CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMIER. Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany. 10 PER ANNUM

VOL. XXI. SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. NO 26

RETURN OF ELECTION FOR 1864.

BOXES.	J. H. Evins,	H. H. Thomson,	Jas. H. Carlisle,	B. B. Foster,	Jos. Walker,	W. Allen,	S. Bobo,	J. H. Shores,	W. M. Foster,	J. W. Bobo,	A. B. Woodruff,	G. P. McArthur,	J. W. Webber,
Army,	272	267	272	180	367	99	219	112	153	171	204	100	120
Court House,	129	132	136	84	36	80	98	34	27	17	12	12	39
Cherokee,	4	8	4	7	5	13	4	4	6	1	14	3	0
Bethlehem,	13	9	12	11	4	13	6	8	1	9	4	3	2
Beech Springs,	2	4	4	6	7	5	1	2	7	5	6	0	0
Pacolett,	16	22	13	24	11	24	7	7	1	8	5	13	6
Cavins' Old Field,	14	15	8	9	7	8	1	10	3	14	10	0	2
Glenn Springs,	27	8	19	21	3	3	12	8	8	25	1	7	11
Limestone Springs,	28	28	14	21	24	17	13	8	7	10	2	29	9
Thorn's,	3	11	7	6	1	12	4	11	2	2	1	1	0
McKelvey's,	6	6	4	9	17	15	5	5	13	0	1	2	5
Walls' Mill,	8	7	4	6	0	9	0	6	0	3	0	1	0
Woodruffs,	11	8	22	29	3	33	12	16	4	29	37	5	5
Cross Anchor,	22	21	27	17	10	7	12	1	10	13	7	4	3
Hobby's,	17	12	8	14	2	7	11	9	5	3	3	5	3
Johnsonville,	7	12	7	8	8	6	5	13	4	18	16	13	5
Hurricane Shoals,	7	9	12	14	9	9	19	6	1	3	0	10	0
Green's,	17	16	6	17	8	21	9	12	13	1	1	12	2
Wilkens',	12	18	12	15	16	17	7	2	0	0	0	2	2
Cunningham's,	9	20	14	15	9	16	3	21	5	3	5	6	1
Rich Hill,	2	8	8	6	3	7	3	12	1	7	0	3	3
Cashville,	7	5	4	5	6	8	8	2	10	0	10	7	0
Reidville,	9	6	11	7	1	4	8	5	3	0	0	3	2
Crawfordsville,	7	7	8	3	6	0	1	7	0	0	0	4	0
Sumners',	9	9	8	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	9	0	0
Morgan's,	14	16	2	15	6	6	2	10	0	0	2	3	1
Johnson's,	3	1	0	7	3	4	1	7	5	0	0	2	4
Webber's,	0	1	2	6	1	16	2	14	0	1	0	17	5
Hebron,	13	9	16	12	0	1	16	0	8	4	0	0	1
Vernonsville,	7	6	10	4	1	6	2	8	1	1	0	7	0
Cedar Hill,	9	2	4	12	1	5	3	9	1	8	2	7	2
Holly Springs,	8	3	20	17	3	9	9	19	16	3	0	1	0
Solitude,	0	00	1	2	2	3	1	4	4	3	2	3	0
Moore's,	1	8	0	5	9	6	1	10	3	0	1	0	5
Gentry's,	8	5	1	10	2	1	3	2	1	6	1	0	0
Campobello,	5	8	7	13	3	3	6	5	5	1	4	4	1
Divingsville,	20	20	27	27	14	54	24	40	5	18	2	13	7
Bomar's,	3	7	6	4	2	5	0	13	5	9	1	3	0
Grassy Pond,	6	5	1	6	0	12	9	5	23	8	0	18	2
	755	753	759	688	631	559	547	482	337	414	347	316	261

CLAIM AGENCY.

As many persons have made application to me to obtain amounts due to their deceased kindred for effects of which they died possessed of, and of which no account has been given. I would say to all such that I am now in correspondence with an agent at Richmond, to obtain said amounts, and by calling on me at my office, I will endeavor to recover the same for them.

J. M. ELFORD, Claim Agent.

August 18, 1864.

CLAIM AGENT.

I have received the amounts due on the following claims. Parties interested will please call and receipt for amounts, or send an order by some responsible person.

