Edgefield Advertiser.

Gov. Bonham's Message.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: You assemble under circumstances of more than ordinary interest to your State, even at this time of intense excitement throughout our land. For four years our armies have resisted the advance of immense forces, performing prodigies of valor unsurpassed in history, and with a constancy and devotion which no reverses could weaken. At the same time the masses of the people at home have cheerfully submitted to every sacrifice and met every draft upon their resources which this stupendous war has made. But the last intelligence from Georgia indicates that the gallantry of our troops and the devotion of our people are to be put to still higher tests. The enemy, commanded by a general who respects neither s., sex or condition, and who, it is said, has declared that when he reaches South-Carolina he will burn the very stones, is approaching our borders, burning towns and villages, destroying agricultural implements, banishing from their homes helpless women and children, and cutting loose from his base, subsisting himself on the country, and destroying everything he cannot use. To the defeat of this enemy every energy of the State and her people should now be made to bend. The time has arrived when our people should be called upon by the Legislature to remove from the enemy's line of march all live stock; transport beyond his reach all provisions possible, and all else destroy; and every man who can shoulder a gun, to report himself at the front, to do or die for the country in this her hour of need.

On the fall of Atlanta, I organized into companies the small militia force liable to duty out of their Districts, left to the State by the Conscription Acts of Congress, as will be seen by the Adjutant-General's report, preparatory to organizing them into regiments. The enemy having retired from Jonesboro to Atlanta, they were remanded to their homes. Upon hearing of the destruction of Atlanta and the advance of the enemy towards Augusta, I ordered this force to rendezvous forthwith at Hamburg, where they will be immediately organized into regiments, for which a Brigadier-General should be provided. Should the change of our militia organization, hereinafter suggested, be adopted another Brigadier-General will become necessary.

I refer to the full and satisfactory report of the State Auditor for information upon various subjects embraced in this message and others not mentioned. It is with regret that I see the State is to lose his services. It will be perceived by his report, that less than one-half of the Military Contingent Fund has been expended. This has arisen from the fact that up to a very recent date, the State had no troops in the field, since early in the present year. The Legislature not having increased the permanent military force of the State, I did not deem it advisable to retain the mounted companies of Captains Boykin and Rodgers, but as I was authorized to do, by resolution, transferred them to Confederate service. I now recommend that a permanent military force, consisting of, at least, one regiment of mounted infantry, one company of which should, at the discretion of the Governor, be used as cavalry, and one as light artillery, be raised by draft from the militia regiments in the State, if not furnished by volunteering. Under the operations of the Conscription Act, the State has no force now left, except the boys between sixteen and seventeen, the men between fifty and sixty, and the Confederate exempts. Of these, the men over fifty, and many of the exempts, are liable to service only within the Districts in which they live. Of the force liable beyond their Districts one-third only can be sent beyond the limits of the State, for a period not exceeding two months, at any one time. I, therefore, recommend the following changes in our military organization, to meet the existing condition of things:

First—All persons now held liable to perform military duty in times of alarm, insurrection and invasion, or as one of the *posse comitatus*, and not exempted from actual service in their respective Districts, should be declared liable to actual service anywhere within the State, when their services shall be deemed necessary by the Governor, except the members of both branches of the Legislature, and their respective officers, including the Attorney-General and Solicitors, during the session, and for fifteen days before and after. Second—that all those, under existing laws, liable to military service out of their Districts, be declared also liable to service out of the State, for the term of three months, if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public exigencies should so long require. The best defence of the State can frequently be made beyond her borders. I also recommend that, for the support of the militia, when in the field, the Governor be authorized to impress supplies at schedule prices, whenever such course shall become absolutely necessary, from inability to procure them from the Confederate Government. The present condition of the country induces me to recommend your immediate consideration of these proposed changes.

