## Laws of the Confederate States. [BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT FOR THE SEQUESTRATION OF THE ES-TATES, PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES AND FOR THE INDEMNITY OF CITI-ZENS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AND PER-SONS AIDING THE SAME IN THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, The Government and people of the United States have departed from the usages of civilized warfare in confiscating and destroying the property of the people of the Confederate States of all kinds, whether used for military purposes or not; and whereas, our only protection against such wrongs is to be found in such measures of retaliation is will ultimately indemnify our own citibens for their losses, and restrain the wanton excesses of our enemies; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That all and every, the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy since the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the Treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be, and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen or resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure, condemnation or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act: Provided, however, When the estate, property or rights to be effected by this act were, or are within some State of this Confederacy, which has become such since said twenty-first day of May, then this act shall operate upon, and as to such estate, property or rights, and all persons claiming the same from and after the day such State so became a member of this Confederacy, and not before: Provided, further, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the stocks or other public securities of the Confederate Government, or of any of the States of this Confederacy held or owned by any alien enemy, or to any debt, obligation, or sum due from the Confederate Government, or any of the States, to such alien enemy: And provided, also, That the provisions of this act shall not embrace the property of citizens or residents of either of the States of Delaware, Martland Kentucky or Missouri, or of the District of Columbia, or the

erate States, or aid and abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States. Sic. 2. And be it further enacted, That it is, and shall be the duty of each and every citizen of these Confederate States speedily to give information to the officers charged with the execution of this law of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within this Confederacy, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by

or for any alien enemy as aforesaid. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or othe person holding or controlling any such lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any such alien enemy, speedily to inform the Receiver, hereinafter provided to be appointed, of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as is practicable to place the same in the hands of such Receiver; whereupon, such person shall be fully acquitted of all responsibility for property and effects so reported and turned over. And any such person wilfully failing to give such information and render such account shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not longer than six months, said fine and imprisonment to be determined by the court trying the case, and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control.

c. 4. It shall be the duty of the several Judges of Confederacy to give this act specially in charge to the Grand Juries of these Confederate States, and it shall be their duty at each sitting well and truly to inquire and report all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, and chattels, rights and credits, and every interest therein. any alien enemy, and it shall be the duty of the several Receivers, appointed uncer this act, to take a copy of every such report, and to proceed in obtaining the possession and control of all such property and effects reported, and to institute proceedings for the sequestration thereof in

the manner hereinafter provided. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That each Judge of this Confederacy shall, as early as practically, appoint a Receiver for each section of the State for which he holds a court, and shall require him before entering upon the duties of his office, to give a bond in such penalty as may be prescribed by the Judge, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the Judge, conditioned that he will diligently and faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon him by law. And said officer shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Judge of the district or section for which he is appointed, and shall be removed for incompetency, or ineff ciency, or infidelity in the discharge of his trust. And should the duties of any such Receiver, at any time, appear to the Judge to be greater than can be efficiently performed by him. then it shall the duty of the Judge to divide the district or section into one or more other Keceivers' districts, according to the necessities of the case, and to appoint a Receiver for each of said newly created districts. And every such Receiver shall also, before entering upon the duties of his office, make oath in writing before the Judge of the dis-

trict or section for which he is appointed, diligertly, well

and truly to execute the duties of his office.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the several Receivers aforesaid to take the Lossession, control and management of all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credit. I each and every alien enemy within the section for why che he acts .-And to this end he is empowered and required, whenever necessary for accomplishing the purposes of this Act. to sue for and recover the same in the nape of said Confederate States, allowing in the recovery of credits, such delays as n'ay have been or may be puscibled in any State as to the collection of debts there if during the war. And the form and mode of action, whether, the matter be of jurisdiction in law and juity, shall be by petition to the court setting forth as best he can, the estate, property, right or thing son it to be recovered, with the name the person Holding, exercising supervision over, in possession of or controlling the same, as the case may praying a sequestration thereo. Notice shall thereupon be forthwith issued by the ele , of the court, or by the Receiver, to such person, with a copy of the petition, and the same shall be serv the Marshal or his deputy and returned to the courts as other mesne process in law cases: whereupon the cause shall be docketed and stand for trial in the court according to the usual course of its business, and the court or Judge shall, at any time, make all orders of seizure that may seem necessary to secure the subject matter of the suit from danger of loss, injury, destruction or waste, and may, pending the cause, make orders of sale in cases that may seem to such Judge, or court, necessary to preserve any property sued for from perishing or waste: Provided, That in any case when the Confederate Judge shall find it to be consistent with the safe-keeping of the property so sequestered to leave the same in the hands and under the cont of of any debtor or person in whose bands the real estate and slaves were seized, who may be in pos-

