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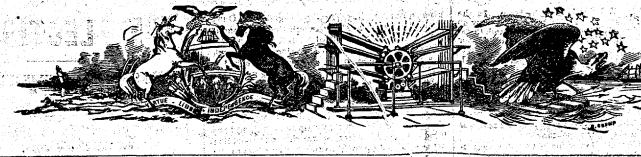
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U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. INITED STATES INTERNAL RE-VENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Philadelphta.

The annual assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and also of persons required to take out license, having been completed.

also of persons required to take out license, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily, by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. (Sundays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after TURSDAY, the 25th inst. and until and including SATURDAY, the 19th of November next ensuing.

PENALTIES

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, on or before the aforesaid 19th day of November, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out only 186, 1802.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or betere the 19th lay of November, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten persentum additional of the amount thereof, and be subsetted to the second of the second

centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury notes, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

WILLIAM J WAINWRIGHT. Collector, ocl8 inol9

S. W. cor THIRD and WILLOW 8ts. \$8.00 A TON FOR LARGE NUT COAL, \$10.00 a Ton for STOVE and HEATER COAL, at ALTER'S COAL, YAMD, NINTH Street, (957), below GIRARD Avenue.

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PREASURY DEPARTMENT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OPPICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENOY.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, in the City of Philadelphia. in the County of Philadelphia, State of Fennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1854, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, in the City of Philadelphia, in the Courtency, of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

Intestimony whereof witness my hand and saal of office this twenty-seventh day of September, 1864.

\*\*BEAL\*\*

Comptroller of the Currency.\*

Comptroller of the Currency.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864. THE ARMY ON THE JAMES

Election day—Some of the Colored Troops Voting-The Result in General Butlen's Army. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, BEFORE RICHMOND, NOV. 9, 1864. In a word, there is nothing in the way of military operations to communicate. The martial spirit has been slumbering for the past few days, if we except the sparmodic shelling at Dutch Gap. When and where the next line of battle will be formed are matters which legitimately belong to the future. That it will come there can be no doubt, and the preparation and organization to correspond with the occasion give confidence of a crowning success. Yesterday some of the soldiers in this army expressed, by their suffrages, who should guide the helm for the next four years. The election, so far as I raw and was able to learn, passed off in a very orderly manner. There was no excitement, or any stimulus in the vicinity of the polls to get up an unnecessary pressure. Any one not aware that it was election day might have passed the polls without seeing anything that would have impressed him with the act. The voting of the 5th United States Colored Troops, who came from Ohio was a little amuring, and attracted much atention from the McCiellan men on the other side of the line. The supporters of Little Mac were gathered together in quite a crowd opposite the place of election of the 5th; and it is more than probable they would have come over and given expression to their choice had it not been for the precaution of the supporters of Mr. Lincoln in stationing an extensive line of armed men to prevent their indulging in any such luxury. The plored men in front of the 5th were particularly vigilant lest those who had been so intently watching them from early morn should claim their "constitutional privilege" and avail themselves of the opportunity to express their admiration for Mc-

Clellan. This class of men here are called Johnnies, but in the North they are known as Copperheads-a distinction without any difference. That no votes were cast at the polis of the 5th for the little general cannot be attributed to the absence of his supporters, but rather to the armed resistance which threatened such (fearful consequences should they attempt to vote their convictions. Should there be vitality enough left in the Copperhead concern, after the drubbing which it now appears it received yesterday, there is no doubt but that it will hiss its venom. with all of its concentrated bitterness, at the Government for permitting colored loval men to vote in its support, to the exclusion of their Southern brethren." As there has been much straggling in our advances which could not be accounted for, it is probable that they are the friends of the defeated Mc-Clellan, who, like him, are not going to hurt the rebels if they can help it.

The vote in the regiments in this army is small compared to the men on duty. The New York troops have sent their votes home, which, of course, cannot be ascertained here at present, while a very large class are minors and of foreign birth, who are not naturalized. There are—well, it does not make much difference how many persons of African descent, but enough to be equal to any great emer-The telegraph has already flashed sufficient intelligence to place Mr. Lincoln's election beyond doubt, which is quite cheering to the army. If they

all could not vote, they all rejoice over the result. whose shouts will do as much to paralyze the enemy as if he had met with a disaster With the view that the vote of the armies ope rating against Richmond may be as complete as possible, I herewith subjoin the vote in the Army of the James:

1st divison, 18th corps. 