These forces the Legislature should declare exempt from Confederate service, and retain subject to her own laws, and under the orders of her own Executive, for the enforcement of her police regulations, and for the protection of her territory and her people. I said in my annual message of December last, "I think it is our true policy to amend the exemption laws, so as to make them conform, as nearly as practicable, to those of the Confederate Government. This may be done without yielding the right of the State to exempt such portion of her population as she chooses, and when she may choose, for police and other purposes." I have seen no reason to change this view, but it does not appear to me to be sound policy for a State to surrender her right to exempt from Confederate conscription such portion of her population as she may deem necessary for her own protection, and to carry out her laws. In November last, I directed the Attorney-General to make, before one of the Circuit Judges, the question whether the Act of Assembly exempting one overseer to each plantation having not less than fifteen working hands, did not protect such overseer from Confederate conscription. The decision was that our exemption laws did not apply to Confederate service, and during the December session thereafter, the Legislature declared that our exemption laws "applied to troops called into service under the militia organization of this State, and to any other military force raised by the State under the laws thereof, and not to troops raised by the laws of the Confederate States," without passing an Act declaring what officers of the State should be exempt from Confederate conscription. The Act of Congress passed the 17th day of February, 1864 conscribing all white male inhabitants, except those exempted by the Confederate Government, renders it, I suggest, more than ever imperative upon the State to assert her right, by solemn enactments, to exempt from Confederate service such persons as she may deem necessary for her preservation and the carrying out of her own laws. So far as I am informed, most, or all, of the other States of the Confederacy had, even before the passing of that Act, designated the persons who should be exempt from Confederate conscription. To do otherwise is to concede to the agent a power which belongs alone to the principal; and whilst, for the good of the common cause, it is wise to keep from Confederate service as few able-bodied citizens as possible, it would be ruinous to subordinate the State to that Government by conceding the right exercised under the Act of 17th February, 1864, to conscribe the entire population of the State, except such as the Congress may designate. There can be no just complaint that South Carolina has withheld too large a proportion of her population for State officers. No State has put a larger proportion of her arms-bearing population into the field. With a voting population of about forty-seven thousand, she has furnished at least sixty-five thousand troops to the Confederate army. Carrying out the spirit of your predecessors, as indicated in their legislation, by vacating all militia offices held by persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and by providing that no one within conscript age should be appointed on the soldiers' boards of relief, I have not claimed under the Conscript Acts, from Confederate service, militia officers, magistrates, deputy clerks, and various other officers within that age. Indeed, the whole number claimed by the State, and not exempted by Confederate authority, will not exceed eighty-six, with the exception of the soldiers' boards of relief, between forty-five and fifty, and these I have claimed only until the meeting of the Legislature. These boards were appointed by the Legislature before the conscription was extended to fifty years, and the number between forty-five and fifty is but one hundred and ten, whilst those over fifty amount to about three hundred. Many of the State officers claimed are under bonds, in heavy penalties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their official duties, and are entrusted with the custody and management of funds, both public and private, and a large proportion of them are, by the laws of this State, exempt from all militia service, even in times of invasion, insurrection and alarm. So rigidly have the Conscript Acts and the recent order of the Secretary of War revoking details been enforced in this State, that one of our most important State enterprises, the Card Factory, was recently seriously embarrassed by the threatened withdrawal, by the Confederate authorities, of the operatives in it, though there were but three subject to conscription. Although not strictly State officers, I felt it my duty, in order to prevent a suspension of the work, to claim their exemption, upon the ground that they are necessary to carry out the laws of South Carolina. I might well have claimed, and perhaps should, a deputy sheriff in each District, but I did not do so, except where I felt it to be absolutely necessary. In connection with this subject, I transmit an interesting report furnished me, at my request, by Maj. Melton, Commandant of Conscripts for this State. It will be gratifying to see that the State has done her whole duty to the Confederate Government.

The State Works, at Greenville, it is believed by the intelligent Superintendent, may be made profitable, although they have not thus far proved so. The want of coal is seriously felt, since the loss of the Chattanooga Coal Mines, and I now recommend, as I have heretofore done, that these works be removed to Columbia, and placed on the canal, where they may be run by water power, and be much nearer the iron, which has now to be shipped to them by railroad. Their gradual removal, it is believed, may be effected without suspending entirely the work, and the increased advantages obtained will more than compensate for any expense incurred. The additional security afforded by their being placed within the corporate limits of this city, is no small consideration. One difficulty in the way of their being made profitable, arises from the action of the Confederate authorities, who have assumed control of the mines in this State, and take the iron at schedule prices, whilst the State has to pay the market price. I have been unable to make any satisfactory arrangement upon this subject, since the matter has been brought to my attention, and do not know that it is practicable to do so. The eminent domain being in the State, and the State having chartered the companies, I recommend that an Act be passed authorizing the Governor, in the event an arrangement cannot be made by which the State shall obtain iron at the same price at which the Confederate Government obtains it, to take possession of the mines, so as to secure, at least, a just proportion of the iron produced. The report of the State Auditor, and the communication of the General Superintendent upon the subject of these works, accompanying this message, contain much interesting information, and many valuable suggestions. The views of the Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory are worthy of your careful consideration, and if the State determines to continue the works, I earnestly recommend the manufacture of as many of the Morse Carbine, annually, as can be put up. It is the best weapon for mounted infantry yet invented, and by putting them on the market, and selling them as they are manufactured, I believe, from the statements of those in charge of the works, that, with the shell that may be cast, (sufficient iron being obtained,) the agricultural implements which may be made and sold, and the carbines which can be readily disposed of to the citizens of the country, thus greatly increasing their facilities for the defence of their homes, the works where they now are may be made not only to pay expenses, but even profitable.

