

SPARTANBURG.

Thursday, November 24, 1864.

TERMS:

10 Per Annum in Advance For Six Months. For longer periods, by agreement.

We are obliged to have the cash for all printing done.

Advertisements for all claims due this office.

Hospital Lectures Postponed.
In consequence of the severity of the season it is deemed advisable to suspend for the present the course of Lectures commenced for the benefit of the Hospital.

A Horrid Murder.
We are pained to learn that Mrs. RICH and M. SARRIS, a highly respected and intelligent citizen of the lower part of the District, was indignantly murdered while in bed by his own slave on Saturday morning last. His death was produced by violent blows on the head with a billet of wood. The murderer after perpetrating the deed, fired the bed and thereafter the house. As soon as the latter was enveloped in flame, he gave the alarm, it is supposed with a view to create the impression that burning was accidental. Enough however, of the circumstances to prove his criminality were discovered and bringing him to trial, the result of which was his conviction, and sentence to execution on Friday 16th proximo. He is now in jail awaiting the solemn penalty of the violated law.

South Carolina Conference.
The Annual Conference of this body, convened at Newberry on Wednesday last, and adjourned on the 21st. The following are some of the appointments which will be interesting to our readers:

- SPARTANBURG DISTRICT**—W. H. Fleming, P. E.
- Spartanburg**—W. T. Capers, Alex. W. Walker, supernumerary.
- Spartanburg District**—V. A. Sharpe.
- Cokerbury Circuit**—W. P. Moxson.
- Fairfield Circuit**—J. W. Kelly, J. T. Rillo.
- Laurens District**—W. A. McSwain, J. A. Little.
- Lincolnton**—E. G. Gage.
- Flahly**—John Watts.
- Lincolnton Circuit**—D. May.
- Newberry**—J. W. Humbert.
- Sanctee Circuit**—H. A. C. Walker, J. W. Wightman.
- Darlington**—W. A. Gamewell.
- Hamberg Circuit**—A. J. Sooker.
- Greenville**—R. B. Alston.
- Greenville Circuit**—R. C. Oliver, A. I. Lester.
- Chester Circuit**—S. Lead.
- Charlottesville Circuit**—B. G. Jones, J. D. Carpenter.

Nomination for Governor.
MR. EDITOR: We publish here the nomination of our distinguished townsman for the high and responsible office of Governor. We heartily approve the nomination. Knowing the man, we feel satisfied the selection would be for the good of the commonwealth. The Guardian says, "It is indubitably true that the state of our country demands in its rulers and counsellors prudence, sagacity and practical wisdom. One who is thoroughly conversant with the theory and practice of law, adept in a knowledge of the necessities and wants of the people, who would recommend and advocate reforms, not for experiment, but for the public good, whose character for public benevolence and disinterested patriotism has been developed by this great contest for freedom, a man of age, of experience, of moral and civic worth, who has spent his life in the pursuit of knowledge, who has attained eminence, a Christian, a gentleman, and a patriot. Such a man we need for Governor, and such a man is SIMPSON BONO. Esq. His name is therefore suggested for this highly responsible office, and meets the approval of

MANY SOLDIERS.
Gen. Brown's residence, near Canton, Ga. has been burned by the Yankees. Gen. Wheeler fought the Yankees near Griffin, but was obliged to fall back—the Yankees were estimated to 25,000 or 30,000 strong. Besides the burning of Atlanta, Marietta and Rome, it is supposed they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro. It is supposed that Sherman will take Andersonville in his present route, and try to liberate the 20,000 prisoners confined there. Gov. Bonham has issued an official notice for the members of the Legislature to meet promptly at the Capitol, on Monday, the 28th instant. Gov. Brown has ordered out the Militia of that State, the members of the Legislature and Judges are invited to the trenches at Macon. The Louisville Journal of the 15th says Thomas is at Pulaski with a fourth of the 23d army corps and heavy details from other corps. The New York Herald says the capture of the Florida will, doubtless, be denounced as a violation of the rights of asylum in a neutral port, and may become the subject of international discussion, but justifies the

WOODEN SHOE-SOLE FACTORY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. CONVERSE for a visit to this establishment at Bivingsville. We find the machine under full headway, with full supply of hands, and plenty of lumber. On Friday last, they turned out six hundred pair, which is a high rate, more than an average day's work. The demand for the shoe-sole has been exceeding the supply, but the many little incidental delays in setting in motion the machinery, have all been overcome, and it now bids fair to answer all the purposes for which it was invented.