session of the said property or credits, he shall order the same to remain in the hands and under the control of said debter or person in whose hands the real estate and slaves were seized, requiring in every such case such security for the safe-keeping of the property and credit as he deem sufficient for the purpose aforesaid, and to abide by such further orders as the court may make in the promises. But this provise shall not apply to bank or other corporation stock, or dividends due or which may be due, thereon, or to rents on real estate in cities. And no debtor or other person shall be entitled to the benefit of this provise unless he has first paid into the hands of the Receiver all interests or net profits which may have accrued since the 21st May, eigteen hundred and sixty-one; and, in all cases coming under this proviso, such debtor shall be bound to pay over annually to the Receiver all interests which may accrue as the same falls due; and the person in whose hands any other property may be left shall be bound to account for, and pay over annually to the Receiver the net income or profits of said property, and on failure of such debtor or other person to pay over such interest, net income or profits, as the same falls due, the Receiver may demand and recover

the debt or property. And wherever, after ten day's notice to any debtor or person in whose hands property or debts may be left, of an application for further security, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the securities of such debtor or person are not ample, the court may, on the failure of the party to give sufficient additional security, render judgment against all the parties on the bond for the recovery of the debt or property : Provided further, That said court may, whenever in the opinion of the Judge thereof the public exigencies may require it, order the money due as aforesaid to be demanded by the Receiver, and is upon demand of the Receiver, made in conformity to a decretal order of the court requiring said Receiver to collect any debts for the payment of which security may have been given under the provisions of this Act, the debtor or his security shall fail to pay the same, then upon ten day's notice the said debtor and his security, given by said Receiver, of a motion to be made in said court for judgement for the amount so se-

cured, said court, at the next term thereof, may proceed to render judgment against said principal and security, or against the party served with such notice, for the sum so secured with interest thereon, in the name of said Receiver and to issue execution therefor. Sec. 7. Any person in the possession and control of the subject matter of any such suit, or claiming any interest therein, may, by order of the court, be admitted as a defendant and be allowed to defend to the extent of the interest propounded by him; but no person shall be heard in defence, until he shall file a plea, verified by affidavit and

signed by him, setting forth that no alien enemy has any interest in the right which he asserts, or for which he littgates, either directly or indirectly, by trust, open or secret, and that he litigates solely for himself, or for some citizen of the Confederate States whom he legally represents; and when the defence is conducted for or on account of another, in whole or part, the plea shall set forth the name and residence of such other person, and the relation that the defendant bears to him in the litigation. If the cause involves matter which should be tried by a jury, according to the course of common law, the defendant shall be entitled a jury trial. If it involves matter of equity jurisdiction o cent shall proceed according to its usual mode of pro

eracy may, from time to time, establish rules of procedure under this act, not inconsistent with the act or other laws of these Confederate States. SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the court shall, at the request of the receiver, from time to time, issue writs of garnishment, directed to one or more perons, commanding them to appear at the then sitting, or at any future term of the court, and to answer under oath what property or effects of any alien enemy he had at the service of the process, or since has had under his posses-sion or control belonging to or held for an alien enemy, or in what sum, if any, he is or was at the time of service of the garnishment, or since has been indebted to any alien enemy, and the court shall have power to condemn the property or effects, or debts, according to the answer, and to make such rules and orders for the bringing in of third persons claiming or disclosed by the answer to have an nterest in the litigation as to it shall seem proper; but in no case shall any one be heard in respect thereto until he shall, by sworn plea, set forth substantially the matters before required of parties pleading. And the decree of judgment of the court, rendered in conformity to this act, shall forever protect the garnishee in respect to the matter in-volved. And in all cases of garnishment under this act, the Receiver may test the truth of the garnishee's answer, by filing a statement, under oath, that he believes the answer to be untrue, specifying the particulars in which he believes the garnishee has, by omission or commission, not answered truly; whereupon the court shall cause an issue to be made between the Receiver and garnishee, and judgment rendered upon the trial of other issues. And in all cases of litigation under this act, the Receiver may propound interrogatories to the adverse party touching any matter involved in the litigation, a copy of which shall be served on the opposite party or his attorney, and which shall be answered under oath within thirty days of such service, and upon failure so to answer, the court shall make such disposition of the cause as shall to it seem most promotive of justice, or should it deem answers to the interrogatories necessary in order to secure a discovery, the court shall imprison the party in default until full answers shall