By reference to the Quartermaster-General's report, a full account of the operations of the State Card Factory will be found. The card-making machines were not put into operation so readily as could have been wished, on account of the difficulties met with by the Quartermaster General, especially in procuring timber. The results attained are, however, highly satisfactory, and the machines have been put into operation in a most skillful manner. The State has expended no money to better advantage than that appropriated for this establishment. The sum not being sufficient to pay the purchase money and other expenses, I was enabled to supply the deficiency from the proceeds of one hundred bales of cotton which I had shipped abroad through the liberality of the Importing and Exporting Company, just before the last session of the Legislature. A handsome balance was left to the credit of the State. Fifty other bales, which I had purchased for the same purpose, I was not enabled to ship, in consequence of the claim shortly afterwards asserted by the Confederate Government to one-half the capacity of all vessels running the blockade.

The Legislature, at their last session, passed "An Act to procure supplies and furnish the implements of agricultural and manufacturing industry for the soldiers and people of the State, by a union of the State with the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina," by which it was proposed that the State should become one-fourth part owner of the vessels of that company, upon such terms as the Governor and the President of the Bank should approve. At the same session, the Legislature passed the following resolution;

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to correspond with the authorities at Richmond, urging them to forego the right heretofore exercised of shipping cotton and bringing freight on the boats owned by the Importing and Exporting Company, in consequence of the ownership by the State of a part of these boats, and that he set forth the great wants of our soldiers and citizens which the shipment of cotton and other produce, and the importation of supplies and the implements of agricultural and manufacturing industry alone can relieve.

This I did; but so far from relinquishing its claim to one-third of said vessels, the Confederate Government soon after, under an Act of Congress, claimed and is now using one half their capacity. Of course, the negotiation failed. It would have been far better to have adopted the alternative suggestion made at the last session, that the State should purchase a vessel of her own; and I now recommend that the Governor be authorized to purchase a vessel in Europe, to be paid for by the shipment of cotton or otherwise, as may be deemed most advisable, in order that the State may furnish clothing to her soldiers in the field, and agricultural implements to her people at home. Other States have, through their own ships, furnished their troops with supplies of clothing and shoes, and their citizens, measurably, with agricultural implements; and one of them, at least, has over and above a large fund to her credit in Europe. South Carolina, however, during the pendency of negotiations under the above Act, did obtain the right from the Government to ship several hundred bales of cotton. This, I regret to say, has not yet been done; but the President of the Bank, who has had charge of the purchase, informs me that he has completed it, and hopes at a favorable opportunity to make the shipment. I transmit an interesting report of the Quartermaster-General of the State of Georgia, which contains a section of an Act of that State authorizing the Governor to issue clothing, shoes, hats, caps and blankets to the Georgia troops in Confederate service. I recommend the passage of a similar Act, including a provision for the sick and wounded in hospitals, as well as for those in the field. This State can supply her troops with similar articles with but little expense, should the suggestion to purchase a vessel be adopted.

I ask your attention to the report of the Commissary-General. Agents have been diligent in their efforts to suppress the undue distillation of spirituous liquors. The failure of the contractors to supply even what the law authorizes for medicinal purposes, has created in some quarters an adverse public sentiment, and in consequence they have not succeeded so well as could have been wished. Few are willing to give information to the agents of its violation, and it is exceedingly difficult, at times, for them to discover the offenders and find proof sufficient for their conviction. It is worthy of your consideration, whether it would not be advisable to adopt some other method of disposing of the stills than the tardy one of confiscation after conviction, the courts being virtually closed. The present law operates harshly in some cases, especially where the owners of stills may possibly be innocent, in that, they are deprived of the privilege of using them for the distillation of fruit in its season. When the stills are seized under warrant, there can be no further use of them till after trial and acquittal.

The provision of the law limiting the price at which the Governor may contract for spirituous liquors for medicinal purpose to three dollars per gallon, should be repealed, and to meet the fluctuation in prices, he should be authorized to make contracts at the lowest practical rates. There is unquestionably a demand for spirituous liquors for medicinal purpose, which, under existing laws, the State has been unable to supply. I had regarded the Acts against distillation as not allowing even the Confederate Government to carry on distilleries within the limits of this State, except under contract by its officials, as agents of the State. But under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, I have withdrawn the objections which I had made. The matter is now submitted for your consideration.

