For Sheriff.

The friends of PATILLO W. FARROW, re-

specifully annouce him as a Candidate for

Sheriff, for Spartanburg District, at the elec-

The friends of ALEX J. W. LAND, respect

fully aunounce him as a Candidate for Sheriff

of Sparianburg District, at the election on the

The friends of Col. J. RUFUS POOLE, re-

spectfully announce him as a Candidate for

Sheriff for Spartanburg District, at the elec

tanburg District to fill the unexpired term of

ly at nonnce him as a candidate for the office

The friends of Colonel J. B TOLLESON

respectfully announce him as a candidate for

re election as Clerk of the Court, for Spartan-

EXCHANGE.

FOWLER, FOSTER & CO.

Collector, 27th District

War Tax Notices

THE tax of 21 per cent, on all sales and gross receipts from registered business is now due for the quarter, end ng 30th Septem

I call attention to my adver isement of the 16th of September, in reference to the 30 per

mentioned-purchased since the 1st of Jan-uary, 1863, and sold between the 17th of Feb

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLEGA

SPARTANEURG DISTRICT.

Thomas Arnold, Administrator, app leant.

Nancy Rodgers, and others, Defendants.

Petnian in settlement and decree.

I appearing to my satisfaction that the le

Thomas Arnold, Mary Arnold, Julius N. Arnold and J. D. Arnold, defendants in this

case, reside beyond the lim ts of this State. It

is ordered that the appear at the Court of Or-ninary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House, on the 17th day

why a fi ai settlement of the estate of NIM-ROD VK COLD, decea ed, should not be made

Wirness my hand and scal of office, Novem

JNO EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D.

will offer at public outery at Spartanburg C. H., on Wednesday the 3 na instant, a-

PUBLIC SALE.

he property of the late apt. J ... BOST.

One Norcross PLAINER,

due Lot of Valuable Machinery

One Daniel Plainer, One Tongue and Grove and Boring.

One Morrising all complete and in go working order. Also, a diet of Shafting and Palleys.

Tege ther with an assortinent of

HOUSEHALD FURNITURE.

ONE PIANO.

One Sewing Machine.

date, or each will be received if preferred J. M. ELFORD, Att'ry, for Adm'rx.

LOST.

ON the 5th instant, a ladies SHAWL. blue grounded, black, white and red border,

with black and red check. A reasonable re

ward will be paid for its delivery to me E. J. BLASSINGAME.

Mrs. Ewart

NFORMS the citizens of Sparianburg, that she has opened a School for boys at her residence. Latin with all the higher English branches, will be taught if desired. She so-

IN PRESS.

And will be published in a few deys,

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE:

A Thrilling Tale of the War.

DY W. D. HERRINGTON, SRD N. C., CAVALBY

Neatly bound in paper, price \$1.00.

U PON receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage

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 Mercu-

licits a share of patronage.

Nov 17

Chars. . &c.

One Moulting and Slat Machine,

29

and a decree rendered therein.

ber, and must be paid by the 30th instant.

tion on the 6th December nest.

tion on the 6th December next.

the present incumbent.

Also, One Siph CADDLE.

Nov 17

VOL. XXI.

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

Tax in Kind.

orders just received. I cannot re-ceive returns of the Second Crop which the Corn, &c. I therefore withdraw my interests in the District.

L. M. GENTRY, Assessor.

NOTICE.

Blocks of VERNON and ORLAND as Blocksmith's, have been placed in my for settlement. A so the Medical aclebted will please call carty and settle.

J. M. ELFORD.

27

WANTED

POUNDS of BUTTER for Hospital purposes, for which \$4 will be paid.
Les 500 dozen EGGS, for which \$1.50 per ca will be paid. Bring them in immediate by as they are much needed in Hospital.
OLIPHANT & WALKER:

TAX IN KIND.

AM now prepared to receive the tithe Moone producer, amounts to as much as a at the Tax Depot, and the vessel returned to the tax payer. All persons producing more than thirty gallons are liable.

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

Tithe Fodder. AM now prepared to receive the Tithe Foo AM now prepared to receive the Tibe Fod der crop, of 1893. It is necessary that it should be securely packed, otherwise, it cannot be received. Producers will please deliver as early as possible, take receipts, and give in to the Assessor accordingly.