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the Confederate States, diligently to prosecute all causes instituted under this act, and he shall receive as a compensation therefor two per cent. on and from the fruits of all litigation instituted under this act: Provided, That no matter shall be called litigated except a defendant be admit-

ted by the court, and a proper pleabe filed.
SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That each Receiver appointed under this act shall, at least every six months, and as much oftener as he may be required by the court, render a true and perfect account of all matters in his hands or under his control under the law, and shall make and state just and perfect accounts and settlements under oath of his collections of moneys and disbursements under this law, stating accounts and making settlements of all matters separately, in the same way as if he were administrator of several estates of deceased persons by separate appointments. And the settlement and decrees shall be for each case or estate separately, so that the transaction in respect to each alien enemy's property may be kept recorded and preserv-Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory South of Kansas, except such of said citizens or resied separately. No settlement as above provided shall, dents as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confedhowever, be made until judgment or decree of sequestration shall have passed, but the court may at any time pending litigation, require an account of matters in litigation and in the possession of the Receiver, and may make such orders touching the same as shall protect the interest of the parties concerned.

Sic, 11. When the accounts of any Receiver shall be filed respecting any matter which has passed sequestration the court shall appoint a day for settlement, and notice thereof shall be published consecutively for four weeks in some newspaper near the place of holding the court, and the clerk of the court shall send a copy of such newspaper to the District Attorney of the Confederate States, for the court where the matter is to be heard, and it shall be the duty of said District Attorney to attend the settlement and represent the Government, and see that a full, true and t settlement is made. The several settlements preceding the final one shall be interlocutory only, and may be impeached at the final settlements, which latter shall be conclusive, unless reversed or impeached within two years, for

SEC, 12. Be it further enacted. That the court having jurisdiction of the matter shall, whenever sufficient cause is shown therefor, direct the sale of any personal property, other than slaves, sequestered under this act, on such terms as it shall seem best, and such sale shall pass the title of the person as whose property the same has been sequestered. Sec. 13. All settlements of accounts of Receivers for sequestered property shall be recorded and a copy thereo. shall be forwarded by the clerk of the court to the Treasurer of the Confederate States within ten days after the decree, interlocutory or final, has been passed; and all balances found against the Receiver shall by him be paid over into the court, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Confederate States, and upon the failure of the Receiver for five days to pay over the same, execution shall issue therewithin the jurisdiction of said Grand Jury, held by or for. for, and he shall be liable to attachment by the court and to suit upon his bond. And any one embezzling any money under this act shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be confined at hard labor for not less than siz months nor more than five years, in the discretion of the cose t, and fined in double the amount embezzled.

> SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That the President of the Confederate States shall, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, or of the Senate, if the appointment be made under the permanent Government, appoint three discreet Commissioners, learned in the law, who shall hold at the seat of Government two terms each year, upon notice given, who shall sit so long as the business before them shall require, whose duty it shall be, under such rules as they may adopt, to hear and adjudge such claims as may be brought before them by any one aiding this Confederacy in the present war against the United States, who shall allege that he has been put to loss under the act of the United States, in retaliation of which this act is passed, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure, condemnation or confiscation of the property of any citizen or resident of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the present war against the United States, and the finding of such Commissioners in favor of any such claim shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the demand, and whenever Congress shall pass the claim, the same shall be paid from any money in the Treasury derived from sequestration under this act: Provided, That said Board of Commissioners shall not continue beyond the organization of the Court of Claims, provided for by the onstitution; to which Court of Claims the duties herein provided to be discharged by Commissioners shall belong upon the organization of said court. The salaries of said Commissioners shall be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall be paid from the Treasury of the Confederacy. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney General or his assistant to represent the interests of this Government in all cases arising under this act before said Board of Commissioners.

> Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That all expenses insurred in proceedings under this act shall be paid from the sequestered fund, and the Judges, in settling accounts with Receivers, shall make to them proper allowances of com-pensation, taking two and a half per cent, on receipts, and he same amount on expenditures, as reasonable compensation, in all cases. The fees of the officers of court shall be such as are allowed by law for similar services in other cases, to be paid, however, only from the sequestered fund: Provided, That all sums realized by any Receiver in one year for his services, exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be paid into the Confederate Treasury, for the use of the Confederacy.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the Attorney General shall prescribe such uniform rules of proceeding under this law, not herein otherwise provided for, as shall meet the necessities of the case.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That appeals may lie rom any final decision of the court under this law in the same manner and within the same time as is now, or hereafter may be by law prescribed for appeals in civil cases. Sec. 18. Be it further enacted. That the word "person" in this law includes all private corporations: and in all cases, when corporations become parties, and this law requires an oath to be made, it shall be made by some officer of such corporation.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, That the courts are vested with jurisdiction, and required by this act to settle all partnerships heretofore existing between a citizen and one who is an alien enemy; to separate the interest of the alien enemy, and to sequestrate it. And shall, also, sever all joint rights when an alien enemy is concerned, and sequestrate the interest of such alien enemy. Sec. 20. Be it further enacted. That in all cases of ad-

minstration of any matter or thing, under this act, the court having jurisdiction may make such orders touching the preservation of the property or effects under the direction or control of the Receiver, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as to it shall seem proper. And the Receiver may, at any time, ask and have the instructions of the court, or judge, respecting his conduct in the disposition or management of any property or effects under his

