

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—RESIGNATION OF A DEMOCRAT—THE FER DIEM.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 12.—In the SENATE, today, the bill to re-enact certain acts...

Mr. Corbin introduced a bill to amend the criminal law. It abolishes capital punishment for all offenses except murder...

Mr. Corbin also introduced a bill to authorize the re-sale of State stocks and bonds; also, a resolution to adjourn sine die on February 5...

In the HOUSE, Whipple reported unfavorably on the bill to authorize the Recorder of Charleston to lead a police court.

Mr. Zaddock Bullock, white Democratic representative from Horry, has resigned.

Burton introduced a bill to regulate the manner of selling land at public auction.

Woolley introduced a bill to punish persons having, or pretending to have, authority to solemnize marriages, who shall marry minors without the consent of their parents or guardians.

A bill empowering the Attorney General to change the venue in State cases was passed and sent to the Senate, as was also a bill to incorporate certain fire companies.

C. D. Hayne introduced a resolution recinding the former resolution depriving members of their per diem during the recess, which was adopted and sent to the Senate—yeas fifty-six; nays forty.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, January 12.—The French floating debt is reduced two millions of francs. The estimates for 1870, show a surplus of 86,000,000 francs. In the budget of the country is concentrated on the return of confidence and the general resumption of industrial pursuits.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

For unexplained reasons the Greek representative has been excluded from the conference. He has protested and applied to his government for instructions. The conference will await the action of Greece.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, January 12.—Four thousand soldiers have volunteered to suppress the insurrection in Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Sherman said, in discussing the Sue Murphy bill, that if the claim was ignored, reconstruction would be a failure. Southern loyalists, if treated as enemies of the country, will abandon the party. A close canvass of the Senate indicates that the bill will be recommitted, and perhaps finally pass.

Several of the Atlantic steamers are overdue, and those that have arrived report heavy weather. The coast steamers, as late as they have arrived.

Governor Wintham Robertson has arrived and joined the Richmond Committee.

The President has nominated C. J. Cooles, Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—In the SENATE, Messrs. Rice and Abbott were added to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The bill extending the time for indictments in the United States Courts except for treason and political offenses, to two years after the restoration of the State to the Union, was passed.

Rice introduced a bill to give aid to the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a mass meeting held at Macon, Georgia, asserting the deplorable condition of the State and asking for the passage of the Georgia Reconstruction bill.

A bill was introduced forbidding the transfer to foreigners of grants or privileges from the United States.

The Sue Murphy case was discussed today. In the HOUSE, Banks reported a resolution for a protectorate over San Domingo and Haiti, stating its object to be that in case of revolutionary movements our government might send a ship to advise the revolutionists to await the usual time of the elections so as to have a peaceful revolution. In answer to a question whether the Executive had made any overtures, he replied that he could not answer without involving the success of negotiations which were not yet concluded. The House then adjourned.

Butler's financial bill introduced today authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 of legal tenders, and such further sums as may be required, and that after the 30th June the national banks cease to be banks of issue.

SUE MURPHY. Fowler in arguing in favor of the Sue Murphy bill said that the claims of a similar character would not exceed \$30,000,000. All the Southern senators are in favor of the bill.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 11.—A committee of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans and prominent members of the Liberal party, left this city yesterday to meet the revolutionary leaders and attempt to make a compromise so as to restore peace.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

One of the Republican judges of Alabama has decided that the present government of that State is illegal.

The Peruvian fleet left New Orleans yesterday for the Pacific coast, and will touch at Pensacola.

The reading clerk of the Florida Senate is a Northern negro.

The removals from office in Virginia on account of the Fourteenth amendment continues.

The question of the right for negroes to hold office in Georgia will probably be submitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

—During Mapleson's opera season (just closed) in London, he produced "Trovatore," "Faust," "Norma," "Linda," "Huguenots," "Fidelio," "Don Giovanni," "Macrie Flute" and "Dionora." Murska, Titians and Hancock were his most attractive singers.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Contracts made in Confederate Money—Mr. Corbin's Bill—Obtaining Property Under False Pretences—The Doctors Who Disagree—General Proceedings.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11.—Mr. Corbin's bill to determine the value of contracts made in Confederate States notes or their equivalent, introduced in the Senate to-day, will be found throughout the State. It has been drawn with great care, and is intended as a means of making equitable settlements of the many knotty questions and cases in dispute, growing out of the sale or purchase of property during the war. The bill will certainly redound to the honor of the author, who is a leading member of the General Assembly, and one of its hardest workers. The bill gives a carefully arranged scale of the value of Confederate notes and legal-tenders of the United States during the war. It is calculated to save the expense of civil suits and save much time and litigation. This bill, together with another important bill by Mr. Corbin to punish persons obtaining property under false pretences, were both ordered to be printed. I enclose copies. [These bills are printed in another column.]

THE SENATE.—Rainsie, chairman of the Committee on Finance, introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to amend an act passed at the special session to fix the salaries of certain State officers. It proposes to increase the salary of the Secretary of the State from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum, and fix the salary of the State Auditor at \$2500 a year. Both of these provisions are so manifestly just in themselves that there is scarcely a word of opposition. The position of Private Secretary of the Governor is an extremely trying one. Much of the work that was formerly attended to by the Governor is now called for by the Governor, and he is required to perform it as well as his own duties. The position of Private Secretary of the Governor is an extremely trying one. Much of the work that was formerly attended to by the Governor is now called for by the Governor, and he is required to perform it as well as his own duties.

C. D. Hayne introduced a resolution recinding the former resolution depriving members of their per diem during the recess, which was adopted and sent to the Senate—yeas fifty-six; nays forty.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

The following important bills have been introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Corbin, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF CONTRACTS MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OR THEIR EQUIVALENT.