I recommend that the sum appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families be largely increased say to two or two and a half million of dollars annually. From all I can learn, the sum now appropriated is entirely inadequate. The two per cent tax in kind not unfrequently takes from the families of soldiers in the field a portion of their supplies, when they have not more than enough for their own consumption after paying the Confederate tithe. In such cases, they could far better afford to pay a tax in money raised from their other resources, and would do it cheerfully. It is questionable if this provision of the law has operated well, and I submit for your consideration whether it would not be better to increase the appropriation, and require the Boards of Relief, instead of distributing money, to purchase and distribute the supplies themselves. In this connection, I suggest that an Act should be passed requiring the railroad companies, in this State promptly to transport all supplies purchased by the Boards of Relief for the use of soldiers' families.

The operation of the Acts upon the subject of supplying labor for coast defences is, I am sorry to say, not satisfactory. Upon an examination of the Act, it will be seen that the Governor is required to "call for such labor as may be demanded by the Confederate military authorities." One fourth of the road hands of each division would furnish largely over the number, called for monthly by the Commanding General of the Department, which is from 2,500 to 3,000. I therefore adopted that as the proportion to be furnished from each division, and persisted in it for nearly eighteen months, with the hope that the Acts might be enforced and the requisite amount of labor secured. In this I was disappointed. No division has furnished near its quota under such calls, and during the past summer the requisitions from the Confederate General for an increased number of laborers became so urgent that I felt it my duty to authorize the State Agent to increase the call to one-half, and even that has only secured from one division the number required, as will be seen by his report, accompanying this message. The main cause of this failure is the omission of the Commissioners of Roads and the Sheriffs to enforce the law; and the courts being virtually closed, they cannot be compelled to enforce it. The burden, therefore, unfortunately falls upon the patriotic and the willing, and I recommend, if the present scheme is to be adhered to, that the Governor be authorized, through his agents, to impress for two months' service on the coast the equal proportion of every slave owner having more than one road hand, unless the Courts can be put in operation and the existing laws enforced. In this way the delinquents can be reached, and the burden will not fall exclusively on the willing and the patriotic. Two months' service, at one time, is recommended, because the hands lose at least one week in going and returning and in being organized. It would diminish, too, the expense to the Government. I invite your attention to the plain submitted by the State Agent in his annual report, for supplying "a permanent force of laborers." I am not prepared to express an opinion it, but I am sure that the present plan will never prove satisfactory to the country, until some reforms have been effected in the management and treatment of the slaves when on the coast. I have endeavored to accomplish this—and if would seem from the report of the Agent that there has been some improvement in these particulars—but from information received at this Department, there is still much room for it. Under the Act, the Executive has no check upon the Confederate authorities. He has no authority under the Act except to call for the labor, and in the event of the detention of the negroes beyond one month, to demand their return, unless in his opinion the emergency requires a further detention. This detention has been a fruitful source of dissatisfaction to the owners; but it must be borne in mind that the Act itself provides, "that each levy, under the call, shall serve for one month, and until relieved in turn by the next levy." During the past summer, however, I prevailed upon Gen. Jones, then commanding this Department, to have the laborers therefrom discharged at the end of the month.

The agency at Richmond, under the direction of Col. E. P. Jones, I am satisfied, from information received from every source, has proved of inestimable value to the soldiers from this State. This officer and his assistants have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties. I perceive from a card recently published by Col. Jones, that arrangements have been made between our Government and that of the United States to furnish our prisoners with food and clothing; but he recommends that this arrangement should not interfere with the forwarding of tobacco, clothing and other supplies as heretofore. In this connection, I transmit copies of a communication from Dr. F. P. Porcher, Surgeon in charge of South Carolina Hospital, temporarily removed to Danville, Virginia; requesting me to bring to your notice the condition of our prisoners at Point Lookout. I recommend that the State appropriate a fund, to be expended either by Col. Jones or the Central Association, in the purchase and shipment through the War Department at Richmond, to our prisoners, of such articles of clothing, shoes, blankets and other supplies as they may need.

There cannot be made from the State records, or from those of the Confederate Government, or from both together, anything like a complete roll of those who have gone into the military service of the country from this State. I recommend the passage of an Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a competent person as superintendent, with an assistant in each District in the State, with adequate salaries, whose duty it shall be to obtain the name of each militia beat in this State, with a description of the person, the name of his company and regiment, and his fate, and anything of special interest connected with him. These records should be made in substantial volumes, and when completed, the books for each District deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. Such a record is due to our deceased and living soldiers and their families. It should be made the duty of the District officer to visit every house in his District, so that no one shall be omitted. In no other way can a complete record ever be made, and it should be done at once, as the means of obtaining accurate information are rapidly passing away. If it is postponed until the end of the war, the names and fate of many gallant men who have perilled their lives in defence of the country, will be lost sight of forever. The value of such a record depends, of course, upon the completeness and accuracy with which it is done; and to this end such inducements should be held out as will secure the services of efficient and intelligent men, selected with a view to their fitness for the work without reference to other considerations. In the hands of persons fully alive to the importance of making the record complete, it may be confidently expected the work will be done in a manner creditable to the State. If this recommendation be adopted, I earnestly urge its speedy commencement.

