THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

BY LEE & WILSON.

ABBEVILLE S. C.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

6 months $2.00
12 months 3.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisemnts will be inserted at Two Dollars per Square *Cash* (10 Brevier lines or less) for the first insertion and One Dollar for each Subsequent insertion.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Ten Dollars.

Obituary Notices exceeding one square, or ten lines, will be charged for as advertisements.

Marriage notices solicited.

All Communications not of general interest will be charged for.

All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on the copy, will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

Money for Job Work and Advertising will be considered due as soon as the work is done.

☞ Subscribers and others, indebted to us, are urgently requested to send us the amount of their indebtedness immediately.

THE friends of HENRY S. CASON, respectfully announce him a candidate for reelection for Tax Collector of Abbeville District, at the next election.

Nov. 14, '63, 49, tf

RAGS WANTED
AT
HODGES' DEPOT.

The undersigned will pay the highest CASH PRICE, for *Clean Linnen and Cotton* RAGS delivered at his shop, at Hodge's Depot.

JNO. L. CLARK,

Hodges's Depot, S. C.

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS in any quantity.

JAMES BARNES,

Lowndesville, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, for sale a large quantity of BROWN AND STRIPED SHIRTING, and a large Lot of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

JOHN McBRYDE,

August 25, '63, 16.—tf

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA R. R. COMPANY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

UP TRAIN LEAVE

Columbia	8.00 a. m.
Alston	9.54 "
Newberry	11.38 "
Ninety Six	1.46 p. m.
Greenwood	2.48 "
Abbeville	4.30 "
Cokesbury	5.30 "
Belton	5.23 "
Williamston	5.49 "

ARRIVE

Greenville	7.00 "

DOWN TRAIN LEAVE

Greenville	4.45 a. m
Williamston	6.04 "
Belton	6.58 "
Abbeville	7.45 "
Cokesbury	8.55 "
Greenwood	9.35 "
Ninety Six	10.17 "
Newberry	12.45 p. m.
Alston	2.32 "

ARRIVE

Columbia	4 15 "

To commence on MONDAY 16th inst.

Feb. 20, 1863, 41.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought the Interest of Dr. BRANCH, in the

Book and Drug Store,

will, as far as the limited means will allow, owing to the war, keep such Stock as has always been kept. All orders must be addressed to me.

CASH

being the System all over the Confederacy, it must attend Orders, as I do not intend to have book of Credit.

EDWIN PARKER.

Feb 13, 1863 41tf

CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED
DAILY AND WEEKLY,

TERMS:

DAILY PUBLISHED MORNING AND EVENING.

ONE YEAR $20,00
SIX MONTHS 10,00
THREE MONTHS 5,00

TRI-WEEKLY:

ONE YEAR $12.00
SIX MONTHS 6,00
THREE MONTHS 3,00

WEEKLY. A MAMMOTH SHEET:

ONE YEAR 4,00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ALL PAPERS STOPPED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR NOT PREVIOUSLY RENEWED.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of M. T. & J. T. Owen, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle the same at the earliest possible convenience, those having demands against the firm will please present them.

JOHN T. OWEN,
Surviving partner.

August 19, 1863, 15—tf

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 7.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

I. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the first of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, September 18, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other place before September 1, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place, where the parties were released on parole.

II. The Staffs of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockerell and Lockett, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

III. The General officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Oct. 24, 1863, 26, 6t.

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS in any quantity.

H. W. LAWSON,

March 30, '63, 48, tf

STRAYED

From the Subscriber 2 small Steers, one Red the other Red and White Spotted.

$25 Reward will be paid to any person securing the above cattle for me.

JOHN T. OWEN.

Abbeville, Nov. 11, 1863—98 tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I hereby constitute JOHN TAGGART my lawful Agent to transact all business for me as Surviving partner of Davis & Crews, and have placed the Notes and Accounts in his hands for collection. He is also authorized to make settlements for me individually, and for the firm, receive and receipt for the same.

Those indebted to the firm of DAVIS & CREWS will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Mr. Taggart for payment.

T. B. CREWS,
Surviving Partner.

Abbeville C. H. S. C.
Sept. 12, 1863, 20. 3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A nice and comfortable Brick Dwelling, containing six Rooms, and lot attached, for sale in the town of Abbeville.

Apply to ARMESTEAD BURT.

Abbeville C. H., Dec. 2, '63, 31, tf

ESTRAY COW AND YEARLING.

Estrayed from the Subscriber, a Milch Cow and Yearling. The Cow is White and Brown Spotted, with short horns turned inward at the points—the Yearling a Brindle color.

A liberal Reward will be paid to any person taking up, and securing to me the above-named cattle.

Apply to MRS. W. C. MOORE.

Abbeville C. H., Dec 2, '63 31 tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Estate J. B. Crawford, Dec'd.

Persons indebted to the Estate of J. B. Crawford or to the firm of Cobb and Crawford, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same, also, those having demands against the Deceased will please present them properly attested.

WM. H. WILSON, Adm'r.

Abbeville C. H., Dec. 1, 1863. 31 4t

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Lieut. B. M. Latimer dec'd, will present them to me for payment, and all persons indebted will make payment by 1st January 1864.