The machinery used for this purpose is simple and ingenious. It all rests upon two tables on benches, about four feet square, and is propelled by water. A small iron shaft, about five feet long, with an iron cast wheel, weighing about three hundred pounds, is attached to one end, a small one at the other, less than half its weight. Set in each of these wheels are three concave chisels, and one of which does the work of planing the heel, while the others do all the work of the bottom of the shoe-sole. The block of wood is then firmly fastened to a neat frame, with two handles upon the outside with the pattern of the shoe sole secured upon the lower edge of the frame holding the block. The first operative then presses the block against the wheel, when the bottom of the shoe-sole is instantly completed. The block is thrown upon the table, and taken up by the operative at the opposite end of the shaft, placed in the frame, with the pattern of the top, secured in like manner to the lower edge of the frame, and then pressed against the second wheel, when the mechanical work of the bottom and top is finished. It is then thrown off to another wheel, where the edges are rounded off, and passed where the last is confined to the shoe-sole, where it receives its form and shape, as we see them. It is then transferred over to another small wheel, where the grove is made, around which is tacked the leather. At this table they are numbered, and distributed to the several compartments, hand-dicely corded up, ready for boxing.

One of the partners, Mr. Poole, gives us several interesting particulars of the origin of this Machine. It requires from 1000 to 1200 feet sweet and black gum timber, to furnish blocks for one day. The logs are sawed at the Bivingsville Company Mill in long slats, and taken to a circular saw in the shoe-sole manufactory, and there shaped to the variety of sizes used. We also learn that Mr. Poole is the inventor of this useful machine. We are pleased to know that he is realizing great satisfaction of having put it into operation. His experience and observation will of course suggest improvements and its profits enable him to extend its usefulness through out the Confederacy. The well known business habits of all the gentlemen connected with the enterprise, is a guarantee that every thing will be done, to give the public the full benefit of its working capacity.

Of the utility of these shoes we would observe from conversation with those who are wearing them, that in point of comfort, lightness and durability, they are equal to the best styles of heavy shoes. Impenetrable to water and cold, they keep the pedal extremities uniformly warm, being in no way subject to the transition, heat and cold we feel from exposure to the fire when within or without doors. They do not in any manner act as elogs to the feet either. The location of the wearer is as easy and graceful as if the finest brocade constituted the ground foundation. Of this necessity there is no doubt, owing to the high prices of sole leather and the difficulty of obtaining it, even if our tanneries could supply the vast demand. It meets a want which is imperative and could not otherwise be supplied and hence Messrs. BONO, POOLE & Co., deserve the thanks and patronage of the shoeless public for their energy and efforts. If there is one who doubts their subserviency to the purposes of this great invention, we would advise a trial of these wooden soles. It is true that they are a little more clamorous than the leather shoe, but notwithstanding, an honest man need not fear to wear them. The noisier or evil intent might have some scruples about their adaptation to his pursuit, no other one need hesitate to test their excellencies.

We are glad to repeat, that all the difficulties, incidental to setting new machinery into operation, have been overcome by the skill and ingenuity of the inventor, and that they are now prepared to meet all orders which may be forwarded to the company. Large orders have already been filled, and shipped for distant markets. Also orders are still on file, which will be immediately filled. Hundreds of pairs have been sold at the Factory, and are in constant use throughout the District. The price \$2.50.

We notice another another thing—Mr. Poole is now preparing a new pattern of a much neater appearance than those manufactured, particularly for white people. The bottoms will be narrower, to be in handsome shape, and better adapted to the foot of the white population. We shall have a pair of this quality sent us in a few days, when we shall be gratified to show them to any one who has the curiosity to see them.

Died, at Stanton Hospital, near Washington City, on the 20th of June, 1864, of a wound received at the battle of Cold Harbor, 30th May, JOHN B. SANDERS, second son of Samuel Sanders, Esq., of Colleton District, S. C., aged 28 years, a member of the 4th South Carolina Cavalry.

To be permitted to see our loved one pass from earth, to minister to their ere they depart, to drink in and treasure up their last words, and, finally, to entomb them, and to visit and beautify their last earthly resting place; these are blessed privileges, and smooth the rough corners of that great sorrow which ever follows in the wake of Death. If Death, under the most obdurate light we can view him, brings grief, how intensified, how agonizing to a fainty heart that grief which springs from the death of a loved one in exile.

JOHN B. SANDERS, after twenty one days of suffering, died among enemies and strangers—far away from his home and kindred. No love lit eyes were there to cheer him; no sweet familiar voice whispered hope; no gentle hand wiped away the death dew from his forehead, nor closed his eyes when he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it. Far away from wife and children, parents, sisters and brothers—alone in his agony, this brave soldier passed away.