Sec. 21. That the Treasury notes of this Confederacy shall be receivable in payment of all purchases of property or effects sold under this act.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted. That nothing in this act be construed to destroy or impair the lien or other rights of any creditor, a citizen or resident of either of the Confederate States, or of any other person, a citizen or resident of any country, State or Territory, with which this Confederacy is in friendship, and which person is not in actual hostility to this Confederacy. And any lien or debt claimed against any alien enemy, within the meaning of this act, shall be propounded and filed in the court, in which the proceedings of sequestration are had, within twelve months from the institution of such proceedings for sequestration; and the court shall cause all proper parties to be made and notices to be given, and shall hear and determine the respective rights of all parties concerned: Provided, however, that no sales or payments over of money shall be delayed for, or by reason of such rights or proceedings; but any money realized by the Receiver, whether paid into the court, or Treasury, or still in the Recei er's hands, shall stand in lieu of that which produced said money, and be held to answer the demands of the creditors aforesaid, in the same manner as that which produced such money was. And all claims not propounded and filed as aforesaid, within twelve months as aforesaid, shall cease to exist against the estate, property, or effects sequestrated, or the proceds thereof.

APPROVED August 30, 1861. sep 11-law4w

[No. 119.] RESOLUTIONS TOUCHING CERTAIN POINTS OF MARATIME LAW, AND DEFINING THE POSI-TION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN RES-PECT THERETO.

Whereas, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austra, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, in a Conference held at Paris, on the 16th of April, 1856, made certain declarations respecting maratime law, to serve as uniform rules for their guidance, in all cases arising under the principles thus proclaimed : And, whereas, it being desirable, not only to attain certainty and uniformity, as far as may be practicable, in maratime law, but also to maintain whatever is just and proper in the established usages of Nations. The Confederate States of America deem it important to declare the principles by which they will be go-

verned in their intercourse with the rest of mankind .-1. Be it resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That we maintain the right of Priva-teering, as it has been long established by the practice and ecognized by the law of nations.

2. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of counterband of war. 3. That neutral goods, with the exception of contra-band of war, are not liable to capture, under enemy's 4. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effectual, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

APPROVED August 13, 1861. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS

FOR HOSPITALS. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint in the Provisional Army as many Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, for the various Hospitals of the Conederacy, as may be necessary. APPROVED August 14, 1861.

[No. 221.] AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW IN RELATION TO THE EXPORT OF TOBACCO AND OTHER COMMO-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do nact. That the act passed at the present session, entitled An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled An act to Prohibit the Exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein," Approved, May 21, A. D. 1861, shall go into effect immediately after the approval of this Act. APPROVED August 6, 1861.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES. AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOR THEIR

REDEMPTION. SECTION I. The Congress of the Confederate States America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury Notes, payable to bearer at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the said notes to be of any lenomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable; but the whole ssue, outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, shall not exceed one hundred milions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the War Tax hereinafter provided, and of all other putlic dues except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the nett proceeds of the sales of raw produce and manufactured

Sec. 2. That, for the purpose of funding the said notes, and of making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, until they become payable, the interest to be onid semi-annually; the said Bonds not to exceed, in the whole, one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized te be issued by the act approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and this actis to be de med a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said Bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when oads may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the oceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in ie same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made, payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sales until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

SEC. 3. The holders of the said Treasury notes may, at any time, demand in exchange for them, Bonds of the Confederate States, according to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But whenever the S cretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will pay off any portion of said Treasury Notes, then the priviege of funding, as to such notes, shall cease, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same in specie on presenta-