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

Lost,

Aug 25

ESTRAY.

WILLIAM BRACKWOOD tolls before me a large SORREL STALLION HORSE, about sixteen hands high, supposed to be 17 or 18 years old; one hind foot white, and has been appraised at one hundred and twenty five Jollers. The owner can find him on North Pacolett

two miles above Camp's Bridge W. T. THORN,

\$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY about six weeks since, my ne-gro boy PINK. Said boy is about 24 years old-mulatto-5 (18 inches hig , and weights shout 140 pounds. Pink is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Campabello, in this District. The above reward will be paid for his approximate in fail.

H. H. H. THOMSON. ment in jail. July 21

Prof. E. Falk

WILL give to a limited number of pupils private lessons in instrumental and vo music, at College charges, payable invari

ably, in a vance.
For the benefit of those who desire to fit them selves for the positions of Teachers and Governness, a separate class will be formed for in struction in the theory and harmony of music Ka ly applications are requested.

Enrolling Office.

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. August S, 1864. COMPLAINTS have been made to me that ectrain persons, who have been detailed grounds of public necessity, are charging labor: The necessity for the detail of a man that his prices are unreasonable. All such persons will certainly be sent to the army.

Tanners, Millers, Shoemakers, Blacksmi hs. Mill wrights &c., take warning You are de-tailed for the benefit of your neighbors, and net on any other grounds
J. H. MARSHALL,

Lieut, and Enrolling Officer.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

W KHEREBY give notice that we will prosecute according to law, any at every person, who may hereafter templation our land situated near the town of Spartan-burg. CAMERON & CO.

Lime! Lime! Lime!! A T the kilns, Freen Lime is new on ired of the best quality, for exchange only for provisions, leather, you etc., from the produ-

core. Exchange only on the both sides. W. CURTIS. Beb 18

TAX IN KIND, CROP OF 1863. H AVING obtained a special or ler to reopen the BOOKS for 1863, for 10 days only the BOOKS for 1868, for 10 days only to 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 I the yet due, by the 25th instant, at which time the Books will be finally closed and defaulters turned over to the proceed to collector, who will proceed to collect according to law.

A. H. KIRBY, Agent,
Depot No. 1, Spartanburg District.
November 15, 1864

ESTRAYED

ROM the pasture of Mrs. P. Kirby s opposite the Brick House, ju t below the black smith shop of A. J. Daniel, Esq., has escaped a Bull Yearling with spots of red and white, to blent as to amount to a roan color. No particular ear marks remembered. Any informa-tion in regard to him, will be thankfully re-seived and a liberal reward paid at this office.

NOTICE.

A LL 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 carly and settle their accounts. J. M. ELFORD, At'ty for Estate.

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons not to trade for a note given by me to John Paris, for Eight ry, during which publication it was prenounindred Dollars, dated October from the 15th ced by both the press and the public, as one both 1864.) Said note was given for of the most delightful contributions that has some for the Cavaley service, represented sound and is not. I therefore will not pay the note unless compelled by law.

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

W. B. SMITH, Publisher.

Raleigh, N. C.

PRESIDENTS 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 logislation, we shall be onabled to meet all the exigenmes of the wer from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubties our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for The friends of JOHN S. ROWNTHEE, re the two quarters ending on the 30th Sep spectrally announce him as a Candidate for temper, 1864, were \$415,191,550, which The triends of JOHN S. ROWNTHEE, resum added to the balance of \$308,282, the office of Sheriff of Spartanburg District at 22, that remained in the treasury on the The friends of R. J. DANIEL, respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of The friends of JEREMIAH WOLFORD while the total expenditures have been aunounce him a candidate for Sheriff of Spar-The friends of J. W. GARRETT, respectful-

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864. was \$1,147,970.208, of which \$539,340,-690 were funded deb_ bearing interest, the former news of treasury notes which

The report bowever, explains that, in notice. consequence of the ab-ence 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 tal public debt on the first of last wonth may be fairly considered to have been \$1, 126,381,095.