 20 New Hampshire
 65

 10th New Hampshire
 14

 13th New Hampshire
 86

 5th Maryland
 260

 55th Pennsylvania
 77

 188th Pennsylvania
 214

 50 52 174 706 366 2D DIVISION. McClellan 117 2 Penn'a Heavy Artillery : 1.452

19th Wisconsin Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania. 53 527 3D DIVISION McClellan 5th U. S. Colored Troops ..... 194 IST DIVISION, 10TH CORPS.

2D DIVISION. Lincoln. McClellan 4th New Hampshire...... 84 8D DIVISION (COLORED). Lincoln. McClellan 

OTHER TROOPS, WHOSE LOCATION IS IMMATERIAL Lincoln. McClellan Detachment 9th Vermont.... 10
Detachment 13th N. H..... 18 12th New Hampshire. 200 Pennsylvania. 39 225 202 279 254 141 15 68 82 201 207th Pennsylvania.....441 208th Pennsylvania.....401 209th Pennsylvania.....311 211th Pennsylvania......430 Company A, 3d Pa. Art.....20 Three companies 3d Pa. Art...94 

The forty-four votes east in this hospital for Mr. Lincoln are all from Maine soldiers. All the others were permitted to go home to enjoy their suffrage. Such is the vote in the Army of the James, and from it you will see that McClellan runs much better, as I informed you in a previous despatch was likely, than many supposed. THE WORK ON THE DUTCH GAP CANAL—THE ENEMY

CONTINUALLY SHELLING THE OPERATIVES—A REBEL RECONNOISSANCE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIV., 18TH CORPS, BEFORE RICHMOND, NOV. 8 Yesterday morning and night before last, there was considerable firing at Dutch Gap, to interfere with the workmen on the great canal. The men are so accustomed to the showers of exploding shells that they continue on laboring whenever the enemy choose to favor them with a supply. The workmen are the colored defenders of the Union. In whatever position this class of persons has been placed, whether in digging trenches, besleging cities, storming works, or meeting the enemy in an open field, they have fully illustrated what a powerful element they are in aiding to suppress the rebellion. When the canal is finished, General Butler will no doubt handsomely congratulate the iving and do justice to the memory of the dead. Our videttes were driven in yesterday morning on our right, by a reconnoitring force of infantry. That such a move threatens an attack is highly probable. The rebels, thinking that we will be usily engaged in the election, may expect to surprise us; or, confident that Mr. Lincoln will have a

majority in the army, may engage us with a view to prevent the soldiers voting. An attack this norning will take no one by surprise. We were on the alert last night, and, as day breaks this morning, we may hear the rebel vell. Should they at tempt to charge this time, many of them will find their "last ditch." . ROLLIN. Second Legislative District of Burling-ton County, New Jersey. To the Eduor of The Press: Sin: Permit me, through the columns of von valuable journal, to say a few words in relation to the gentleman just elected to represent this district Never was a more bitter contest waged than that through which Charles C. Lathrop has just passed, Last year he was selected by the Union party of his district as their candidate. The district had always been largely Democratic. Mr. Lathrop took the stump in defence of his principles, having first invited his opponent, Jarret Stokes, Esq., to do so with him, which Mr. S. declined. Mr. Lathrop was elected by four majority; but during the night the ballot boxes were taken and the votes changed so as o elect Mr. Stokes by four majority. The parties who did this foul work were indicted, and will be tried Democratic, they refused to give Mr. Lathrop his seat, though he clearly proved his right to it. In order to vindicate the purity of the ballot-box the Union party again nominated Mr. Lathrop for the same position against Mr. Stokes, who was renominated by his party. Mr. Lathrop again took the stump, and went before the people in every portion of his district, delivering able and telling addresses in defence of his position. Desoite the fact that his opponent did all that was in his power in the way of oney[and colonizing, Mr. L. has been elected by a majority of forty-one. Of all the victories won in New Jersey this was the greatest. The most Intense interest from all parts of the State was manifested as to the result. It was not only a victory for the principles of the Union party, but it was a victory of honesty over fraud and corruption. By the election of Mr. Lathrop the purity of the elective franchise has been vindicated. Mr. L. is a gentleman of the highest integrity. He waged the contest against his opponent with the utmost fairness