Sec. 4. That, for the special purpose of paying the prin-

cipal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a War Tax shall be assessed and levied, of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value, of the following property, in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds, slaves, merchandise, Bauk Stocks, Railroad and other Corporation Stocks, Money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of Bills, Notes, and other securitles for money, except in the Bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure cariages; Provided, however, that when the taxable property herein above enumerated, of any head of a family, is f value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act: And wovided further, that the property of Colleges and Schools and of charitable or religious corporations or associations. actually used for the purposes for which such colleges, schools, corporations or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act: And provided furher, That all public lands, and all property owned by a State for public purposes, be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of ascertaining all property ncluded in the above classes, and the value thereof, and the person chargeable with the tax, each State shall constitute a tax division, over which shall be appointed one Chief Collector, who shall be charged with the duty of dividing the State into a convenient number of collection districts, subject to the revisal of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said Collector shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold his office for one year, and receive a salary of two thousand dollars. He shall give bond with sureties to discharge the duties of his office in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution. The said Chief Collector shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each of the Treasury, shall be also immediately forwarded to the collection district, whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made on or before the first day of November next, of all the taxable property in his district, included in each of the above mentioned classes of property, and the persons then owning or in possession thereof; and in order thereto, the said Tax Collectors may appoint Assessors, who shall proceed through every part of their respective districts, and, after public notice, shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property liable to the tax aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same, which shall be made in such manner as may be required by the Chief Collector, and as far as practicable, conformable to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective States: and the said assessors are authorized to enter into and upon, all and singular, the premises for the purposes required by this Act.

Sec. 6. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property owned or possessed by him, or under his care and management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which, being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such

SEC. 7. That, if any person shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this act and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the collector or assessor a list of his taxable property, at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all is taxable property; the same to be assessed by the collector or assessor, and to be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is herein provided as to the

SEC. 9. The lists shall be made in reference to the value and situation of the property, on the first day of October ext, and shall be made out, completed and be delivered into the hands of each of the tax collectors on the first day of December next; and upon the receipt thereof, each tax collector may, for twenty-one days next ensuing the said first December, hear and determine all appeals from the said assessments, as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax, when such tax may have been incurred, to a single tax, which determination shall be final.

Sec. 10. The several tax collectors shall, on or before the first day of February ensuing, furnish to the Chief Collector of the State in which his district is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his district, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such person, specifying each object of taxation; and the said Chief Collector shall collate the same in proper form and forward the collated list to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. The said several collectors shall, on the first day of May next, proceed to collect from every person liable for the said tax, the amounts severally due and owing; and he shall previously give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, it any be published in his district, and by notifications in at least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his District, of tue time and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it shall be the duty of the Collector, within twenty days after the first day of May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons deinquent. And in case of such distress it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly advertised or posted up at two public places nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for the sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: Provided, That in any case of distres for the payment of taxes aforesaid, the goods, chattels or effects so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor. if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper o icer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and such sum for the neces ary and reasonable expense of re-moving and k eping the goods, chattels or effects so dis-

trained as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects at public auctien, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demanded for the use of the Confederate States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus. if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels or effects shall have been distrained: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession; beast of the plough, and farming utensils necessary for the cultivation of improved languards, or such household furniture or apparel as may be necessary for a family.

Sec. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax collector of the district wherein the same is situated, shall, on the first Monday of July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficiency thereof, at a public outery, to the highest bidder, to pay said taxes, together with twenty per centum on the amount of said taxes, and costs of sale, said sale to be at the court-house door of the county, or parish, wherein said real estate is situated; and if there shall be more than one county or parish in a district, the said tax collector is authorized to appoint deputies to make such sales in his name, as he cannot attend to himself; and, for all lands so sold by said deputies, the deeds; as hereinafter provided for, shall be executed by said collector, and such sales so made shall be valid, whether the real estate so sold shall be assessed in the name of the true owner or not .-But in all cases where the property shall not be divisible, so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, charges and commissions, shall be paid to the owner of the property or his legal representatives, or, if he or they cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Confederate States, to be there held for the use of the owner or his legal representatives, until he or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, by warrant on the perty shall not take place: Provided also, That the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem any lands and other real property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assignees, of the amount paid by such purchaser, with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale until the time of redemption shall have expired: Provided further. That when the owner of any land or other real property sold for taxes under the provisions of this act shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, before and at the time said sale shall have been made, the said owner shall have the privilege of redeeming the said property at any time within two years after the close of his term of service. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and shall pay into the Treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty r centum, or ten per centum, as the case may be, after lefraying the charges. And in every case of the sale of real estate, which shall be made under the authority of this act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said | by the collectors or marshalls, respectively, or their lawful nuties, respectively, or by any other person or persons. the deeds for the estate so sold shall be prepared, made. executed and proved or acknowledged, at the time and imes prescribed in this act by the collectors respectively within whose collection district such real estate shall be situated, or in case of their death or removal from office, by their successors, on payment of the purchase money, or producing a receipt therefor, if already paid, in such form of law as shall be authorized and required by the laws of the Confederate States, or by the law of the State in which such real estate lies, for making, executing, proving and neknowledging deeds of bargain and sale or other conveyances for the transfer and conveyance of real estate; and for every deed so prepared, made, executed, proved and acknowledged, the purchaser or grantee shall pay the collector the sum of five dollars for the use of the collector. marshal or other person effecting the sale of the real estate thereby conveyed. The commissions hereinafter allowed to each collector shall be in full satisfaction of all services rendered by them. The assessors appointed under them shall be entitled to three dollars for every dayemployed in making lists and assessments under this act, the number f days being certified by the collector and approved by the chief collector of the State, and also five dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the list as completed by him and delivered to the collector : Provided. That when the owner of any real estate is unknown, or is a non-resident of the State, or tax district wherein the same is situated, and has no agent resident in said district, the assessor shall himself make out a list of such real estate

