SPARTA

Devoted to Politics, Legislature, and Miscellany.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

E. CHEEK, Assessor.

NOTICE.

of PERSON and ORLAND as ... have been placed in my ... Also the Medical ac... ESQ., TERRON, deceased. Per... will please call early and settle.

B. ELFORD,

WANTED

POUNDS of BUTTER for Hospital ... purpose. For which 45 will be paid. ... 6000, at which $1.50 per ... will be required. Bring them in immediately as they are much needed in Hospital.

GILPHART & WALKER.

TAX IN KIND.

... prepared to receive the tithe Mo... of 1863. Where the tithe, of ... amounts to as much as a ... the barrel will be paid for or furnish... Small quantities will be received by me ... Tax Depot. And the vessel returned to ... owner. All persons producing more ... gallons are liable.

A. H. KIRBY, Agent.
Depot No. 1, Spartanburg District.

Tithe Fodder.

... now prepared to receive the Tithe Fod... for crop of 1863. It is necessary that it ... be securely packed, otherwise, it cannot be received. Producers will please deliver ... responsible, take receipts, and give ... to the Assessor accordingly.

A. H. KIRBY, Agent.
Depot No. 1, Spartanburg District.

Lost,

BETWEEN the Methodist Church and Mr. ... Mitchell's a small gold LOCKET—about the size of a twenty-five cent piece—containing a gentleman's likeness. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at this office.

Aug 25 17 tf

ESTRAY.

WILLIAM BRACKWOOD tells before me a large SORREL STALLION HORSE, about eighteen hands high, supposed to be 17 or 18 years old; one hind foot white, and has been appraised at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The owner can find him at North Pacolet ... miles above Camp's Bridge.

W. T. THORN,
Sept 1 18 tf

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY about six weeks since, my negro boy PINK. Said boy is about 25 years old; mulatto—5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 180 pounds. Pink is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Campobello, in this District. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

H. H. THOMSON.
July 21 12 tf

Prof. E. Falk

WILL give to a limited number of pupils private lessons in instrumental and vocal music, at College charges, payable invariably, in advance.

For the benefit of those who desire to fit themselves for the positions of Teachers and Governesses, a separate class will be formed for instruction in the theory and harmony of music. Early applications are requested.

July 14 11 tf

Enrolling Office,

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. August 3, 1864.

COMPLAINTS have been made to me that certain persons, who have been detailed on grounds of public necessity, are charging unreasonable prices for the products of their labor. The necessity for the detail of a man ceases, whenever his neighbor's determines that his prices are unreasonable. All such persons will certainly be sent to the army.

Tanners, Millers, Shoemakers, Blacksmiths, Mill wrights &c., take warning. You are detailed for the benefit of your neighbors, and not on any other grounds.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Lieut. and Enrolling Officer.
Aug 11 15 tf

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

WE HEREBY give notice that we will prosecute according to law, any and every person, who may hereafter trespass on our land situated near the town of Spartanburg.

CAMERON & CO.
May 26 4 tf

Lime! Lime! Lime!!

AT the kiln, Fresh Lime is now on hand of the best quality, for exchange only for ... leather, iron etc., from the produce ... Exchange only on the old prices on ... W. CURTIS.
March 18 44 tf

TAX IN KIND, CROP OF 1863.

HAVING obtained a special order to reopen the BOOKS for 1863, for 10 days only ... receive from persons who, from various causes have neglected to deliver their tithe for the past year. Notice is hereby given to all such, to deliver the said tithe yet due, by the 30th instant, at which time the Books will be finally closed and defaulters turned over to the Provost Collector, who will proceed to collect according to law.

A. H. KIRBY, Agent,
Depot No. 1, Spartanburg District.
November 17, 1864. 29-1t

ESTRAYED

FROM the pasture of Mrs. P. Kirby's opposite the Brick House, in 1 below the black smith shop of A. J. Daniel, Esq., has escaped a Bull Yearling with spots of red and white, ... blood as to amount to a roan color. No particular ear marks remembered. Any information in regard to him, will be thankfully received and a liberal reward paid at this office.

Dec 26 25 tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of J. M. BOST, deceased, will present them at once to J. M. Elford, and all persons indebted to said Estate, will please call early and settle their accounts.

J. M. ELFORD, Att'y for Estate.
May 6 27 tf

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons not to trade for a note given by me to John Paris, for Eight Hundred Dollars, dated October from the 15th to the 20th, 1864.) Said note was given for a shower for the Cavalry service, represented ... and is not. I therefore will not pay the ... compelled by law.

A. P. TURNER,
Nov 3 27 tf

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A. P. TURNER,
Nov 3 27 tf

For Sheriff.

The friends of PATILLO W. FARROW, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff of Spartanburg District, at the election on the 8th December next.

The friends of ALEX. J. W. SAND, respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Spartanburg District, at the election on the 8th December next.

The friends of Col. J. RUFUS POOLE, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff for Spartanburg District, at the election on the 8th December next.

The friends of JOHN S. ROWNTREE, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Spartanburg District at the next election.

The friends of A. P. DANIEL respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff.

The friends of JEREMIAH SMITH FORD announce him a candidate for Sheriff of Spartanburg District to fill the unexpired term of the present incumbent.