The name, the acts, the virtues of such a man should be recorded; and those who knew him will rank him high among the patriots and sterling men of this revolution. Possessed of high social virtues, modesty, warmth of heart, and great firmness of character, he made friends everywhere. Though young, he had already made his mark, and bid fair for a brilliant future. In the Legislative Hall of his State, in the camp and on the battle field, no man has served this young Confederacy more zealously and unselfishly than he. His total abnegation of self is attested by acts without number. He responded to the first battle cry; and with other brave spirits from his District, fought through the glorious first Manassas—and the lesser engagements which immediately followed it—reaching that year with shattered health—after having assisted to place the first stars of glory upon his country's escutcheon—he could not be induced, even by medical advisers, to withdraw from the army and seek a position less trying to an impaired constitution. Not the ranks was his place, and his desire to fight to the bitter end.

Unambitious of honor for himself, he refused all advancement; and frequently he said to the writer of this feeble tribute: "I have no ambition higher than my country's freedom; I seek no greater privilege than, side by side with my comrades, to raise my arms in her defence." The day before the battle which caused his death, he wrote to his father: "The enemy are advancing slowly, and we are anxious to meet them. You know I was anxious to get where there was excitement, and now I am at the right place. May God help us reach our enemies such a lesson as they have never had before." He went into that fight, and in the hottest of the engagement, with uplifted sword and shouts of victory on his lips, he fell far in the battle's front. After the contest, and when our wounded were being removed, occurred an incident worthy to be placed on record, as attesting how beautifully to the last the unselfishness of his character bloomed out. Some of his comrades were bearing him off, when a squad of the enemy's cavalry were seen approaching. "The quick eye of Sanders saw that they would all be captured if they persisted in trying to bear him off, while unconscious and they might escape. Almost in tones of command, he said: "Boys, put me down and run for your lives! I am wounded, and of little use to any one—the country needs your services!" With sorrowing hearts they left him, and he became a prisoner.

Save that he was wounded and a prisoner, no further intelligence reached his family. For some time his fate was shrouded in mystery; then came tidings which revived hope in their breasts; but, recently, a letter from the "eye of his sufferings dashed that cup from their lips and substituted for it one of wormwood and gall—he was dead, gone, perfected through suffering, to Heaven.

The announcement of his death came with appalling force upon his family, bruising their hearts, and creating a void never to be filled on earth. We cannot mitigate the agony which so deep a grief creates; but we deeply sympathize with them, and commend them to the keeping of that merciful Father, who alone can heal the heart's wounds.

Mr. Editor: Without his knowledge, Lieutenant HARRISON FLOYD, of the 18th Regiment, S. C. V., is respectfully nominated as the very man for the office of Sheriff of Spartanburg District, now vacant by the resignation of A. WINGO, Esq.

Lieut. Floyd is a young man of spotless character, and in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon a Sheriff. At the commencement of the war, he nobly volunteered to battle for the rights and liberties of his country, and now carries about him the highest evidence—an "armless sleeve" that he is a brave and gallant soldier. Spartanburg District would certainly honor herself in electing her patriotic, wounded son to the office named.

Fathers, mothers and young ladies of Spartanburg: Lieutenant Floyd has lost an arm in your cause, in nobly battling to save you, and his bleeding Country from degradation and ruin, now show your high appreciation for his gallant services. You will but honor yourselves in thus honoring the brave. MANY FRIENDS.

From Georgia.
AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central Railroad at Griswoldville at three o'clock Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Nothing else is known except that heavy firing was heard there a few hours afterwards. The movement of Sherman upon Macon was simply a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces there. The raid upon the Central Road is for the purpose of keeping them there, whilst the whole force of the enemy moves and captures Augusta or Savannah!

Sherman did not advance his infantry further down the Macon & Western Road than Griffin, but his cavalry came far as Brownsville. He has crossed the Oconulgee with his infantry, and that line near Indian Springs, and the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. Their advance was three miles from Union Point, at 11 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—The enemy's advance was at Wallate, eight miles from Milledgeville, this morning. This information comes from the President of the Central Railroad. Another column attempted to cross the Macon and Western Railroad at Forsyth, going Southeast, but are reported to have been repulsed.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—LATER.—Mr. R. R. Ayler, President of the Central Railroad, telegraphs from Macon that the enemy's cavalry burnt Monticello and Hillsboro yesterday, and were nine miles from the Griswoldville station, on the Central Railroad, last night.

Sherman's path leads him from Atlanta to Macon, 103; Macon to Savannah, 190; Atlanta to Augusta, 171; Augusta to Savannah, 132; Augusta to Charleston, 137; Atlanta to Lynchburg, via. 350.