for assessment. Sec. 13. Separate accounts shall be kept at the Treasury of all moneys received from each of the respective States, and the chief collector shall procure from each tax collector such details as to the tax, and shall classify the same in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and so as to provide full information as to each subject of taxation.

Sec. 14. Each collector shall be charged with an interest f five per cent, per month for all moneys retained in his possession beyond the time at which he is required to pay over the same by law, or by the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 15. Each collector, before entering upon the duties bis office, shall give bond in such sum as shall be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sufficient surcties, and shall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office, and that he will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States. Sec. 16. Upon receiving the tax due by each person the

collector shall sign receipts in duplicate, one whereof shall be delivered to the person paying the same, and the other shall be forwarded to the chief collector of that State .-The money collected during each month, or during any shorter period which may be designated by the Secretary said chief collector, and by him be disposed of according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said chief collector shall report the same immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall furnish him with a list specifying the names and amounts of each of the receipts which shall have been forwarded to him as aforesaid by the district collectors. Sec. 17. The taxes assessed on each person shall be a

statutory lien for one year upon all the property of that person in preference to any other lien: the said lien to take date from the first day of October, to which the valuation has relation, and the lands and other property of any collector shall be bound by statutory lien for five years for all moneys received by him for taxes; the date of such lien to commence from the time of his receiving the money. SEC. 18. The compensation of the tax collectors shall be live per cent. on the first ten thousand dollars received, and two and a half per cent. on all sums beyond that amount, until the compensation shall reach eighteen hundred dollars, beyond which no farther compensation shall be paid.

Sec. 19. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish regulations suitable and proper to carry this act into effect, which regulations shall be binging on all offiers; the said Secretary may also frame instructions as to all details which shall be obligatory upon alltparties enbraced within the provisions of this act. He may also correct all errors in assessments, valuations and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, in such form and upon such evidences as the said Secretary may require.

Sec. 20. Corporations are intended to be embraced under the word "persons" used in this act; and whenever the capital stock of any corporation is returned by the corporation itself and the tax paid, the stock in the hands f individuals shall be exempt from tax; and also all the real estate owned by the corporation and used for carrying on its business; and the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by individual stockholders. The term 'mercandize" is designed to embrace all goods, wares and merchandize held for sale, except the agricultural products of the country. Money at interest is intended to include the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a bank upon which interest is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stands on the first day of October. The term "cattle," horses and mules" is intended to include all such animals as are raised for sale, and not such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. The term "real estate" is intended to include all lands and estates therein and all interests growing thereout including ferries, bridges, mines and the like, and in all cases the actual marketable value of property to be assessed. Sec. 21. If any person shall, at any time during the ex-

istence of the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, or within one year after the ratification of a treaty of peace between them, falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any treasury note of the Confederate States; or shall pass, utter or ublish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeit d; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered; or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely forged or counterfeited, or any falsely altered treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall

suffer death. SEC. 22. If any person shall at any time falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, to ged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bond or coupon, in imitation of, or purporting to be a bond or coupon, of the Confederate States; or shall falsely alter, or cause, or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bond, or coupon, of the Confederate States; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bond, purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or courserfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any falsely altered bond,

or coupon, of the Confederate States, knowing the same to or coupon, of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered; or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another, to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited bond, or coupon, purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States, or any falsely altered bond, or coupon, of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be impositioned and keept at hard labor for a sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a

term not less than five nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. If any person shall make, or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similar de of earth less than the same and the same similitude of any plate from which any notes or bonds is-sued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, engraved and printed after the similitude of any note or bond, issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes or bonds, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes or bonds shall have been issued, with intent to ase such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; every such person being thereof lawfully convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor a term not less than five, nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 24. If any State shall, on or before the first day of April next, pay in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or in specie, the taxes assessed against the citizens of such State, less ten per centum thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the same to the several tax collectors in such State, and thereupon, their authority and duty under this act shall cease. SEC. 25. If any person shall, at any time, after one year rom the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Con-