J. M. ELFORD, Claim Agent.

Sept 22, 1864

Blanton Ambrose,	Wilkins, T T
Harris, J. G. dr.	Lipscombe W E
Horton, Joel A	Johnson Jas
Willis, A P	Duncan, J M
Griffin, John M	Pettit, Henry
Williams, W B	Young Wm. H.
Reaves, Green	Hobby, Jas. A.
Brown, D R	Hamm, Thos. P
Keller, J A	Smith, Edward
Hembree, Robt	Paine, Isaiah
Hammett, W T	Petty, Joseph
Foster, J. H.	

Wanted to Hire.

IMMEDIATELY Twenty Hands to work at an Iron Forge, in this District, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Apply at this office or by letter to the subscriber at Pacolette Depot.

LEE L SMITH.

Sep 22 21 1m

Enrolling Office,

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. August 8, 1864.

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

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

J. H. MARSHALL,
Lieut. and Enrolling Officer.

Aug 11 15 tf

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

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

CAMERON & CO.

May 26 4 tf

$50 Reward!

RUNAWAY on the subscriber on the 6th inst., my negro Boy, Giles. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high; copper color, about 19 years of age; had on when he left a blue Jeans coat, besides taking other clothes with him.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

MRS. JUNIUS THOMPSON.

June 16 7 tf

Lime! Lime! Lime!!

AT the kilns. Fresh Lime is now on hand of the best quality, for exchange only for provisions, leather, iron etc., from the producers. Exchange only on the old prices on both sides.

W. CURTIS.

Feb 18 44 tf

Dental Notice.

I WILL be in my office only three days in the week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

C. LEE, D. D. S.

ESTRAY.

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

The owner can find him on North Pacolett two miles above Camp's Bridge

W. T. THORN,

Sept 1 18 tf

Enrolling Office,

SPARTANBURG, S. C., August 19, 1864.

SEVERAL Deserters have recently sent messages to me inquiring if I would punish them, or place them under guard if they would voluntarily report to me. I will state for the benefit of all soldiers who are improperly absent from their commands, that I will not punish or place under guard any one who will voluntarily report to me within a reasonable time from this date. I will furnish them transportation, and I trust that many will embrace this opportunity to return to their duty, and thus wipe out the stigma of desertion from their names.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Lieut. and Enrolling Officer.

August 25 17 tf

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY about six weeks since, my negro boy PINK. Said boy is about 25 years old—mulatto—5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds. Pink is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Campobello in this District. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgement in jail.

H. R. THOMSON.

July 21 12 tf

Prof. C. Falk

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

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

Early applications are requested.

July 14 11 tf

TOWN ORDINANCE.

BE it ordained, that from and after the 1st day of October next. That all Goats running at large within the incorporate limits of the town. That the owners thereof shall be liable to the payment of Ten Dollars tax on each Goat to be paid on demand for the same.

Done and ratified in Council, Sept 14, 1864

J. B CLEVELAND, Intendant.

J. M. ELFORD, Clerk.

Sept 22 21 4t

Dental Notice.

MY office is over Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S.

March 13 1y

HEADQUARTER'S,
CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, September 1, 1864.

SIR: By special order of the War Department all members of company K 27th Regiment S. C. V., recently disbanded have been assigned to other companies in the same regiment.

You will act upon this letter as information and cause the return of all such men, absent without leave, to their commands.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. SHAND, Lieut. and A. A. Lieut. MARSHALL, Enrolling Office, Spartanburg C. H

TAX IN KIND, CROP OF 1864.

PRODUCERS are hereby notified that I am now ready to receive the Tithe Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool of the crop of 1864.

It is desirable that the Producer pay the whole amount due on his estimate at the same time, if possible, so as to take a receipt in full. The receipts of Miller's' who have been authorized to collect the tithe wheat, will be taken up by me and credit d on the Producers estimate.

In all cases the grain must be dry and in good condition, when delivered either at the mills or the Tax Depots. I will furnish to the Producers grain sacks for the delivery of their tithe, which are to be returned to this Depot.

A. H. KIRBY, Agent,
Depot No. 1. Sec. 4, 5th C. D., S. C.

Sept 20 2mos

Blue Stone!

THE sub-scribers have received ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS OF REAL ENGLISH BLUE STONE, which they propose to sell as cheap as can be bough in any market.

For the convenience of the people, the following Agents have been appointed to wit:

H E. HEINITISH, Spartanburg C. H
OLIPHANT & WALKER, " "

d by JNO. BOMAR & CO.