The friends of J. W. GARRETT, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

The friends of Colonel J. B TOLLESON respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Court, for Spartanburg District.

EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned has on hand a lot of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which he proposes to exchange for PRODUCE of all kinds, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, One SIDDLE.

FOWLER, FOSTER & CO.
Nov 17 29 tf

War Tax Notice.

THE tax of 2½ per cent. on all sales and gross receipts from registered business is now due for the quarter, ending 30th September, and must be paid by the 30th instant.

I call attention to my advertisement of the 10th of September, in reference to the 30 per cent. tax. This tax is on profits arising from the purchase and sale of the articles therein mentioned—purchased since the 1st of January, 1863, and sold between the 17th of February and 1st of July, 1864, by yourself or through agents in this or any other market. Look to this matter as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who neglect this or any other tax. All returns must be made to the Assessors.

J. W. KERNER,
Collector, 27th District.
Oct 20 25 tf

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Thomas Arnold, Administrator, applicant.
vs
Nancy Rodgers, and others, Defendants.
Petition for settlement and decree.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the legal heirs and representatives of JOHN ARNOLD, deceased, viz: Sarah Arnold, Henry Thomas Arnold, Mary Arnold, Julius N. Arnold and J. D. Arnold, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House, on the 17th day of February next, to shew cause if any exists why a final settlement of the estate of NIMROD ARNOLD, deceased, should not be made and a decree rendered thereon.

Witness my hand and seal of office, November 14, 1864.

JNO EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.
Nov 17 29 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at public outcry at Spartanburg C. H., on Wednesday the 30th instant, as the property of the late Capt. J. M. BOST.

One Lot of Valuable Machinery

CONSISTING OF

One Sorcross PLAINER,
One Daniel Plainer,
One Tongue and Groove and Boring Machine,
One Moulding and Slat Machine,
One Mortising, all complete and in good working order,
Also, a lot of Shafting and Pulleys,

Together with an assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, &c., &c.

ONE PIANO.

One Sewing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE:

Twelve months after date, interest from date, or cash will be received if preferred.

J. M. ELFORD, Att'y. for Adm'rx.
Nov 17 29 2w

LOST,

ON the 5th instant, a ladies SHAWL, blue grounded, black, white and red border, small hole in one corner, checked in the ground with black and red check. A reasonable reward will be paid for its delivery to me

E. J. BLASSINGAME.
Oct 27 26 tf

Mrs. Ewart

INFORMS the citizens of Spartanburg, that she has opened a SCHOOL for boys at her residence. Latin with all the higher English branches, will be taught if desired. She solicits a share of patronage.

Sept 9 19 tf

IN PRESS,

And will be published in a few days,

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE;

A Thrilling Tale of the War,

BY W. D. HERRINGTON, 3RD N. C., CAVALRY.

Neatly bound in paper, price $1.00.

UPON receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage prepaid. A liberal discount to the Trade.

This charming Story has just been run through the columns of the Illustrated Mercury, during which publication it was pronounced by both the press and the public, as one of the most delightful contributions that has been made to Polite Southern Literature.

As the edition is limited, the Trade will do well to forward their order at once.

WM. B. SMITH, Publisher,
Raleigh, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Concluded.]

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum added to the balance of $308,282,722, that remained in the treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of $723,474,272. Of this total, $342,560,827, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,605, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of $108,435,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,070,208, of which $539,340,000 were funded debt, bearing interest, $288,880,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant offices, the true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty one and a half millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the first of last month may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st April to the 1st October, was $97,650,750, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for the certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but six pence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1864, amount to $435,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of the former appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1865, a balance of $167,416,504.—It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional appropriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st of July next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances results from the depreciation of the treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes, redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these: 1st. That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. 2d. That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war shall be set apart, specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and, 4th. The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The details of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be fairly presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burthen of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the Treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest bearing Treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present special questions for legislation, which, if duly devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burthens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation of the value of the currency.

The returns of the Propose Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed, that the Treasury Agency in the Trans Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support, perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond, and enquiry with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions as shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions of services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers; journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace them within the ranks by men older and less capable of active field service. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemptions from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as ready means of escaping service by fraudulent devices and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript law.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede extensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as seriously to impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendation on the subject of continuing the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines now commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been fully presented in former messages and reports and is fully treated by the Secretary. The willingness of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply stirred by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and such government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow citizens whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves and imposed on the government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State; that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that even in this limited employment, length of service acts greatly to the value of the negro's labors. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal. In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to require for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property, in all cases where the slave might be recaptured, after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service, and, if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freedman the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service, and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge, after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of remanding him to servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties here performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century: and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrection amongst us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of an general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peaceful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But while it is true that in its deeds and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and, by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace, except on terms of unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled. Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare which their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this last growing conviction shall have taken deep root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is absolutely impossible, unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights and to hold no earthly price too dear for their guarantee. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the Government, to which is confided the treaty making power, can be safely trusted to make a peace adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached, when under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enjoy the former peaceful pursuits, and the abundant material prosperity which they are blessed, he can devote continue to devote our united energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the path to peace. Let us walk in it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1864.