Mr. L. was a member of the Louisiana Legislature from the city of New Orleans, and filled the position with great honor to himself and to the interest of his constituents. He will be found among the ablest and most patriotic of the present members of the New Jersey Legislature. Respectfully, yours, November 10, 1884. - The widow of John Brown, of historic fame, with several of the family, started overland during the past season, with a drove of cattle and sheep, fer California. There have been painful rumors for some weeks past that the lamily have been robbed and murdered by hostile Indians or rebel guerillas. The Akron Beacon says it is enabled to state, from tters recently received by the friends in that vicinity, that it has been ascertained that the family though unable to reach their destination this fall. are in a safe position for wintering with their stock,

and will resume their journey in early spring.

most efficient public men. As a public speaker he

MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. mmends the Employment of Negroes in Pioneer and Engineer Corps, &c.

THE WAY OPENED FOR THE GENERAL ENLISTMENT OF BLACKS. Statement of the Military Situation. Foreign Relations and Negotiations for Peace. From the latest Richmond papers received by our correspondents in Grant's army we extract the late

message of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America: It is With satisfaction that I welcome your pr It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultar sousty with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has, not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on weale and with an energy heretofore unequalled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his iorces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his visit resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full metd of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to preceive that. a Power, higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recoghas willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us recessfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the been yor our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was fartially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana a large and well-appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large portion of its military trains, and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered, with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity, of which many have availed themselves, of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subtion from the tyranny to which they have been sub-

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy, hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had prayiously falled to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive cistricts of our territory. Nearly the whole of Northern and Western Mississippi, of Northern Alabama, and of Western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts on these States have been baffied. On the entire ocean and gulf cosst of the Confederacy the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some rechemy, with the enormous naval resources at his compand, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Convernment and the subjectors. vaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreigh domination, we have still greater cause for devoit gratitude to Divine power. In Southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In Northern Virginia extensive districts, formerly occupied by the enemy, are now free from their presence. In the lower Valley, their general, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills; granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock; and agricultural interests of seventil processors. the food, standing crops, live stock: and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is noted, waning prospect of further progress in the design; still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, towardure the town of Peters. than four months ago, to capture the town of Peters burg.
The army of General Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possess

ing at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same general who, in February last, marched a large ariny from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining anelt beyond the precarlous possession of a few aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points in which he is compelled to main-tain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with tain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly, during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful, but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead or failure; if the valor of the army, under the leadership of its accomplished commander, had resisted in valor the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitain the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its; people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhausting drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall acknowledge that no peace is attainable unless based on the re-

that no peace is attainable unless based on the re-cognition of our indefeasible rights. Before leaving this subject, it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretodistrict plant defends with the found, as hereto-fore; adequate to our needs; and that abundant-crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the ene-my to produce, by devastation, famine among the POREIGN RELATIONS. It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign Powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as night justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law and from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities. No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise domindon over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be called to my mind in which neutral Powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inablity of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of coequal been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of coequal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral Powers to perform the office of judging whether in point of fact the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and, if not, by recognition of the resisting party, to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral Powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fall by recognition of our independence to amounce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted racy to submission, their conduct will be accented racy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whother intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane; and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more rewho did this foul work were indicted, and will be tried at the next term of the court, they having succeeded for nearly a year in having the case postponed. The last Legislature of New Jersey having been largely Democratic, they refused to give Mr. Lathrop his United States are unable to conquer the Confederal racy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by those Powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of her Britannic Majesty's Government members of her Britannic Majesty's Government have not heritated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right under these circumstances is so obviously unjust, and discriminates so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the creit of and mistrust the advantage. We seek no favor, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting that, without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain in fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground but with such ability as to stamp him one of our has few superiors, all his speeches being noted for their eloquence and power. A number of years ago

that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents, and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely enter-All of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any notion by Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of infiaming the passions of the beligierants, and of preventing the return of peace it is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequals, and that the recommendation was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequals, and that the return the British mills, and other the British mills, and other return the British mills, and other return the peace of the content of the state of the state

bave given us just to use of complaint used not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspond-ence of the Etors Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public in-terest, and we muck reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure re-FINANCES.