Bitingsville, S. C., Oct 5 23-4

Notice.

AS we are compelled to supply Government with such a large proportion of the Goods we manufacture, from and after this date, we will sell only for barter.

JNO. BOMAR & CO.

Oct 3 23 2m

Lectures for the Hospital.

With a view to gratify the literary taste of our community and at the same time increase the funds of the Ladies' Hospital of our town, it is proposed to have a series of Lectures delivered, which is hoped may prove pleasant and profitable.

Acting upon this suggestion, the Ladies having charge of the Hospital, take pleasure in stating that Prof. J. H. Carlisle Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D., Rev. A. Pickens Smith, Prof. W. DuPre, Pres. W. K. Blake and Prof. Henderson, have consented to deliver Lectures for the benefit of the Hospital, and they hope, also, to be able to procure, perhaps, others from a distance.

It is proposed to have a Lecture on every Wednesday evening, commencing on next WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. The charge for admission will be $2 00, and to avoid the expense of tickets, the money will be received at the door. It is hoped that the object will meet with the approval and support, not only of those who expect to enjoy the literary treat thus to be afforded our community, but also of all who are willing to contribute to the comfort and welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Important to Planters.

Lieut. H. W. Fields, 12th Virginia infantry, has furnished for the Petersburg Express the following valuable and expeditous recipe for preparing leather dressed with the hair on it. He vouches for the stability and duration of the leather thus prepared, and refers to high authority for the truth of his averment, as well as to soldiers who have worn shoes made from it. We, therefore, publish it for the benefit of farmers and individuals who may have hides to tan, and recommend that they test it. The hides are not only quickly tanned, but the leather when prepared bears a most favorable comparison with the best produced by the old and tedious process in vogue in England and in this country. Many of the soldiers in one, if not in more of the brigades of Lee's army have worn shoes made from this leather for months past, and pronounce them superior, as regards comfort and quality, to the English and American army shoes:

MOD. OF PREPARING LEATHER DRESSED WITH HAIR ON.

1st. If hides are old, hard and dry, soak them in pure water about two or three days.

2d. When well soaked, or when fresh hides, flesh them thoroughly.

3d. Prepare a pickle made of 3 lbs alum, and 3 lbs common salt to a pint of water, enough to dissolve the salts for hide; this is an average proportion.

For a very large single old hide, 3½ lbs alum and 3 lbs salt, may be necessary; whereas for a small calf hide, ¾ lb alum and 2 lbs salt may be enough. But for a pack of 25 hides unassorted, of all sizes, and conditions, the average is as above.

4th. Soak the fleshed hides in this pickle from 8 to 10 days, more or less, according to condition of hides.

5th. Soak them again 2 or 3 days in pure water to take out the salt.

6th. When about half dry break them with the proper currier's breaking knives.

7th. Smoke them, flesh side down, say 8 or 10 days over hard wood, (hickory or oak) smother, continuing to break and roll and grind them in succession.

8th. Boil the neatsfeet for oil; save the oil and lubricate the hides with the jelly and greasy water, breaking them all the time.

9th. Press and finish off.

The small hides, thin and fresh, can be finished in from six or eight days. Medium size hides in good condition from twelve to fifteen days. The largest and worst conditioned hides can be finished in from eighteen to twenty days. It is recommended to take from eighteen or twenty days for all. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water first until the hair slough; but then you must be careful to thoroughly work the lime out, or it will eat the fibre of the leather.

The leather is best with the hair on. It makes the best and most comfortable shoe—soles and all. Put the hair of the uppers inside; and of the soles—put upper sole hair out, and outer sole hair in, thus fill the soles with the best of water proofing and making the soles the more elastic and lasting.

With the hair on it is especially best for saddle covers, stirrup leathers, shabracks, traces, horse collars, caps, gloves, sentinel coats, halters, trunk covers, and every use known.

There are many trials in life which do not seem to come from ignorance and folly. They are silver arrows shot from the bow of God and fixed inextricably in the quivering heart.

A gallant was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything to say, asked her why she was like a tailor? "I don't know," said she with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I am sitting beside a goose."

In our old age the mind brings together the scenes of to-day and those of the long gone time. We shut eighty years into each other like the joints of a pocket telescope.

Play is the first poetry of the human being. Eating and drinking are his prose.

A Panoramic View of the Proposed Convention!