A large number of our soldiers have given up their lives in defence of the country; leaving families of helpless orphans, many of them females. The State cannot do too much for them. I submit whether it would not be well for the State also to establish an asylum for the destitute female orphan children of all soldiers from this State who have fallen in battle or died of disease in the line of their duty.

It is my sad office to communicate to you the death, since the last session, of Lieutenant Governor Plowden C. J. Weston. Two years ago he was called to that office from his command in the field; and, although relieved from all military duty, after his election he tendered his services to the State, in whatever capacity he might be useful. Among the many costly sacrifices the country has been called upon to make, South Carolina has lost no truer patriot, the Confederacy no more devoted friend.

I ask your most favorable consideration of the wants of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind. The present high prices of provisions induce me to recommend a large increase of the appropriation for the support of these institutions. The claims of humanity should not be lost sight of, even in the midst of this revolution.

The State Military Academy claims your most earnest attention. It is now in a very flourishing condition, and will afford the nucleus for the formation of one good regiment, and can supply drill officers for the raw troops called into the field. It is furnishing yearly the material for officers of our army, and being now the only undisturbed State Military Institution in the Confederacy, and the only educational institution in full operation in the State, I recommend that the number of cadets now allowed by law be at least doubled; and that provision be made for their accommodation, either by additions to the present buildings, or by the purchase of others in the vicinity. In the present insecure condition of the Citadel in Charleston, the Board of Visitors have been constrained to remove the cadets from that place. I recommend that an appropriation be made and placed at the disposal of the Board, to enable them, as soon as practicable, to enlarge the buildings at the Arsenal in this city, so as to accommodate permanently all the classes at this central position. The public arms are all removed at present from Charleston, and there is no good reason why this city should not be the permanent depot for them.

Since the last session, I have received certain resolutions of the Legislatures of Georgia and of Louisiana, in relation to the further prosecution of the war; and of the Legislature of Alabama in relation to the currency. They are herewith transmitted.

I have recently received a communication from Gov. Vance, inquiring whether, in case the North Carolina Salt Works, now located near Wilmington, should be interrupted by the enemy, he could be allowed to remove them to some point on the South Carolina coast. I recommend that the Governor of South Carolina be authorized, in such a contingency, to extend this privilege to the State of North Carolina, upon such terms as her Governor may be able to make with the property-holders of the locality, which may be selected. The suspension of these works would be felt not only by the citizens of North Carolina, but by our own people, many of whom obtain their supplies from that source.

I transmit my correspondence with Gen. Sam. Jones and the officers under his command, in reference to George's revolving cannon.

I ask your attention to the suggestions of the State Auditor upon the subject of paying all salaries of State officers out of the profits of the bank for the past fiscal year in bills of the Bank of the State. While I am not prepared to recommend its adoption, I do recommend an increase in the compensation of all public officers, whether they receive salaries or perquisites of office, at least of all officers whose salaries are not fixed by the Constitution. The large profits of the bank for the past year or two, I think, will fully warrant such increase. In this connection, I transmit a communication from Mr. Jesse Dent, Sheriff of Richland District, in reference to the compensation allowed for feeding psisoners, to which I invite your attention.

The undrawn balance to the credit of the Military Contingent fund, for the current year, amounted to $1,195,293,02; drawn up to 1st October, 1864, 200,000—leaving a balance undrawn on 1st October, 1864, of $995,294.02. The Comptroller-General's report shows a cash balance in the State Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, of $872,354.26; the net profits of the bank for the same time amount to $583,055.76—amounting to $1,755,410.02. But for the recent call for troops, I should have felt at liberty to recommend that none, or a very small, tax should be imposed for the ensuing year.