A Northern paper report us having 30,000 men at Florence, Alabama. The Chicago Journal says a furloughed officer of Sherman's staff states that he has been ordered when his leave expires to rejoin his command at Savannah.

The Times contains a report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or they give up the conflict. He wants no armistice, no cessation of hostilities; no negotiations with rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as a pusillanimous faction majority of the North.

The New York Congressional delegation stands 22 Union, and 9 Democrats. Fernando Wood beats Brooks 124 votes. The World claims Lincoln's re-election, claiming, however, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan. The Tribune claims only 300 majority in New York.

There is one charge against General Early—referred to by a correspondent of the Charlottesville Chronicle—that of intemperance—which the editor of the Chronicle has inquired into, and is entirely satisfied that it is untrue, and it affords him pleasure to emphatically deny it. It is reported that the Tallahassee entered the Delaware breakwater on the 3d, and deroyed several vessels at anchor, and then afterwards landed at Lewis, Delaware, and robbed the people of a large amount of property. Four vessels of war are now in pursuit of the Tallahassee. The Baltimore American contains the latest returns from New York. The telegraph says the Tribune claims for Lincoln all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, making a total of 190 electoral votes.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. Office Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas.

J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk of said Court, in pursuance of the decisions of the Act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, do hereby give public notice that an election for Sheriff for Spartanburg District, the present incumbent having resigned, will be held on TUESDAY, the sixth day of DECEMBER next, at the usual place of election, throughout the said District. Witness my hand at Spartanburg Court House, this 20th day of November, 1864. J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P. & G. S. Nov 21

SHERIFF'S SALES.
I WILL sell before the Court House door at 10 o'clock on DECEMBER next, about 150 Acres of land more or less, situated between North and Middle Tyger River, adjoining lands of Col. S. N. Evans, David Anderson, and others. Sold as the real estate of C. M. W. T. Tanner, deceased, for partition and division. TERMS.—A credit of 12 months, interest from date, purchaser giving bond and good security and a mortgage of the premises deemed necessary to the Ordinary to secure the payment of the purchase money. November 14, 1864. J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P. and acting Sheriff. Nov 17

To the Voters of Spartanburg.
FELLOW CITIZENS: My name having been presented to you as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, I take this method of accepting the nomination. I have lived in your midst for over 45 years; you all know me. You all know my merits and claims, and your decision in the matter will be satisfactory to me. This is the first time I have ever asked a favor of the kind at the hands of my fellow citizens. Your votes will be gratefully received, and if elected, I will do my best to serve you properly. Very Respectfully, ALEX. J. W. LAND.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.
FELLOW CITIZENS: My name has been announced by my friends as a Candidate for Sheriff of your District. I regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to visit you personally; for this, however, I trust the patriotic voters of Spartanburg will excuse me when they know that I am serving them in the field. On the 6th day of December next you will be called upon to choose a Sheriff for the next four years. I hope the people will go to the polls and vote impartially. I am ready to submit to your choice, though at the same time would thankfully receive your support at the ballot box. Very respectfully, P. W. FARROW.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.
Having been announced as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, made vacant by the resignation of its late worthy incumbent, I cannot withhold my consent to enter the field. It is true that I am a young man, but with my disabled condition for field service, I flatter myself that I may be of some use to the District and Country in the position to which I aspire. It is not for the purpose of avoiding the responsibilities of the "Tented Field" that I seek your confidence. All the honor, the success, the physical disability, to perform a soldier's duty. Thus situated I pause not to seek the responsible position. My character and qualifications are too well known by a native of the District to require a word of explanation. Identified with you in interest, with you deeply interested in the issues now pending from the war in progress, I shall ever remain with you and share that weal or woe which our undeveloped destiny may contain. To say that I will feel deeply grateful for your votes is superfluous. My competitors are all honorable men. If either are selected for this office in place of myself, be assured I will bow most humbly to your choice as I believe that the popular voice is ever on the side of right. Very respectfully, R. J. DANIEL.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.
I have offered myself as a candidate for Sheriff of your District, and the office is now vacant and you are called upon to select a suitable person to fill said office. Having heretofore served one term of four years, I feel justified in saying that I am well acquainted with the duties appertaining thereto, and feel confident of my ability to discharge the same. Should it be your pleasure to select me as the favored aspirant from the many that have offered themselves for the same position. At or near the commencement of this long protracted war, I served as an officer in the 15th Regiment, S. C. V., but owing to my health and physical disability as ascertained by the certificate of the Surgeon of the Regiment, I resigned my office, and returned home to recruit my health, since then I have served as Colonel of the 36th Regiment in accordance with the wish of many friends, and again have met with every call made upon me by the Confederate States, and have been examined repeatedly by a competent board of physicians in Columbia, and have been pronounced unfit for field duty, and was assigned to light duty—first as Clerk in Maj. Cantey's office in Columbia, and from there transferred to the position I now hold as Commissary or Purchasing Agent, which office forbids me canvassing the District, and visiting the citizens thereof. These facts are stated as the question may arise, why am I not in the field as a soldier? I hope my reasons given will prove satisfactory to all as I have even been willing to serve my Country or District in any capacity when called upon, and that I was able to perform, being pronounced many times as unfit for field service. I now offer to serve my Country and State, as Sheriff, believing I can be of more service in such an office, than I can be in the office I am now assigned to fill, but it is for you Fellow Citizens and Friends to say. If it is your pleasure to think otherwise and select some other favored friend most cheerfully will I acquiesce in your views. Should I be the favored one, I will most faithfully serve you and discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability and I hope to your perfect satisfaction. With kind thanks for many past favors from you, I beg leave respectfully to ask a continuance of the same. J. RUFUS POOLE. Spartanburg, Nov. 20, 1864.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADJT & INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE. Columbia, November 18, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14.