"I think," says Mr. Boyce, "that action (namely, the action of the Chicago meeting,) demands a favorable response from our government." And the honorable gentleman carries the joke so far, in his artful design of encouraging Yankee peace men, as to effect a kind of enthusiasm for their new idea of a convention. "Imagine," he cries, "this grand council of States in the act of convening, after the people everywhere in peaceful possession of their right to elect their ambassadors, had done so. What a sublime spectacle! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times," &c.

Well, imagine it. Let us also try to conceive, if the human imagination can, this proposed august convention. A very vast "wigwam," higher than the Coliseum, is erected with circling tiers of seats for myriads of spectators; for it is to be a highly imposing assembly—never was the like "in all creation," (a Yankee boast which this time will be true,) and as we have astonished mankind by our war, so we are to dazzle them by a peace which shall be the envy and despair of all nations. Of course, there will be a mighty throng of ladies from the several States—for none have a deeper interest in the result, nor more legitimate curiosity to behold so many men of immortal names assembled on the grandest occasion in history—up to this date. The solemn assemblage, pregnant with the destiny of a hemisphere, is opened. The heart of the vast multitude beats high, and its breath comes quick as the delegates enter. Arrive the representatives of South Carolina; they take their seats, with courteous greeting, beside the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts; and the "Bay State" has, of course, sent their greatest men—there sits Banks, late commanding general at New Orleans, in civil attire; for all swords are sheathed, or turned into plough shares or steel pens. At sight of him, perhaps, one of our Louisiana delegates cannot but think sadly of his house and plantation sacked and burned on Red River, and his children shipped off and landed on the bare strands of Pascagoula, by order of that Banks; but he represses such thoughts—they must not be indulged on this joyful day, for this, look you, is a day of peace on earth and good will unto men. On the same bench you recognize also the calm statesmanship like visage of Sumner, who formerly, in the bitterness of his heart and soreness of his head, termed us Southerners, the "sum total of all barbarism"—he is all smiles to day as he looks on his Southern brethren, for he says within himself: Now I know the Lord hath delivered them into my hands. Behold also the lofty brow of mediaeus Everett, who conjured the very old women of Massachusetts, if they could do no better, to stab us with their knitting needles; and Benjamin Butler, whose wholesome discipline tamed the spirit of the New Orleans women, and put a bit between the teeth of clergymen of Norfolk. And now all eyes are eagerly bent to gaze, as through another door file in the proud Virginians, holding their heads somewhat high at first; but soon they look more humble, when they find their allotted chairs beside the representatives of "Pierpont" Virginia, (for this, you remember, is a convention of all the "States,") Dr. Rucker and General Hunter politely greet the gentlemen from the Eastern fragment of the Old Dominion; and as the last named commanding general is announced, there is a movement amongst the Virginia ladies in the auditory, they begin to inspect curiously, through lorgnettes, the jewelry which graces the arms and necks of the fair daughters of New England, seated near by—and fancy that they recognize certain chains and bracelets. Some may even shiver and shudder, and hardly suppress a sob, when they see the man who burned their houses over their heads, and can almost fancy they can hear again the roar of the flames bringing their roof tree crashing down upon the hearth. Delegates from Hahn's new "State" of Louisiana) some of them colored gentlemen) fraternally meet planters from the "coast," whose plantations have been leased to Yankee agriculturists. As Ohio representatives take their seats, spectators from Tennessee perhaps think of John Morgan and his staff, with their heads cropped, in the prison dress of the penitentiary. Not a Northern delegate who enters but calls up to some Georgian or North Carolinian spectator the memory of desolated homes and murder shrieks rising from burning towns, and the wail of violated virgins tearing their hair, until, by the time the convention is called to order, the whole atmosphere seems laden with curses and lamentations, and the moan of a hundred thousand ghosts crying aloud for vengeance.

Then the parson rises to open the proceedings with prayer. But it is best to stop here, lest we verge on blasphemy; for what form of prayer will serve his turn.

Richmond Examiner.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

THE HON. W. W. BOYCE'S LETTER.

The recent letter of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, addressed to the President of the Southern Confederacy, has been received by the soldiers and officers of the army from that State with mortification and shame. That such a proposition, based upon such reasoning should have emanated from a public man of South Carolina, is not humiliating. What does the honorable gentleman mean by a "satisfactory peace?" A peace patched upon the scheme of reconstruction! His language is suspiciously vague already smacks of that divine policy and recommended in the same letter, and so characteristic of the great Union saving—God save the mark—Northern Democracy.