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 canneity to redeem it. rul our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were \$415.191,530, which sum, added to the balance of \$308.282.722 that remained in the treasury on the 1st \$308.282.722 that remained in the treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of \$723,474.272. Of this total, not incliform half, that is to say, \$342.560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been \$272, 1378.505, leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of October, 1864, of \$108,485,420.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1864, was \$1,147,970,208, of which \$539,340,090 were funded debt, bearing interest, \$228,880,150 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 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, 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 fattly considered to have been \$1.128.381.095. the 31st of next month. total public debt on the first of last month may be fairly considered to have been \$1,128,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the lat April to the lat October, was \$97,650,780, 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 certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances; which are printed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy. mit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is consisted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the lear 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 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 solders 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, 1865, amount to \$438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st January, 1865, a balance of \$467,416,204. It would, therefore, seem that former \$467.416.204. It would, therefore, seem that forme \$467,416,204. 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 lat July of 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.

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 redundance. 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 over 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 chave been reduced to \$100,000,000; 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, 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 this 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 produced inequality, in the burden of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital; and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as on 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 allen enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation— all present practical questions for legislation, which, if whely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burdens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Loan Bureau are sub-

mitted 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 inquiry, 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.

of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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 is 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 enrolment in the army, unless his functions or 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 values of a mother a mother sphere. Schauses. 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, can 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 those within the conscript age, by men older and less capable of active field cervices. 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 bursuits or professions, but the expublic service might be detailed to continue the exscies of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be
wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for
abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready
means, of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and
is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient
operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of
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

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 defensive 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 zeriously 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 evil. 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 doubting 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 facilitating the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines is commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need com-

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked 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 retailatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending The question in dispute between the two Governpart, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations, or pretended retaliation.

retalistion.

The offer has been accepted, and each 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 have elapsed 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 notional character as folly as did that trates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict. EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, merching, and parking trains is needful; so that even in this imited employment, length of service solds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. 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 persea predominates so far as to rander it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public seran consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire 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 rest 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 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 by 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 freed man the permission of the State, from which he was withdrawn to reside within the limits after the close of his public service. The pormission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service, and a doubtle mistive for realous discharge of duty would thus be oftive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be of-fered to those employed by the Government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attach-ment which is so marked a characteristic of the ne-

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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 retaining himse servicude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore 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 destinction 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 infutious and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed ard insisted on by our enemies in all warre prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are how guilty, been decounced with greater severity than themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 176, 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 nounced as naving "excited domestic insurrection amongst us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must discent from those who advise a general lavy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldlers. Until our white population thall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro, who has merely been trained to labor and as a laborer, for the white man accustomed from his youth to the use of fire arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces, what would, in so ex-Whether our view embraces, what would, in so ex-treme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease, and death which have been caused by partially substituting the inveders' system of policy for the kind relation previously substituting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only. If the subject involved no other consideration than the more right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readmess to surrender every possession in order bo secure their independence. But the social and political question, which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it ombraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfilment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christicaling and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, 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 course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is certain that even

the service indicated, shall meet your approval; it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force, in case of ourgency, than three-fold their number suddenly called from field labor, while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS. The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary and 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 rome of so ceneral or important achievement.

but none of so general or important a character a to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable considerat NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. The disposition of this Government for a peaceful clution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms has been too often mani fested, and is too well known to need now assurances But while it is true that individuals and parties in But while it is true that individuals 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 calamittes 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 our 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 that their Government is waging, while and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their Government is waging, while
others are moved by the conviction that it is no
lenger to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is institutionable.
Whenever this fast growing conviction shall have
taken firm 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 manifestly 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 purchase. Whenever there shall be
on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there
will be no disliculty in finding means by which noon the part of our elemies a desire for page, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiation 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 confined the trea-

pen, the Government, to which is confined the treaty-making power, can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish to desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develop the 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 lives, and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, November 7, 1864.

THE REBEL STATES.