I. All militia companies organized in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, and who have not yet been enrolled, but who are ready to assemble at the most convenient place on the line of rail-roads, prepared to proceed to one of the following:

- II. The commanding officers of such companies will immediately submit to the Adjutant and Inspector General, as well as all persons within the militia companies to which they belong, and who have not been enrolled, but who are ready to assemble at the most convenient place on the line of rail-roads, prepared to proceed to one of the following:
- III. The troops will provide themselves with haversacks and four days' rations, and such supplies of clothing and cooking utensils as are indispensable for their support in the field, without expending themselves with such articles as are not absolutely necessary.
- IV. Company officers are authorized to issue certificates for transportation of members of their respective companies.
- V. The persons liable to this service are all persons between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, and all persons between seventeen and fifty years of age who are exempt from Confederate service, but who are not exempt by the laws of this State from State service, which includes, among other classes, all bonded agriculturists who have been exempted by Confederate authority as owner and manager of their own plantations.

VI. Companies convenient to Hamburg will select their own means of transportation to that point. VII. The commanding officers of companies, and all general officers, as well as the officers commanding these companies, are charged with the immediate execution of these orders without further notice. VIII. The "Battalion of State Cadets" and the companies of mounted infantry commanded by Captain Frederick and Traylor, will hold themselves in readiness to take the field at the shortest notice. IX. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief enjoins, as a matter of the utmost importance to the public defence, the prompt execution of these orders, and the assembling of the troops at the point designated without delay. By command: A. C. GARLINGTON, Adj't and Insp'r General S. C. Nov 24



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADJT & INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE. Columbia, Nov. 2, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14.

The commanding officers of companies organized under orders from this office for service beyond their Districts, will forthwith return to this office full rolls of their respective companies, including the names of persons who have been added to the rolls since their original organization.

II. General and field officers having in their possession the rolls above specified will also make returns of the same. III. Persons who are liable to service in said companies, and who have failed to report their names, when the companies shall be ordered into service will be arrested, carried into camp and tried by courts martial, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly. IV. General officers and the commanding officers of Regiments will extend these orders. By command: (Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l S. C. Official: G. A. FOZLIN, A. A. Gen'l. Nov 16

SLAVE LABOR. FOR THE COAST—DIVISION NO. 1.
I. COMMISSIONERS of Roads and the Town Authorities within the judicial Districts of Pickens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-HALF (1/2) of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Railroad Depots nearest their residences on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November next, to be transported to Charleston for the purpose of being sent to the fortifications.

II. Negroes delivered on Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad will take a train which leaves Charlotte at 7:30 o'clock a. m., on 20th November. Those delivered on King's Mountain Railroad will take the Passenger Train down on same day. Those delivered on Greenville & Columbia Railroad will take a train which leaves Greenville at 3 o'clock a. m., on same day. Those delivered on Spartanburg & Union Railroad will take the Passenger Train down on same day. Those delivered on Laurens Railroad will take a train down on same day. Those delivered on Pine Ridge Railroad will take a train which leaves Wallula at 11 o'clock a. m. on same day. III. The amount of labor required on this call is sixty (60) days to each Road hand. If possible, all credits will be exhausted. IV. The attention of Commissioners is directed to Circular of 10th inst., issued from this office, and they are requested to forward the Returns called for without delay to R. B. JOHNSON, Agent of State of South Carolina. Oct 27