The whole idea of the gentleman, and the specious reasoning on which he bases it, is a melancholy specimen of foolyism and more imbecility. It is neither more nor less than the old cry that so often, ere the clash of steel was heard, miserably deluded many friends of the South and of civil liberty, the lying assertion that Democracy—the great Democratic party of the North—would save Union and the country.

After a life or death struggle of nearly four years, accompanied and blessed with manifestations of God's favor, unparalled in the history of any other people, save the Jews, and at the very moment that the priceless boon of independence is in the grasp of the South, here comes a serious proposition from an honorable representative of South Carolina, that the South should enter again into a cat and dog scramble with the miserable wire pulling Democracy of Yankeedom, on the vague hypothesis that principles and men and Government, are to be managed on this continent according to the policy and notions, of the effete principalities and dukedoms of Germany. And actually concludes with a recommendation that the South should henceforth addict herself more to policy in the management of her affairs.

Is the honorable gentleman oblivious of the fact, that it was this very departure from principles to bend the pregnant knee to policy, that ruined the old Union, and must necessarily and deservedly ruin any country.

The honorable gentleman has been long known to his own State, as the man who threw a tub to the whale. He is at his old tricks.

The Weakness of our Armies Explained.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL—THE NEW REGISTRATION.

LAGRANGE, GA., Oct. 5, 1864.

James T McCormack, Ass't Enrolling Officer, of Troup County:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and re-enrollment of all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the laws of Congress, all persons between these ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that not more than one third of the men fit for duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the two thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, form the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the Conscription Bureau is shown to be a failure, and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. Grant writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is children and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. This statement is not true. We do have the men between the ages of eighteen and forty five to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two thirds of these men are absent! This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntarily enrolling officer.

Your first duty is to register every white male between the ages specified in your orders. Mark the language: Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business. Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good, the man is not harmed; and if it be bad, the man must be sent to duty; and the method by which he has heretofore evaded duty must be exposed and its author published.

There are many absent from all our armies, who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist, and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty, while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain away under cover of such details long after health has been restored or the wounds have healed. In all cases details and exemptions end when the reasons for granting them cease. Never cease your inquiries where is shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reason for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details, and receive furloughs, which are renewed from time to time until the applications shall be finally determined. Some of these employ lawyers, falsely so called, who, if they do not get the final order as desired, can, at least, delay final action—the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an ungranted application is made practically to operate as a discharge from service.

Some persons are still carrying old commissions, where their offices have ceased, but the commissions have not been surrendered or cancelled.

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape—many of them spurious—and upon them claiming exemptions or details. No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man, *per se*, to an exemption or detail. The contractor must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption, and the Secretary of War himself cannot grant except upon the certificate of the chief of the bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under officer of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make indefinite investigations. I saw one some time since, stating that the bearer was appointed to examine for iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposites were never suspected to exist; and where, if exhaustless quantities did exist, the bearer would never find them. All such appointments are without authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employees of quartermasters, commissaries, and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man is disabled from service in the field. Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as provost marshals and and guards, agents and provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of war, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their commands. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill health in their pockets and nature's certificate of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificate being confirmed by the patients' daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume that the health has been restored since the certificate was given.

I desire in this connection to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that the great portion of these absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the inefficiency or intention negligence (to use no harsh term) of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that while thus content in many cases, they have been in other cases, as if to satisfy conscience, cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault, instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions, details, etc, to go to lawyers of their own naming to make out their applications and appeals. Those who complied and paid well, found easy treatment. Those who declined found treatment not so easy. I state broadly, that it was never intended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said that about 10,000 men are kept at home in Georgia protected by militia commissions and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements, but if the enrolling officers now do their duty, we shall soon know the number of men at home and the various reasons for it.

It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the laws of exempting their employees and have exempted an unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the name and number exempted for each office.

I have written this letter for your assistance and in answer to your inquiries. But my only subject is to serve the country in this the hour of its fate. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Yours, very truly,

B. H. HILL.

POSITION IN SLEEPING.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we awake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feelings of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided; it is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.

The silk worm feeds upon the mulberry leaf and spins his silk. The poet feasts upon the world of nature, and spins his beautiful thoughts and fancies.

The woman who neglects her husbands shirt front, is not the wife of his bosom.