PPOSITION IN THE REBEL CONGRESS TO THE PRO POSED ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES—MESOLUTION OFFERED IN FAVOR OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE-OPINIONS OF DAVIS' MESSAGE, ETC., ETC.-AF PAIRS NEAR PRTERSBURG, ETC. Richmond papers of the 8th, transmitted by our special correspondents, afford the following interesting news. We give the most important business

presented in the rebel Congress immediately preceling Jefferson Davis' message: WHOLESALE CONSCRIPTION.—Mr. Blanford, of Georgia, introduced a bill that all white male per-sons resident in the Confederate States, or domiciled sons resident in the Confederate States, or domiciled therein (who, by the laws of nations, are liable to military duty in the place of their domicil); between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby placed in the service of the Confederate States, and all details and exemptions are hereby revoked, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the same are hereby repealed; and that the President be authorized to make such details and exemptions as are deemed to be of public necessity. The bill was re-ferred to the Military Committee. ferred to the Military Committee.

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, introduced the following joint resolution:
The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, That we have no sympathy with the efforts to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and that we will not, directly or indirectly, ald in the establishment of a monarchy on the Continent of America.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
The War, the Citizens, and the Army.—Mr. Chambliss, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution that the valor, constancy, and endurance of our citizen soldiery, assisted by the steady co-operation of all classes of population not in the field, will continue a sufficient guarantee of the rights of the States and the independence of the Confederate States. Postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, introduced the following:

Resolved. That in the independent of this House we Resolved, That in the judgment of this. Ho exigency now exists, or is likely to occur, in the military affairs of the Confederate States, which demands that negroes shall be placed in service as soldiers in the field.

Mr. Swan moved that it be postponed for discus-Mr. Swan moved that it be postponed for discussion at a future day.

Mr. Marchall, of Kentucky, said he was not ready to decide so suddenly on the question. He moved a reierence to the Millitary Committee.

Mr. Swan said that would defeat his object. He did not want the subject to go before the committee. He asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion to postpone till Thursday next was apreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Blandford, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Conrow, De Jarnette, Dupre, Echols, Fuller, Gaisher, Gholson, Gilmer, Goode, Hatcher, Hilton, Lesier, Miller, Orr, Ramssy, Rives, Bussell, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Snead, Staples, Swan, Welsh, Mr. Speaker—33.

Mr. Speaker—33.

Mr. Speaker—33.

NAYS:—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, E. M.
Bruce, Clopton. Cluekey, Dickinson, Farrow, Hanly, Johnston, Keeble, J. T. Leach, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Moore, Perkins, Read, Shewmake, Simpson, Triplett, Turner, Veet, Villere,
Wickham, Witherspoon—26. On THE MESSAGE OF MR. DAVIS.—The Richmond Whig, of the 8th, holds the following language: The message of the President to the two Houses of Congress will be found in our columns. Houses of Congress will be sound in our columns. Its review of the campaign now drawing to a close, and its cheerful tone as to the future, as well as the unexpectedly encouraging condition it presents of our finances, will be received by the public with unalloyed satisfaction. The scheme for the purchase and employment of slaves in certain military duties will we apprehance of the purchase and employment of slaves in certain military duties.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRIES Will be sent to subscribers by

THE WAR PERSON

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same tate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for

THE WAR PRESS.

And To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. and exira copy of the Paper will be given. Eelf enjoys, when such assistance becomes necessary. But'we should esteem it unwise and impolitic to have recourse to his services as a soldier before the effigency made it imperative, for it is certain that the enemy and manking generally would draw the interence that we were in extremis. But to the extent that negroes can be employed to perform deties now discharged by white men, relief from which would enable those white men to shoulder muskets and take their places in the ranks, there should brome heat ation in Congress adopting measures to facilitate such a policy. We do not see that the purchase of the negroes by the Government, or the promise of freal liberation, is at all necessary to the plate. The recomm endation of the repeal of all exemptions, which the President again makes, is likely to meet the same hate it has heretofore encountered at

meet the same a the it has heretofore encountered at the hands of Com Tress. For, unless it be the object of that Body to weat all power in the hands of the Executive, to create in fact a military dictatorship, they will never place themselves nor the functionaries of the State Gravernu ints. Governors, judges, legislators, &c., nor the conductors of the pross, with its constitutional gual antes to be free," under the necessity of supplied ting the Secretary of War to be detailed "to perform the various duties incident to their positions. Of this we could have no doubt, even it Congress, had not so determinedly displayed on former course ons its purpose in this regard. PERSONALS FROM RICHMAND.—We find, in the latest received copy of the Richmond Enquirer, the following personals addressed to residents of this city and neighborhood: this city and neighborhood?