JOSEPH ELLIS, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1863, 31, tf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS Ellington Searles has applied to me for letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George W. Newby, late of the District, aforesaid dec'd.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 11th of December next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted Given under my hand and seal, this the 27th day of Nov. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three and in the 88th year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

BOTTLES AND VIALS

BEING much wanted, I will buy any that may be brought to me. They must be CLEAN

EDWIN PARKER.

Feb 13, 1863 41tf

BUCEPHALUS,

The fine Arabian Stallion will stand, until the Spring Season, at Samuel Robinson's place, 2½ miles from Abbeville C. H.

Bucephalus is 16 hands and ½ inch high, well built, fine limbs, and splendid action.—

Nov. 7, 1863, 29, tf

FIRST RATE PLANTATION FOR SALE,

CONTAINING *EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY* Acres of land, situate in Abbevill District, S. C., on waters of Little River, Twelve miles west of Abbeville Village. A First Rate Grain and Cotton Plantation—150 Acres of Low Lands, and 120 Acres of first quality of Wood Land—a Dwelling House and all necessary Out-Buildings.—To a purchaser applying immediately, before the first of January next, many important and valuable inducement wills be offered.

For reference apply to John H Wilson, Esq., at Abbeville C. H., James M. Martin on the premises, or the Undersigned at Tuskeega, Ala

J. J. MARTIN.

Nov 25, 1863 30 4t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District

WHEREAS William Butler, has applied to me for Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John C. Martin, late of the District aforesaid, dec'd.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court, for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 18th December inst., to show cause, if any why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this the 4th of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty three and in the 87th year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

CATCH THE THIEF!

$25 REWARD!!

The above Reward will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief or Thieves who stole my leather, (partially tanned) from the vats, at my plantation 5 miles South-West from Abbeville C. H.

The leather, 8 sides, were stolen on Thursday night, the 19th November, inst.

J. A. ALLEN,

Abbeville C. H., Nov. 25, 1863, 30 tf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District—In Equity.

WM. S. SMITH vs. JAMES B. McCREADY and others.

Bill for sale of Slaves &c.

Pursuant to order of Court, I will sell, at public outcry, at Abbeville C. H., on saleday in January next, 1864, (3) about *whom Likely Negroes.*

Terms. A credit of 2 3 and 4 years, interest payable annually.

Purchasers to give Bonds with *three* good sureties and pay costs in cash.

WM. H. PARKER, C. E. A. D.

Commissioner's Office, Dec. 3, 1863, 33 td

IMPRESSMENT ACT.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond April 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

1. The following Act of Congress, concerning '*impressments*,' and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

"Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner; one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially, (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate, over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of the taking of property for the public use, as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as herein before required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

"SEC. 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary or Quartermaster General, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications, as an umpire, to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

"SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

"SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each state where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the states in which the President shall appoint said commissioner, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: *Provided*, that said commissioners shall be residents of the state for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any state shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioner within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

"SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use such property, and the owner, shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking, as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen, of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the state where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: *Provided*, that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

"SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such enquiry, the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

"SEC. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate government to labor on works or other public works, the im[illegible] shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the state wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, that no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

"SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

II.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

3. No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money, or by certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid, for the regulation of impressments; which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

5. In the event of the refusal of the price offered, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be paid, according to the first section of the act aforesaid, if the property belongs to a person who has grown, raised, or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the said property shall be paid for according to the 6th section of the act aforesaid, if the property is held for sale or other purposes than those herein mentioned.

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be exchanged. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressments, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so, he shall give a certificate, according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

8. Impressments, which shall be made before the appointment of the commissioners designated in the 5th section of the act aforesaid, shall notwithstanding be legal, and in the cases provided for by that section, a portion of the property shall be retained as samples, so that the price may be settled and compensation adjusted according to the provisions of the same.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

I. That in all cases of impressment heretofore made under the authority of any of the persons mentioned in paragraph 2d of section II, of General Orders, No. 37, in which the property impressed is either in the possession of the owner or of the impressing officer or his subordinates, and the compensation therefor shall not have been adjusted, and it shall be necessary to determine the compensation to be made, it shall be lawful to employ the rules and agencies provided in the act of Congress concerning impressment, and the General Orders aforesaid for that purpose, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as if the impressment had been made since the date of the same.

* * * *

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

The following Act of Congress approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the Act relating to impressments, heretofore announced in General Orders, No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO REGULATE IMPRESSMENTS BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same, and make final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken; which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory."

[Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In the proceedings of last Thursday we note the following:

SUBSISTENCE AND TREATMENT OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the subject of the treatment and subsistence of prisoners of war in the hands of the military authorities, and report the result of their investigations to the Senate."

Mr. Wigfall said he had offered the resolution because of a statement made in a quarter which should entitle it to our respect, and calculated to secure for it credence among foreign nations, that the prisoners of war had been improperly and badly treated. For himself, he believed that the prisoners were really better treated than they should be; but, because of the source whence the announcement had come, he thought it proper the Senate should take some authoritative action and direct an investigation, that the real facts might be made known. The resolution was agreed to.