Whereas, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and part of the year 1865, in the exchange and transfer of real and personal property, Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, were used as a basis of value...

Whereas, the value of said Confederate States notes was greatly less than the lawful money of the United States; and whereas the payment of debts and obligations contracted in the State during the said years, and the enforcement of the laws of the State, is now sought to be enforced in the lawful money of the United States; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That the value of all debts and obligations, whether under seal or not under seal, created or contracted in Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, or in or by any bills, bonds or notes assimilated or made equivalent in value to Confederate States notes by any law or custom of trade, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and part of the year 1865, and the value of said Confederate States notes in the lawful money of the United States at the time such debts or obligations were created or contracted.

Section 2. Pursuant to the preceding section, the value of one dollar of lawful money of the United States in said Confederate States notes is declared as follows, to-wit:

1. During January and February, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and five cents of Confederate States notes.

2. During March, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and six cents of Confederate States notes.

3. During April, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seven cents of Confederate States notes.

4. During May, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eight cents of Confederate States notes.

5. During June, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and nine cents of Confederate States notes.

6. During July, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ten cents of Confederate States notes.

7. During August, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eleven cents of Confederate States notes.

8. During September, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twelve cents of Confederate States notes.

9. On the first day of October, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fourteen cents of Confederate States notes.

10. On the first day of November, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and sixteen cents of Confederate States notes.

11. On the first day of December, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seventeen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighteen cents of Confederate States notes.

12. On the first day of January, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and nineteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes.

13. On the first day of February, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

14. On the first day of March, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

15. On the first day of April, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of April, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-six cents of Confederate States notes.

16. On the first day of May, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

17. On the first day of June, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of June, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of July, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

19. On the first day of August, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

20. On the first day of September, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of September, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-six cents of Confederate States notes.

21. On the first day of October, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

22. On the first day of November, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty cents of Confederate States notes.

23. On the first day of December, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

24. On the first day of January, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

25. On the first day of February, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-six cents of Confederate States notes.

Revised. That the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire into this abuse, and report upon the same immediately.

Mr. Mobley introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: The Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to regulate contracts for labor which will give suitable officers power to approve and settle the same.

A bill amending the act to amend the act to change the venue in State cases was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to incorporate certain fire engine companies was read upon its second reading.

On motion of G. Lee, section one was amended by adding after "the Greenville," second line printed bill, the following: "The German Fire Engine Company, and the Independent Young America Fire Engine Company, formerly under the name and style of the Orangeburg Fire Engine Company of Orangeburg."

An motion of Elliott, section one was further amended by inserting between the words "company and," seventh line printed bill, the following: "The German Fire Engine Company and the Independent Young America Fire Engine Company."

Mr. Ferrier moved to further amend section one by adding to the section: "And provided further, that the number of members of each company shall not exceed twenty-five."

Mr. Large moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the words "provided further," and insert "that not more than sixty active members be exempt from one another on account of their membership in either of said companies," which was not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Ferrier was postponed one week.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then took up a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to organize the Circuit Courts."

Pending the second reading of the bill, the House, on motion of Mr. Jenks, adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

CONTRACTS MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OR THEIR EQUIVALENT.

Whereas, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and part of the year 1865, in the exchange and transfer of real and personal property, Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, were used as a basis of value...

Whereas, the value of said Confederate States notes was greatly less than the lawful money of the United States; and whereas the payment of debts and obligations contracted in the State during the said years, and the enforcement of the laws of the State, is now sought to be enforced in the lawful money of the United States; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That the value of all debts and obligations, whether under seal or not under seal, created or contracted in Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, or in or by any bills, bonds or notes assimilated or made equivalent in value to Confederate States notes by any law or custom of trade, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and part of the year 1865, and the value of said Confederate States notes in the lawful money of the United States at the time such debts or obligations were created or contracted.

Section 2. Pursuant to the preceding section, the value of one dollar of lawful money of the United States in said Confederate States notes is declared as follows, to-wit:

1. During January and February, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and five cents of Confederate States notes.

2. During March, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and six cents of Confederate States notes.

3. During April, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seven cents of Confederate States notes.

4. During May, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eight cents of Confederate States notes.

5. During June, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and nine cents of Confederate States notes.

6. During July, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ten cents of Confederate States notes.

7. During August, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eleven cents of Confederate States notes.

8. During September, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twelve cents of Confederate States notes.

9. On the first day of October, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fourteen cents of Confederate States notes.

10. On the first day of November, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and sixteen cents of Confederate States notes.

11. On the first day of December, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seventeen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighteen cents of Confederate States notes.

12. On the first day of January, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and nineteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes.

13. On the first day of February, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

14. On the first day of March, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

15. On the first day of April, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of April, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-six cents of Confederate States notes.

16. On the first day of May, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

17. On the first day of June, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of June, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of July, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

19. On the first day of August, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

20. On the first day of September, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of September, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-six cents of Confederate States notes.

21. On the first day of October, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of May, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and forty cents of Confederate States notes, and from time to time thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of June, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to six dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

41. On the first day of September, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to five dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of September, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to four dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

42. On the first day of November, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

43. On the first day of January, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

44. On the first day of March, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of April, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

45. On the first day of May, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of June, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

46. On the first day of July, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

47. On the first day of September, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of September, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

48. On the first day of November, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

49. On the first day of January, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

50. On the first day of March, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of April, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

51. On the first day of May, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of June, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

52. On the first day of July, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

53. On the first day of September, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of September, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

54. On the first day of November, 1866, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of November, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1866, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

55. On the first day of January, 1867, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1867, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of February, 1867, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

56. On the first day of March, 1867, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1867, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifty cents of Confederate States notes,