The officer commanding Fort Delaware will please inform the friends of Col. E. P. Jones, of Middleser county, Virginia, whether the rumor of his death is correct or not. Any information oncerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious friends, whom you will greatly oblige.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

Any information of Lieut. Julius M. Chestnutt, Co. A. 61st Regment North Carolina troops, Clingman's brigade, who was supposed to be mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy, at Fort Delaware, in the attack on Port Hamison, Sept. 20, 1864, will be thankfully received.

November 7, 1864

To Pat Mason, Philadelphia:

To Pat Mason, Philadelphia:

I have had no invelligence from yow for several weeks. I feelvery anxious about my eleter Mary, say to her that her presence here would be a source of very great gratification to us all. Tell her to use every effort to join us as speedily se possible.

We are all well.

Eighteenth skreet; Rickmond.

THE! WAR.

THE WAR.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Courier of the 2d states that the enemy are again keeping up a brisk fire upon the city. The shalls thrown now are mostly two hundred pounder Parrotts: Battery are mostly two hundred pounder Parrotts: Battery Gregg and the Swamp Aigel keep up an occasional ine on Fort Sunter, and during the daylired wenty shots at the fort. A few shots were fired from Battery Wagner, at James Island.

Luring Mondoy night rockets were thrown up from Morris' Island, and heavy firing heard at sea among the blockaders.

Firing was also heard in the direction of Stone. The enemy struck their tonts on Morris' Island. Tuesday, but at last accounts had not left the island. It is believed, however, that two enemy's forces in this vicinity have been considerably diminished. minished.

A new encampmont, seemingly for one or two companies, was observed Tuesday afternoon between Battery Wagner and Vinegar Hill. THE NEWS FROM THE FRONT.—The War De-partment was without afficial despatches from any partment was without afficial despatches from any quarter yesterday and last night.

The heavy firing nights before lest and yesterday, we learn, was directed from our batteries against Dutch Gap.

The deserters from the Yankers differ as to the progress of the canal—some affirming that it will be completed in a few days, others that it will take as many months, while a third class of them state in positive terms that it is a complete failure. We shall see after a while which is right.

shall see after a while which is right.

FROM PETERBBURG—FITERBBURG, Nov. 7.—Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock; General Gracie attacked and captured the enemy's advanced picket line, near the City Point road; taking about thirty prisoners. This line General Gracie still holds.

About the same hour Holcombe's Legion, of Wilcom's Brigade, captured the enemy's picket line in front of the "crater," taking about a dozen prisoners. ners.
This line they held for two hours and shalf in the face of a furious bombardment; when, being attacked by an overwhelming force, they were compelled to yield them, losing fiften killed, thirty five wounded, and forty one missing. All quiet to day. FROM EAST. TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Register of the 5th states that the enemy has not advanced fur-ther than Henderson's, a short distance this side of Greenville. It thinks that they do not intend to dvance as far as Bristol, and that even if t were to attempt it, they would find very serious obstacles in their way.

Our late disaster at Morristown has enabled the enemy to extend their lines, so that a larger number of votes can be obtained in the Presidential effection. The devoted followers of Andy Johnson in Green county may have a chance to vote for the There was a report at Bristol, on the evening of the 4th, that the enemy had advanced to Leesburg, a short distance below Jonesbore, but this needs confirmation.
The force of 2,500 to 5,000. es of the enemy is variously estimated from