THE LAWS ALLOWING SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with the recommendation that it be at once passed, the bill to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.

Mr. Wigfall moved to strike out the clause providing that all laws heretofore passed permitting persons to furnish substitutes be repealed. Lost.

The bill was then passed and sent to the House.

The following is the bill as passed:

"*A bill to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.*

"*The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That no person, liable to military service, shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States; and that all laws heretofore passed, permitting of the following persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes for the same, or authorizing the acceptance, enlistment or enrollment of any such substitute in the military service, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

FINANCIAL SCHEME PROPOSED.

The Scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Relief of the Finances of the Government and the Improvement of the Confederate Currency.

The following is the scheme suggested by Mr. Memminger, in his report to Congress, for the relief of the Government finances and the improvement of the Confederate currency, which we present to our readers:

1. That Congress forthwith authorizing a loan of $1,000,000,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, the principal payable in twenty years, the interest semi-annually; to be extended hereafter, from time to time, so as to consolidate the whole public debt.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell at par as many of the said bonds as will be sufficient to take up the outstanding currency, and to pay the appropriations made by Congress.

3. That deposits of Treasury notes on account of the said loan may be received at the Treasury or any of its depositories, or by Commissioners to be appointed; said deposits to be in sums of one hundred dollars, or in sums of which one hundred is a perfect divisor.

4. Certificates shall be issued for such deposits, which shall entitle the holder to bonds for the amount, with interest from the date of deposit. If the deposit be made in the month of January, the bonds issued for the same shall be exempt from the tax of 5 per cent. for the present year, hereinafter mentioned; if made in the month of February, they shall be exempt from one half of the tax; and if made in the month of March, they shall be exempt from one fourth of the said tax. Officers, soldiers and seamen in service shall be entitled to exemption from the whole tax for sums paid at any time before April 1, 1864.

5. A tax of 5 per cent. shall be imposed on all property and credits (other than the new issue of notes hereinafter mentioned) which may be held on the 1st of April next, to be paid on the 1st of July, one-half in Treasury notes and one-half in coin, or in the coupons of the bonds issued for the loan.

6. In case the coupons should advance in the market to a premium exceeding 25 per cent., any tax payer shall be permitted to pay his tax in Treasury notes of the new issue, with 25 per cent. added.

7. Within six months a new and improved issue shall be made of two hundred millions of treasury notes, in substitution for that amount of old issues, and all the old issues shall be cancelled, and the faith of the Government is pledged not to increase said issues.

8. Notice shall be given to holders of treasury notes, (other than the said two hundred millions) requiring them to present their notes at the Treasury, or at some of the depositories, on or before the 1st day of April next, and receive payment thereof in bonds of the said consolidated loan, or in default thereof the notes not so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall remain evidence of debt payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.

9. In the States beyond the Mississippi the time mentioned in the last clause shall be extended until the 1st day of July.

10. Six months more shall be allowed all holders of Treasury notes to come in and register and verify their notes as demands against the Treasury, and exchange the same for a certificate of debt; or if they prefer to keep the notes the name of the holder shall be endorsed thereon, after which the said notes shall be negotiable only by special assignment, and all notes not so registered within the same time shall be barred from any further claim on the Government.

11. Any holder of a bond of the Confederate States may convert the same into one of the bonds under this loan; the 8 per cent. bonds at par, and the others at a proportionate rate; and the loan shall be extended so as to absorb all bonds which may be offered in exchange.

12. The interest coupons of this loan shall be held equivalent to specie in all future dealings of the Government, and shall be accepted in payment of any tax hereafter made payable in coin.

13. The faith of the Government is pledged to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan by the continuance of the tax mentioned in Article 5, until a census shall be taken, after which like provision shall be made by direct taxes or by duties on imports and exports.

14. The notes of denomination under $5 shall not be affected by the provisions of this scheme.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—We have been favored with the following dispatch—the first confirmation from Confederate sources of the enemy's arrival at Brownsville:

HOUSTON, Nov. 11.—Per telegraph to Beaumont, Nov. 11.—Per courier to Alexandria, Nov. 13.

CAPT. W. STEVEN, Alexandria: General Bee gives the information that the enemy, from five to seven thousand strong, were in possession of Brownsville. General Bee burned the buildings and cotton, and fell back in the direction of King's Ranch.

C. C. CLUIE,
Capt. and Tel. Courier Sup't.

THE FRONT.—Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.—We learn through Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, who is just down from the front, that the army is settling down into an available position around Dalton, with its spirit unsubdued by the late reverse.

Stragglers are coming in rapidly from all quarters, and the condition of the troops is by no means so demoralized as the earlier accounts would lead us to believe. A general confidence prevails in the prospect immediately ahead, and in the arrival of large reinforcements. With these, aggressive movements are looked to with high anticipations. The health of the men is excellent, food and water are abundant, and the geographical situation agreeable.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 4th.*

Dr. Halloway, that for a period of a month before marriage, and a month after death, men regard their wives as angels. What a wretch is the Dr. Hall!