the six months from the 1st April to the 1st October, was \$97,659,780, being rath and privileges, nothing can be more invide was anticipated, and further provision is the amount would have been enected, but unless his functions of services are more for the certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are point ed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

cent. tix: . his tax is on profits arising from the purchase and sale of the articles therein In the statesments just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the ruary and 1st of July. 1864, by yourself or through agents in this or any other na ket. Look to this matter as the law will be rigidly unjaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200. saforced against all who neglect this or any other tax. All returns must be made to the 000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotion be ra

There is one item of the publication to neitided in the tables presented, to which your a tention is required. The bonn onds promised to our soldiers by the third were deliverable on the 1st October. The ame being ther in fixed for the navmen

The aggregate appropriations called for ernment according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six isouths ending on the 30th June, 1864, amount to maics that there will remain unexpended, out of the former appropriations, on the 1st d January, 1865, a balance of \$167,416; 504 - It would, therefore, seem that for mer estimates have been largely in excess of action expenditures, and tird no additional appropriations a cited in thor meel ing the weeds of the prome service up a y. As a much an expense of the case, a country of the case, as a much an expense of the case, as country of the case, as country of the case, as country of the case of the case of the case of the thirt bail of the zu

aing year.

The chief difficulty to be approximated as confection with our floatness results from the Copreciation of by treasure nor ROUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a real comptaint for buch of water transfer over Suggested that will considered like and successes. Barcane Wardrober, survey to your unusulerar, if as being place The mean features of the charge senter are substitutingly there: Is for the charge of the contract of the cont

TERMS OF SALE: of the Government be part, of that the Twelve months after date, interest from notes shall ever remain exempt from tax calculations on ve tages which would be fair y presented in a form the importance of the subject.

> then of taxation; for exempting all Gov- mount. from any adverse discrimination in axation subject of a consering the acquisitio on income derived from them; for placing the iron required for mountaining the which is liable to confiscation because hold parent to need comment.

quarterly collection of taxation; all present bactical questions for legislation, which, if s isely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alteriate the burthous now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary deprociation of the value of the cur

The returns of the Propues Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed, that the freasury Agency in the Trans Mississippi Depart lifelit has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of emercucy and

The provisions heretofore made to some ex cut for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is tound 1st of April ast, forms a total of \$728,1st of April ast, forms a total of \$728,474,272. Of this total, not far from half, than in Richmond, and enquiry with a that is to say, \$342,560,327, have been apview to peropriate remedy, is suggested plied to the extinction of the public debt, to your consideration. Your notice is also to your consideration. Your notice is a so \$272,378,505. leaving a balance in the the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of \$108, heretolore passed for the relief of other heretolore. public otheers, as mentioned to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military, service is ma ed in the ac-\$283,880,150 were creasury notes of the com; anyting report of the Secretary of War new issue, and the remainder consisted of Among the suggest ons made for legisla-Among the suggest ons made for legislative action with a view to alld to the num will be converced into other forms of debt, bers and efficiency of the army, all of which and will couse to exist as carrency on the will receive your consideration, there are and other similar duties, was authorized some prominent topics which merit special The exemption from military duty now

The increase of the public debt during in a form of government like pars, where employment in the service. each citizen enjoys an equality of rights. This act has produced less result than on avoided, and a positive reduction of active duty, from enrollment in the army, tion in the theory of the law. districuted throughout the country in such comping, marching and parking trains is be everywhere impossible to replace this within he was i tage or min old section of the act of 17th February, 1864. and less capable of active field services A discretion should be vested in the mili-Socie ary has been unable to issue their tary authorsties, so that a sufficient numby reason of an omission in the law, no per of these essential to the public service

operation of the conscript law. as the effect of the present law would vest.

A general mount law is needful in the time entire property, in all cases where the mposes on it the daty of providing " for vale owner. Whosever the entire proper service, are sources at emparcassment which from should be taken to secure for the free fonger to songer to be suffered to impede man the permission of the State from which

Service.