I transmit a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, at their meeting in Augusta, on the 17th October last, to which I invite your attention. The employment of slaves in the army, is engaging a large share of public attention, and the action of the Governors in relation thereto has been the subject of some misapprehension. There was no purpose in the resolutions adopted at that meeting, to declare that slaves should be used as soldiers, much less that they should be emancipated for such service; and for myself, I may say, without undertaking to indicate the opinions of any one else, I have never recognized, and so far as I am concerned did not mean to be understood, by the term, "our authorities" that the Confederate Government has the right to conscribe them. I do recommend that the authorities of the State appropriate to the public service her proportion of so many as may be needed and called for by the Confederate Government as teamsters, cooks and pioneers, in order to relieve the soldiers engaged in those employments. I do not feel called upon to make any recommendation upon the subject of using any portion of them as soldiers. The discussion is premature. If the able bodied white men between seventeen and fifty, both officers and privates, who are detailed in places at home, which may be as well filled by disabled officers and soldiers, and old men above conscript age, or those within conscript age, older and less able than themselves, and all conscripts in every State, are put into the service, it cannot be doubted that this Confederacy is able to sustain itself against all the forces that the enemy can bring against us. Should the alternative of subjugation, or their use as soldiers, ever lead to such use, the wisdom of emancipating those so employed, is not at all clear. But should such a policy be adopted, it can never be claimed that the Confederate Government should exercise that power which, for three quarters of a century, has been claimed for and belongs exclusively to the States themselves.

Those in whom the treaty-making power of the Confederate Government resides, have done all they can with propriety to show the North and the world that we are desirous of peace. The President of the United States, on the other hand, has repeatedly declared that there can be no peace without submission on our part and reconstruction. A people who, under such circumstances, could be induced to persist in efforts to obtain peace outside of the constitutional mode, are already subjugated. Such a course, with the blood of their sons and brothers still moist on their soil—the wrongs of their outraged women still unavenged—the ruins of their residences and granaries still smoking—would be unbecoming the great Confederate people who, four years since, with so much unanimity and enthusiasm, resolved to maintain at every cost their right to abolish their former Government, "and to establish a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." We can obtain no peace that would not degrade us, except such as we shall secure by the defeat of our enemies.

In this great crisis, which requires the exercise of wisdom, prudence and firmness, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations.

M. L. BONHAM.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from W. F. Durisoe, Ordinary, I will sell at the late residence of JAMES H. WHITE, dec'd., on THURSDAY, the 8th December next, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

FOUR NEGROES,
HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,
CORN, FODDER, PEAS, SHUCKS,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Blacksmith and Plantation Tools, &c.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit with interest from day of sale. Note and approved security will be required.

MARTHA E. WHITE, Ad'ix.
Nov 23 2t 49

Administrator's Sale.

BY an order from the Ordinary I will proceed to sell on THURSDAY, the 15th December next, at the late residence of RANSOM HOBLOWAY, dec'd., all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

About Forty Likely Negroes,
SEVEN MULES, FOUR HORSES,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS.—On a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, payable in gold, silver, or its equivalent. Note with approved security will be required.

MATILDA HOLLOWAY, Ad'ix.
Nov 15 5t 47

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Ordinary I will sell on THURSDAY, the 15th December next, at the late residence of Ransom Holloway, dec'd., the personal property of RUSSELL H. HOLLOWAY, deceased, consisting of

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

On a credit of twelve months, interest from date, payable in gold, silver, or its equivalent.

MATILDA HOLLOWAY, Ad'ix.
Nov 15 5t 47

To Rent,

THAT PLEASANT RESIDENCE on the Pine House Road, one mile and a half from Edgefield Village. Terms reasonable. Apply immediately to subscriber on the premises.

J. E. MUSE.
Nov 9 tf 46

Land to Rent.

WILL be rented to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 9th December next, the TRACT OF LAND belonging to the Estates of E. W. and W. A. Rutland, dec'd. This Land embraces two improvements—the buildings on each being well arranged and comfortable. There is a sufficiency of Land under cultivation to work fifteen or twenty hands.

L. P. RUTLAND, Adm'or.
Estate E. W. Rutland.
EMSLEY LOTT,
H. M. SATCHER,
Ad'rs Est W. A. Rutland.
Nov 9 5t 46

Medical Notice.

WE, the undersigned Physicians of Edgefield Village, beg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity, that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining subsistance, we have resolved to practice in future ONLY FOR THE NEEDFUL SUPPLIES. We will therefore return to our old established charges to be paid in provision at old prices—and, in all cases, to be delivered to us.

We will charge non-producers in the same ratio (in currency) or according to their circumstances.

A. G. TEAGUE,
J. F. GRIFFIN,
M. W. BURT,
M. W. ABNEY,
E. J. MIMS.

Edgefield C. H., Nov 29, 1864. tf 49

The Edgefield Female COLLEGE,

AT EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

THE next Scholastic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d OCTOBER, and will be divided into two Sessions of Twenty weeks each.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Tuition in Collegiate Department,	$50,00
" Academic "	40,00
" Primary "	30,00
" French,	30,00
" Music, including use of instrument,	50,00
Contingent Fee,	5,00
Board, including Fuel and Lights,	100,00

in the present currency, or $12 per month if paid in provisions at old rates.