A prisoner captured reports that Gillem says he will hold the election in Bristol to morrow, if he only has two hours to do it in. Breckinridge voters will be there when the polis open, and will vote "early and often." The cartridge box, rather than the heliother will be most not restricted. the ballot-box, will be most patronized. New Publications. Already we have noticed the unusually large number of books published and announced for the instruction and entertainment of young people. With scarcely an exception these books are liberally illustrated, not with worn out wood cuts, as formerly was the custom, but with fine engravings from

designs by artists of known ability. In many instances, too, the authorship can be traced to writers who have distinguished themselves in higher de-In our own city the American Sunday school Union. which has been more than forty years at the good work, and the Presbyterian Board of Publication. also a considerable time in the field, supply many readable and useful books for young people. The two latest issued by the American Sunday-school Union are "The Poor Brother," letters to a friend on helping the poor, by Mrs. Sewell, and "Our Flag." The first of these is the reprint of an English work, which has had a large sale abroad, and more adapted for young people of a more advanced age, and indeed for charitable and religious people of all ages, than merely for boys and girls. But the subject is treated with the simplicity and force of truth that all can understand it, and the illustrative sketches, which are introduced as episodes, are highly interesting. The other book, "Our Flag," is emphatically American in subject, treatment, and loyal feeling. It is the history of a farmer's family in Connecticut, and extends from 1840 down to 1863, and, of course, takes in the present rebellion. A fine spirit of loyalty pervades the story, and a true Christian spirit also. Sure are we that our young friends will feel much interested in the Old Red House and its inhabitants. From Perkinpine & Higgins, North Fourth street we have several books, published by Carlton & Porter. New York. These are "Adventures of a Mis" sionary," giving an account of the introduction of Gespel truth into South Africa, and of Mr. Moffatt's missionary travels and labors; "Father's Coming Home: a story of the Christie Family," by the author of "Weldon Woods," and full of incidents of school life, likely to interest children; and "Little Fanny," a collection of stories for very little read-

Carlton & Porter have also-published a translation, by Marguerite O. Stevens, of Guizot's historical study, "Love in Marriage," which relates the story of Lady Rachel Russell, executed in the reign of Charles II., on a pretended charge of treason, and the semi centennial sermon preached before the General Methodist Conference, in May, 1864, at Philadelphia, by Bishop Morris: this is a patriotic discourse. "The Anthem Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church," from the same publishers, is the third book of the New-Musical Series issued by them, and C. C. Converse and S. J. Goodenough are its authors. The music is partly original, but chiefly selected, or adapted from the best home and

foreign composers. "Emily Mayland; or, The Faithful Governess," by M. H. Cox, published by James B. Rodgers, North Sixth street, is the story of a young lady who goes to Kentucky, to educate the children of a wealthy slaveholder there. She marries her em. ployer, a widower, who sells his Kentucky property, liberates his slaves, and settles in Michigan. There is a lively and apparently faithful description in this volume of life on a plantation. If this be its author's first production it is full of promise. Of "Haran the Hermit; or, The Wonderful Eamp," by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who certainly has a talent, for writing in allegory, we can report avorably. Hurd & Houghton, New York, have just pub-

lished another of the amusing parlor-table books in which old nursery rhymes are fancifully and grotesquely illustrated. The first was the tragical history of the Death of Cock Robin, and the second, which is on sale at F. Leypoldt's, Chestnut street, is "A Frog he would a-wooing go." The designs, neatly lithographed by J. Bien, are by H. L. Stephens, and show a great deal of ability with no small share of humor. These little volumes will amuse young and old, and appear to be generally.

Harper's Magazine for December. In this number are given three new chapters of Dickens' excellent serial, "Our Mutual Friend," and the first portion of "Armadale," the new novel by Wilkie Collins, which he has commenced in the current issue of the Corn vill Magazine. Very appropriately, a full page portrait of Wilkie Collins is given—the same that was published in the London Critic two years ago. A series of "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," by John S. C. Abbott is here commenced, and Ross Browne's "Tour through Arizona" is continued. Among the other readable. papers is an account of Charles Babbage and his Calculating Machine; a detective-police case of some interest; a narrative of adventure in the Petroleum region of Pennsylvania, and a "Visit to tho, English Courts of Justice." As might be expected, there are some errors in the last-named. While hearing ordinary appeal cases, in the House of Lords, the Chancellor weers a plain black gown and not the state robe, "worked profusely wish gold lace," here described. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of England, is not a Knight, as here stated, but a baronet of very old creation, having succeeded his uncle, the late Sir William Cockburn, Dean of York, in 1858, and being now tenth baronet. Lastly it is