of the annual receipts from taxation during by to impair their emblency it is the ment of Congress, it is suggested that, in the war shall be set a ort. specify you the more necessary that this should be done, addition to the duties become performed gradual extinction of the outstanding as the absence of in itsia to on the su jo t by the stave, he might be advantageously amount until it shall have been r duced to him forced Generals to the held to resort compayed as pomer and engineer laborer; \$150,000,000; and, 4 h. The piedge and to various experients for approximating a si, in that event, 18 at the number should appropriation of such proportion of the the desired end it is such an evil that be augment to forly thousand, tax in kind, and for such negative of years a commanding officer should be placed to Beyond this must and these employare fully detailed in the second of officers who have heretofore served with condensed for this message. I doubt not controlling motive that has hitherio obit will receive from you that carnest and structed legislation on this subject, however The recommendations of the report for hic good; and if this be the case it can the repeal of certain provisions of the tax scarcely be questioned which of the two laws which produce inequality in the bur considerations should be deemed para-

ernment loans from taxaticifon capital, and The Secretary's recommendation on the the taxation on banks on the same locting ficiency of railroad communication on the as the taxation of other corporate bodies; important military times ar communitied to for securing the payment into the Treasury your lavor. The necessity for the operaof that portion of the bank circulation tion in full vigor of such lines is too ap-

presented in former messages and reports. dissent from those who advise a general and is fully treated by the Secretary levy and arming of the slaves for the duty trary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantouly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation

The offer has been accepted, and each entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or government is herea ter to be allowed to be restricted solely to the offert upon the procide necessary comforts to its own citi— welture and happiness of the negre popuzens held capti e by the other. Active button themselves, the small would be the efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped to the first been found in the same of the magnification of the same of the sa that but few days will clapse before we c used by partially substituting the invashall be relieved from the distressing ders' system of police, for the kind relation thought that paintui ph, sical suffering is previous y subsisting between the master endured by so many of our teliow citizens and slave, have been a sufficient demonwhose fortifude in captivity illustrates the stration that external interference with our national character as fully as did their val- institution of domestic slavery is product or in actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The imployment of staves for service the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals, by the act of 17th February last, and pro vision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, accorded by law to all persons engaged in if it should be found impracticable to obcertain specified pursuits or professions is tain them by contract with the owners. shown by experience so be unwise, nor is The law contemplated the hiring only of the books of the Register, and that the to- it believed to be defensible in theory. The the la or of these slaves and imposed on defence of home, family and country is uni the government the lia ility to pay for the versally recognized as the paramount polit- value of such as might be lost to the own ical duty of every member of society; and ers from casualties resulting from their

er more than \$16,000,000 per month, and icus than an unequal distribution of duties required o render it efficacions. But my it will be apportent, on a perus d at the re- and obligations. No pursuit nor position present purpose is to invite your considerport, that this augmentation would have should relieve any one who is able to do ation to the propriety of a radical modifica

Viewed merely as property, and thereuseful to the defence of his country in fore as the su ject of impressment, the another sphere. But it is manifest that service or abor of the slave has been frethis cannot be the case with entire classes. quently claimed for short periods, in the All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, consciuction of defensive works. The professors, teachers, engineers, entiors and slave, however, bears another relation to employees of newspapers; journeymen the State; that of a person. The law of printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths. List February contemplates only the relamitters, physicians, and the numerous tion of the stave to the master, and limits other classes me trooped in the laws, cannot the impressment to a certain term of serin the nature of things be either equally vice. But for the purposes ennuerated in necessary in their several professions, nor the act, instruction in the manner of enreportions that only the exact numbers re- accutus, so that even in this hmited emquired are found in each locality; nor can playment, length of service a ds greatly to he value of the negro's labors Hazard is also encount red 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 aspect the relation of person predominates of their pursuits or professions, but the ex private right of property can consistently emptions from service of the entire classes and benedicially be continued, and it would by the different departments of the Gov- should be wholly abandoned. It affords some proper to require for the public sergreat lacility for abuses, offers the tempta size the entire property in the labor of the tion, as well as ready means of escaping siave, and to pay therefor due compensase vice by transmient devices and is one of ston, rather than to impress his labor for \$458,102,679, while the Secretary esti- the principal obstructions to the efficient short terms; and this the more especially interest of the public donner. The Con | stave might be recaptured, after compenorganizing, arming and disciplining the ty in the service of a slave is thus acquired within, and for governor; such part of by the Government, the question is prethere are noty be employed to the service of the control of the property in the legislation of the service. The great distribution of the service of the control of the service of the service, or should be enabled on the service, or should be granted at once on the promise of a localitate the indian into confederate such service, and, if emancipated, what ac The best Com in relation to the cave ter the case of his public service. The ne was arawn to reside within its limits af a manufacturing of The parity of mer permission would doubtless be more readiry's report with suggestions as to the proper to retic of the negro, and forms so powermeasures for reforming that branch of the fur an meanite to his action. The policy of the Government be produced that the the recommendation his he to often made is again renewed, that some measure ea, seems to me preferable to that of granteen. 2d. That no issue grantee made