AN ACT TO AID THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN RE PELLING INVASION BY THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE ADMISSION OF SAID STATE AS A MEMBER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AND FOR OTHER PUR-

Whereas, the people of the State of Missouri have been prevented, by the unconstitutional interference of the Government of the United States, from expressing their wil through their legally constituted authorities, in regard to union with the Confederate States of America, and are now engaged in repelling a lawless invasion of their terriory by armed forces; and whereas, it is the right and duty of the Confederate States to aid the people and Government of the said State in resisting such invasion, and in securing the means and the opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties;

now, therefore-The Congress of the Confederate States finerica do mact, That the President of the Confederate States of America be, and he is hereby authorized to co-operate through the military power of this Government with the authorities and the people of the State of Missouri in defending that State against a lawles invasion by the United States, and in maintaining the liberty and independence of his discretion, to receive and muster into the service of the Confederate States, in the State of Missouri, such troops of that State as may volunteer to serve in the army of the Confederate States, subject to the rules and regulations of said army, and in accordance with the laws of Congress: and said troops may be received into service by companies, battalions or regiments, with their officers elected by the troops, and the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President; and when mustered into service said companies, battalions or regiments, may be attached to such rigades or divisions as the President may determine; and the President shall have power to appoint field officers for all battalions and regiments organized out of separate companies mustered into service, and to add to battalions a sufficient number of separate companies to complete their rganization into regiments, and to appoint the additional dd officers necessary for the complete organization of the regiments so formed; and all vacancies that may occur amongst the commissioned officers of troops mustered into service under this act shall be filled in the manner proviled in the act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved sixth March, eighteen hundred and

other States now composing the same.

disaffirmed or rejected by this Congress. Approved August 20, 1861.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO APPOINT ADDI-TIONAL COMMISSIONERS TO FOREIGN NA-

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Imerica do enact, That the Presi lent of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby empowered to determine and designate to what nations the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe, shall be accredited, either separately or unitedly; and to prescribe the duties he may think proper to assign to each of them. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint two other Commissioners to represent the Confederate States, either sepparately or unitedly, to such foreign nations as he may eem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it fuither enacted. That the additional Commissioners authorized by this act, shall receive the same pay and emolument as the Commissioners now in Europe receive; and the President shall appoint the Secretaries or Cterks, required by said missions, and determine their compensation. sept. 21-law4w. Approved Aug. 20, 1861.

By the Postmaster General of the Confed-

erate States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE 3RD section of an act of Congress, approved August 30th, 1861, entitled "An Act to Collect, for distribution, the moneys remaining in the several Post Offices of the

Confederate States at the time the postal service was taken in charge by said Government," it is "made the duty of the Postmaster General to make proclamation that all per sons who are citizens of the Confederate States of America, and who may have rendered postal service in any of States of this Confederacy, under contracts or appointments made by the United States Government before the Confederate States Government took charge of such service, shall present their claims to his department, verified and established according to such rules as he shall prescribe, by a time therein to be set forth, not less than six months, and requiring the claimant to state, under oath, how much has been paid and the date of such payments, on account of the contract or appointment under which said claim occurred, and what fund or provision has been set apart or made for the further payment of the whole or any portion of the balance of such claim, by the Government of the United States, or of any of the United States; and they shall also state, on oath, whether they performed fully the service according to their contracts or appointments during the time for which they claim pay, and if not, what partial service they did perform, and what deductions have been made from their pay, so far as they know, on account of any failure, or partial failure, to perform such service."
Now, therefore, I, JOHN H. REGAN, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, requiring all persons having claims for postal service, under the foregoing provisions of the 3d section of the above named act, to present said claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Depart-ment for examination, on or before the 13th day of March, 1862, in order that I may make a report to Congress of the amount thereof, as required by law. Blank forms for presenting and verifying the claims will be furnished on application to the Auditor of the Treasury

for the Post Office Department. And I hereby require all- persons who have heretofore collected moneys as postmasters in the States now composing the Confederate States, and which they had not paid over at the time the Confederate States took charge of the postal service, to make out, under oath, and send to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, on or before the 13th day of October next, a general or ledger account with the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, up to the time the control of the postal service was assumed by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Postoffice Department, issued May 15th, 1859, page 106, exhibiting the balance in the possession of such postmasters.

