, or other injuries received, or disease contracted in the service of the Confederate States, and in the line of duty, shall be retired or discharged from their respective position as hereinafter provided. But the rank, pay and emoluments of such officers, and the pay and emoluments of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall continue to the end of the war, or so long as they shall continue so retired or discharged.

SEC. 2. That all persons claiming the benefits of this act, shall present themselves for examination, to one of the medical examining boards now established by law. Upon the certificate of such board that such permanent disability exists, such persons shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall periodically, and at least once in six months, present themselves to one of said boards [illegible] to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the result of which examination shall be reported by such board to the said Secretary. And if any such person shall fail so to report himself to such board, whenever he shall be required so to do, he shall be dropped from said retired or discharged list, and become liable to conscription, under the terms of the law, unless such failure shall be caused by physical disability.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War may assign such officers, and order the detail of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, for such duty as they shall be qualified to perform. If any such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall be relieved from disability, they shall be restored to duty in their respective commands.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War shall make all needful rules and regulations for the action of the medical boards as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That vacancies caused by the retirement of officers under this act, shall be filled as in case of the death or resignation of such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LVIII.—An Act to authorize the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for distinguished skill or valor.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized upon the recommendation of the general commanding a department or a separate army in the field, to fill any vacancy in the commissioned officers of a regiment or battalion, 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: Provided, That the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, so recommended and nominated for promotion, shall belong to the regiment or battalion in which the vacancy may have occurred.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LIX.—An Act to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved twentieth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act be so amended that there shall be allowed to each regiment of engineer troops, two quartermaster sergeants.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LX.—An Act to amend the acts of April [illegible] and sixty-two, and September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the acts approved twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and twenty-third September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, regulating the increase and rank of the corps of engineers of the provisional army, be amended to read as follows: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional number of officers in the engineer corps of the provisional army: Provided, That the whole corps shall not exceed one hundred and twenty, and that the number of officers in each grade be limited to three colonels, four lieutenant colonels, eight majors, forty five captains, thirty-five first lieutenants, and twenty-five second lieutenants."

SEC. 2. There may be appointed six military store-keepers, with the pay and allowances of captain of infantry, who shall give such bond for the faithful performance of their duty as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the said store-keepers shall be appointed from persons who are disqualified for active service by reason of wounds received in the military service, or disease contracted whilst in the army, or from persons over forty-five years of age.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LXII.—An Act to be entitled "An Act in relation to the qualification of State Collectors.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of section thirty-nine of an Act entitled "An Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall not be construed to apply to the office of State Collector.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LXIII.—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 the holders of all treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty four, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same; and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared, he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one third cents, imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes, as hereinafter provided; and said treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds, as provided in the first section of this act, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the first of April, east, and the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, and the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to substitute and exchange new treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty six and two-third cents on the dollar: Provided, That notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided further, That the right to fund any of said treasury notes after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby taken away: And provided further, That upon all such treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and which may not be exchanged for new treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked: Provided, The Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the [illegible] not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding [illegible] hundred millions of dollars, the principal whereof shall be free from taxation, [illegible] payment of the interest thereon the [illegible] receipts of any export duty hereafter [illegible] value of all cotton, tobacco, and [illegible] which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the nett proceeds of the import [illegible] now laid, or so much thereof as may be [illegible] to pay annually the interest, are hereby pledged: Provided, That the duties [illegible] on imports and hereby pledged, shall be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, [illegible] coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] hereby authorized, from time to time, as the [illegible] of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the sixth section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly on the first of January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects, as is provided for the treasury notes, into which they are convertible. If not converted before the time fixed for taxing the treasury notes, such certificates shall, from that time, bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act, no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the first section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in treasury notes bearing no interest, and outstanding at the passage of this act: Provided, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all treasury notes heretofore issued, of the denomination of five dollars, shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, east, and until the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding treasury notes, received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 13. That treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the first of January in each and every year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such manner [illegible] published in the several States and by such means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each, cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The forty-second section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate—which by the first section of the act "to provide for the funding and further issue of treasury notes," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond—to issue to such holder a bond therefor, upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved February 17, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6th, 1864.

The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices numbered six, seven and eight.

June 29—6t ROBT. OULD, Ag't of Ex.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of certificates and affidavits for the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers. Price fifty cents per quire. Persons at a distance wanting such blanks can procure them by addressing the REBEL OFFICE through the mails.