the plan, the command to be seriously impaired, or of broad notal distintion exists between the 4 d, the official attempting to supply by the exercise of quest slaves as soldiers in the defence of ciency of its aper reasonable vast areas donotted authority the want of proper legal safeir homes, and the incitement of the , a it success provision. The regard for the sensibility same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, sufficiently eredu, and which is believed to be if. the other is iniquitous and unworthy of evuized people; and such is the judgment A ail writers on public law, as well as that ca..did consideration which is merited by or honors is and proper; may be carried expressed and insisted on by our enemies to a point which seriously injures the pub in all wars prior to that now waged against is. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been demanded with greater severity than by themselve in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the D clara on of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain the chinax of atrocity was deemed to

tie insurrection amongs: us. by alien enemies; for the conversion of the The question in dispute between the The subject is to be viewed by us, there interest bearing Premury notes now out two Governments relative to the subject of policy and our

be reached only when the English monarch

was denounced as having "excited domes

The solicitude of the Government for the of soldiers. Until our white population relief of our captive fellow citizens has shall prove insufficient for the armies we known ne abstement; but has, on the cost require and can afford to keep in the field, to emp oy as a soldier the negro, who has merely been trained to fabor and as a la borer, the white mail, accustomed from his youth to the est of fire arms, would sear ely be decined wise or advantageous by any; purchase from the prison sut ers. Finding and this is the question now before us. that the enemy attempted to excuse their but should the ternative ever be presentbarbar us treatment by the unfounded al- el of subju, ation or of the employment of legation that it was retainatory for like con- the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason duct on our part, an offer was made by us | to doubt what should then be our decision Whether our view emistages what would in sc extreme a case, be the sum of misery tve of evil only. If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made with the army as termsters or cooks, or in by our people have been such as to permit the way of work upon fortifications, or in no doubt of their readiness to surrender every p ssession in order to secure their independence. But the social and politi-cal question which is exe unively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the notincludes the fulfilment of the task, which has been so happing begun that of Christhe Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge.

Comparing the re-ults of our own expeience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the Alrean ra e, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their cou se. These consideration however, are rather applicable to the improbable con ingency of our need of resort ing to the element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service in dicathat even this finited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, w uld form a more valuable reserva force in case of urgency, than three fold their number suddenly called from field labor; wille a fresh levy sould, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special serorner Departments.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and give am te 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 so general or important a character as to require that I hould do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

ALGORIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for reaccini solution of the issues which the netuy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. Dur while it is true that in it duals and parcies in the United States have indiested a scare to substitute resson for force. and, by negotiation to stop the further sacridee of numan life. un to arrest the camu ties which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our encines have too often and too cleary expressed their resolution to make no peace, except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us meriers with recipline, impairs off a charge of duty would thus be offered to the the detusion of their ability to conquer and is the cross of frequent and pro- those corplayed by the Government, their is is dispelled. Among those who are almost absence from appropriate day acceptant and the grat fleation of the local ready dispesed for many are included The subject is suffy treated in the Secreta attrement which is so marker a charact by principle and by disapproval and abborrence of the imquitous warfare that their givernment is waging, while others are naved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to entique a truggie in which success is nrstainable. Whenever this fast gro-ing beyond that which is alread a thought solidation of companies and regiments to only him in service. If this conviction shall have taken him root in by law. Sd That a certain fixed portion when so far recovered to numbers as serious pointy should recommend a sect to the judy the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for pea e which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impos ible, unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainy evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination o defend our rights, and to hol I no earthy price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enelifficulty in fading means by which negotrations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. Whom that contingency shall happen, the Govern-ment, to which is confided the treaty making power, can be st no loss for means adapted to secomptish so desirable an end.

In the bope that the day will soon ber reached, whom, under Divine lavor, these States may be allowed to enter on their tormer peaceful pursuits, and to develope he abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our ives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS Richmond, Nov. 7, 1861.

Tom Samuel Andrewayed