( Given under my hand and seal of the Postoffice L.S. Department of the Confederate States of America. at Richmond, Virginia, the 13th day of September, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN. Postmaster General

NOTICE. Methodist Prot. Female College, JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861, under the charge of G. W. Hege, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophi cal and chemical apparatus, &c.

The President and family, with the other members of the

Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano of Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5: V. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For

G. W. HEGE, President

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session of this institution, at the residence of Dr. J. T. Watson, near Roanske P. 6 Martin Co., N. C., will begin on the fourth Monday in July-Miss Sue Williams, of N. C., teacher. TERMS: Spelling, reading and writing per session. Higher English Branches..

Music on Piane Use of Instrument Board, per month. " 5 days in a week, with washing at home. For further particulars address

J. T. WATSON (Register copy 4 times weekly)

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. OUNG MEN OF NORTH CARORINA, YOUR I country is invaded and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumber

temporal foes. God and our country ! Fellow-citizens to

Aug. 24. Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and N. C.

VALUBLE STOCK FARM

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE,

WISH to sell a Fine Stock Farm near Ashe.

ville, in Buncombe county, N. C., with the live stock

HERD OF EXCELLENT CATTLE.

MOSTLY

AYERSHIRES.

Colts and Fillies,

IMPORTED JACK.

These will be sold either with or without the FARM

And unless previously sold at private sale, will be sold in

Tuesday, the 8th of October Next.

I wish a small proportion of the pay in hand; the

nainder at the end of the war. As I am a volunt er

during the war," in my absence I. B. Sawyer, Esq.,

Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed,

And other kinds of Turnip seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER BE S LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE

to the citizens of Raleigh that he has made arran

ments to keep on hand a constant supply of Coal trem

Persons wishing to have Coal delivered at their residence

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MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of

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A large stock of Fancy Soaps

Salad Oil,

Black Tea,

Egypt, in Chatham county.

Baker's Bitters,

English Mustard

Received at

can have it by making early application.

TURNIP SEED.

Large Mammoth (from this county,)

Several fine Jennets,

Young Jacks, and an

J. W. WOODFIN.

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

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Wilmington street,

Drug Store

AND GRADES OF AYERSHIRE.

- Col. Commanding

the rescue.

Presbyterian, copy 4w.

upon it, consisting of a

Also-Several Brood Mares,

public auction on the premises on

Asheville, will represent me.

PURNIP SEED.

For sale at

August 19

Treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And federate States and the United States, commit any of the ton, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond if the property offered for sale as aforesaid, cannot be sold acts described in the twenty-first section of this act, such for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addiperson shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and Anson, Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their tional per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the eing thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sencountry, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and same in behalf of the Confederate States for the amount tenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor, for a help drive the enemy from our borders. Your services aforesaid: Provided, That the owner or superintendent of period of not less than five years, nor more than ten will be accepted either for twelve months or during the the property aforesaid before the same shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the tax thereon, with an addition of ten per centum on the Approved August 19, 1861. sept. 14-law4w. Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under same; on the payment of which the sale of the said pro-[No. 225.] my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their

SEC. 2. That the State of Missouri shall be admitted a mem her of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted and ratified by the properly and legally constituted authorities of said State, and the Governor of the said State shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States an authentic copy of the proceedings touching said adoption and ratification by said State of said Provisional Constitution; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceedings upon the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Missouri into this Confederacy under said Constitution for the Provisio al Government of the Confederate States, shall be considered as complete; and the laws of this Confederacy shall be thereby extended over said State of Missouri as fully and completely as over

SEC. 3. That the Congress of the Confederate States recognize the government of which Claiborne F. Jackson is the chief magistrate to be the legally elected and regularly constituted Government of the people and State of Missouri : and that the President of the Confederate States be. and he is hereby empowered, at his discretion, at any time prior to the admission of the said State as a member of this Confederacy, to perfect and proclaim an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the said Government, limited to the period of the existing war between this Confederacy and the United States; the said treaty or alliance to be in force from the date thereof, and until the same shall be

Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State

lilitary academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford it education of the same scientific and practical chara er as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South-Carolina. COURSE OF STUDY

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ture, Drawing, Elecution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chenistry, Rhetorie, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Ciass. - Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christian

anity, Constitution of the United States. Inlantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course. ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wedness day in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without in

termission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The

Barracks are arranged with special reference to the n ce sities of a Military Academy. The main building is 21 feet long and three stories high; another building, 1965 long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon s. office and hospital. TERMS: The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing instruction, text-books, medical attendance and clothing.

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