Planters and farmers who send their daughters will be required to pay for their Board in whole or in part in provisions.

Some of the citizens of the town have kindly consented to board pupils at the same rates when the rooms of the Principal have been filled.

Boarders must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases, blankets or comforts, coverlets, hand soap and drinking cups. All the pupils are requested to bring their School books with them. Payments for each Session will be required in advance.

REV. M. W. SAMS, PRINCIPAL.

We will give the following prices for the several articles mentioned below, although some of these prices are higher than were paid in this market before the war: Butter 25c; bacon 13@15c; pork neat 8c; tallow 13@15c; beef 5@8c; mutton 50@75 per quarter; flour $10 per barrel; corn and peas $1; sweet potatoes 50@75 pr bushel; fowls 15@25c. a piece; turkeys $1,50@$2 a pair; syrup 50@75c per gal.; salt 50@75c per bushel; eggs 12½@15c per doz; fodder and hay $1 per 100 lbs; wood $2 a four horse load.

Edgefield, Aug 23 tf 35

War Tax

12th COLLECTION DISTRICT.

FINDING it impossible to prepare my Books in time to meet my appointments as previously announced, I propose the following change, to wit:

Edgefield C. H.	Friday,	25th Nov.
" "	Saturday,	26th "
Frank Posey's,	Thursday,	1st Dec.
Lybrand's,	Friday,	2d "
J. T. Nicholson's,	Saturday,	3d "
Lott's,	Same evening	2 o'clock
Edgefield C. H.	Monday,	5th "
Pine House,	Tuesday,	6th "
Vaucluse,	Wednesday,	7th "
Graniteville,	Thursday,	8th "
Beach Island,	Friday,	9th "
Hamburg,	Saturday,	10th "
Cherokee Ponds,	Monday,	12th "
Wiley Glover's,	Tuesday,	13th "
Dr. R. H. McKie's,	Wednesday,	14th "
Rod Hill,	Thursday,	15th "
Cheatham's,	Friday,	16th "
Curry's,	Monday,	19th "
Hamburg,	Tuesday,	20th "
Edgefield C. H.,	Saturday,	24th "

I will also be in Hamburg on the 21st exclusively for those of our soldiers in camp at that place.

My Books will then close, and all defaulters reported. The Assessor will be with me and receive returns from those who have not been assessed, and will also receive the returns of quarterly sales for the quarter ending 1st Oct. 1864.

H. T. WRIGHT,
Collector for 12th Collection District.
Nov 23 4t 48

Tax in Kind Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places to receive the Tithes of CORN, FODDER, BUCKWHEAT, RICE, SUGAR, MOLASSES of Cane and of Sorghum, PEAS, BEANS; Irish POTATOES, COTTON and Ground PEAS, viz:

Frank Posey, Sr.,	Thursday,	1st Dec.
Lybrand's,	Friday,	2d "
J. T. Nicholson's,	Saturday,	3d "
Lott's	Same evening,	2 o'clock.
Edgefield C. H.,	Monday,	5th "
Pine House,	Tuesday,	6th "
Vaucluse,	Wednesday,	7th "
Graniteville,	Thursday,	8th "
Beach Island,	Friday,	9th "
Hamburg,	Saturday,	10th "
Cherokee Ponds,	Monday,	12th "
Wiley Glover's,	Tuesday,	13th "
R. H. McKie's,	Wednesday,	14th "
Red Hill,	Thursday,	15th "
Cheatham's,	Friday,	16th "
Edgefield C. H.	Saturday,	17th "

I will at the same time receive the tithe of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool, from those who have failed to make their returns.

If producers wish to get the benefit of credits on their agricultural property, they would do well to be prompt in making their returns.

GEO. A. ADDISON, Assessor
12th Col. Dist.
Nov 23 3t 48

Tax in Kind.

I WILL attend at the following times and places mentioned below to assess CORN, BUCKWHEAT, RICE, IRISH POTATOES, FODDER, PEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COTTON, PEAS, BEANS and Ground PEAS, viz:

Mrs. Allen's,	Monday,	28th Nov.
Ready's,	Tuesday,	29th "
Ridge,	Wednesday,	30th "
Mrs. Norris',	Thursday,	1st Dec.
George Addy's,	Friday,	2d "
Mrs. Gibson's,	Saturday,	3d "
Mt. Willing,	Monday,	5th "
Mobley's,	Tuesday,	6th "
Richardson's,	Wednesday,	7th "
Dorn's Mills,	Thursday,	8th "
Rountree's,	Friday,	9th "
Moore's,	Saturday,	10th "
Haltiwanger's,	Monday,	12th "
Mrs. Culbreath's,	Tuesday,	13th "
Coleman's X Roads,	Wednesday,	14th "
Perry's,	Thursday,	15th "
Huiet's Store,	Friday,	16th "
Mickler's,	Saturday,	17th "
Shatterfield,	Monday,	19th "
Liberty Hill,	Tuesday,	20th "
White House,	Wednesday,	21st "
Rehoboth,	Thursday,	22d "
Pleasant Lane,	Friday,	23d "
Smyly's,	Saturday,	24th "
Kemp's,	Monday,	26th "

Tax Payers are earnestly solicited to attend punctually, as I cannot go around but once. The penalty of default is five times the assessed value.

CHARLES CARTER, Assessor
Tax in Kind, 13th Dist.
Nov 23 4t 48

Notice.

I WILL have SHOES made, in good style, at this Village, at the following prices, viz: Pegged Shoes, $6,00; Sewed Shoes, $12,00; Boots, $20,00.

M. W. ABNEY.
Nov 30 2t 49

Good Sugar for Bacon!

I WILL BARTER good brown SUGAR for BACON—1 pound of Sugar for 2 pounds of Bacon.

JOHN D. ROPER.
Edgefield, Nov 23 tf 48

Notice.

THE Bridge across Big Stevens Creek, at Maj. R. Merriwether's and Dr. H. A. Shaw's Mill, will be let to the lowest Bidder, to be Repaired on the 20th day of Dec. 1864.

S. W. GARDNER,
T. B. REESE,
Com's.
Nov. 19th 1864. 3t 49.

Strayed,

A FINE large black and white spotted BOAR. Has both ears cropped and split, with short tail. He was last seen on Shaw's Creek. Any information concerning said Boar will be thankfully received.

M. B. WEVER.
Edgefield, S. C., Nov 29 2t 49

Barter! Barter!

THE GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING Company will BARTER for Country Produce delivered on the spot, on the following terms, viz:

They will sell

4-4 Sheeting, Drills or Osnaburgs,	12½ cts. pr. yd.
7-8 Shirting,	10 " "
3-4 do,	8½ " "

And will allow for

Corn,	50c. per bush
Fodder,	50c. " cwt.
Flour in bags or barrels,	$7,00 " bbl.
Bacon, hog round, and Lard,	12½ " lb.
Syrup, without barrels,	25c. " gal.
Fine clean Cotton in Bagging or Staves	5c pr. lb

All packages must be plainly directed to the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, and marked with the shipper's name on the packages.

WM. GREGG, Pres't.
Gran. M'f'g. Co.
Graniteville, Sept 20 tf 39

Smoking Tobacco.

800 POUNDS SMOKING TOBACCO, put up in 5 lb. packages, warranted pure, or no sale.

S. E. BOWERS, Agent.
Hamburg, Oct 31 tf 45

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of South Carolina for an Act of incorporation of the Edgefield Female College.

Sept 9 3m 38

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature to Incorporate Good Hope Baptist Church.

JAMES ADAMS, Deacon.
Sept 9 3m 38

Gross Pork Wanted.

I WILL Barter SALT for GROSS PORK at the rate of two pounds Salt for one of Gross Pork.

A. A. GLOVER.
Aug 24 tf 36

Soldiers' Claims.

WE have on hand a few quires of Blanks for obtaining deceased Soldiers' Claims against the Government.

ADVERTISER OFFICE.
July 20 tf 30

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of F. M. Coleman, dec'd., are notified to render them in, properly attested, without delay, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to settle up.

J. DAY, Adm'or.
Sept 20 3m 39

Final Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of John B. Gardner, deceased, are requested to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the Ordinary's Office, on which day a Final Settlement will be made on said Estate. Those failing will be barred.

S. W. GARDNER, Ad'or.
Sept 27 12t 41

Candles! Candles!

A VERY superior English Candle, full weight—will speak for themselves.

S. E. BOWERS.
Hamburg, Sept 13 tf 38

Salt to Barter.

1 BUSH. SALT for 1 Bushel WHEAT;
1 bush Salt for 3 bushels Corn;
2 lbs. Salt for 1 lb. Gross Pork,

JOHN COLGAN.
Oct 25 4t 44

Visiting Cards!

FOR sale at the *Advertiser* Office, Ladies and Gentlemen's VISITING CARDS.

July 20 tf 30

No. 10 Cotton Cards.

2 DOZ. NO. TEN COTTON CARDS, of very superior quality, just received and for sale or barter, by

E. PENN, Agt.
Sept 27 tf 40

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for two NOTES given by