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Historical Sketches of Fairfield District, BY D. B. McCREIGHT.

No. 2.

When the Cherokee and Catawba Indians made the hills and valleys of Fairfield their hunting grounds, there was game of various kinds. Chief among the objects of their pursuit was the buffalo which spread over what are now bleak and barren grounds in herds. The Cherokees called the buffalo *ganas*, "the very great bull," or the "Ball of God." From the hair of this animal the women manufactured a kind of cloth of great comfort and durability.

In 1750 a Mr. Graves, an old man, crossed the Waters at Grave's Ford and formed a settlement in the present territory of Fairfield. One Reuben Harrison was one of the party; and as the old man Graves had discovered tracks of buffalo in the paths leading up from the river into the woods, Harrison and some others in the pioneer party sallied forth in search of game, and were not long in securing three fat buffaloes. These were carried to camp, and skinned and cut up, and the pieces put upon logs to cool during the night. But as wolves abounded in the deep dense forests, and got a scent of the meat spread out, they too came in for spoils, and by the morning a great deal of the game had disappeared. Pearson, in his manuscript, tells of one Mr. Budd who lived to the age of one hundred and ten years, and who related that he had often seen, at one time, three thousand buffaloes on the Long Meadows of Little River.

[Have any of the readers of the HERALD ever found any fossil remains being found in that section of the District?]

It is difficult for us now to realize that we dwell where the buffalo was hunted by the wild Indian of the forest; and that the only weapon used were the bow and the spear. And all this hunting too was done a-foot. Those pointed flints which are scattered here and there over our hills, and which are occasionally found to this day, could a tale unfold had they the gift of speech. Doubtless many of us have picked up one which had more than once been driven into the life-blood of some fleet or force denizen of the dark forest. They were used to point the arrow, but the arrows have all moulded into dust and left only the imperishable flint. How the Indian reduced such hard stone to the desirable shape, passes our comprehension.

But the nimble deer added to the list of game in the primitive days of this District. Herds of sixty or seventy head were visible all over the country, and so numerous did the first settlers in this section report them, that they could be seen at any time from their huts. The licks were favorite resorts for both buffalo and deer. These licks are not entirely forgotten yet. There is one not far from Winnsboro, towards the east, near the head waters of Indian creek a branch of Little Water creek, and on land now owned by Mr. Jao. Wylie. The existence of the lick somewhere in that immediate quarter gave rise to the name of the little stream meaning near by, that is "Lick Branch." For the benefit of the young it is well to say that these licks to which the wild animals resorted were salty places where they were fond of licking their tongues on the clay to get a taste of the saline moisture.

But there were also bears, panthers, catamounts and wild cats found here. The beaver, the muskrat and the otter, the fox, opossum and raccoon abounded, all these except the beaver still being more or less found.

The bear afforded both sport and sustenance to the early English settlers. Bear's oil was highly prized by the aborigines, and both the warriors and the women kept their hair always shining with it. In preparing it for use the Indians perfumed it with saffron and wild cinnamon. They also

prepared it in another way to be used as a healing ointment, and this they regarded as a rare remedy for strains, aches and old pains. The priests and prophets were inducted into office by the unction of bear's oil. They also anointed the bodies of living and dead with it.

Logan, in his History of upper South Carolina, expresses the doubt that perhaps not one specimen of the bear can be found east of the Blue Ridge. But this is entirely a mistaken idea. Bears are much more numerous in the lower part of this State yet, than many persons suspect. It has only been a few weeks since we published in the News an account of a very large one killed on the Santee in Williamsburg District. The gentleman who bagged the monster bear is well known to the writer. The writer saw a part of another large bear that was killed on Black River in 1858, not before the old animal had killed and devoured several old sows, which he seemed always to prefer to the fatter shoats.

The wild-cat was another common animal in this section in primitive days. Though a rare sight, it ever seen, here now, yet there are a great many in some parts of the State to this day. It is very destructive on young pigs, and with its long and powerful claws will tear a dog frightfully when brought to bay.

The beaver, though numerous once, has entirely disappeared. The history of this harmless animal is intimately associated with the advancement of industrial enterprise. What is more common, or used to be, than to see and hear of a "beaver hat"? Once the beaver existed in England, on the continent of Europe, in Asia, and all along the Atlantic slope of America. Unluckily for this ingenious animal, some began to use its fur for covering gentlemen's hats. With the spread of fashion kept pace the hunting of the beaver for his skin and fur. And not until the species had been exterminated in all the above countries, did the war upon the beaver cease. The remaining beavers which abound on the Pacific slope of America may thank the silk-worm for drawing off the ire of civilization. The best fur however for hats and "beaver cloth," is taken from a species of beaver found in Chili, somewhat different in its characteristics from the beaver originally found in this country.

Twenty years ago, as many of the young men of Winnsboro may remember, there was a place called "Beaver Dam" not more than three quarters of a mile from town, down on the Aiken's Mill branch, at the head of what was familiarly known as the "meadow field"—now the property of Mr. Charles Catehart.

As one of the common sights long ago, it may be well to give a brief description of what a beaver dam is. When the beavers were about to construct a dam, which they did in June and July, they would assemble together, as many as two hundred sometimes. They live under the ground near the edge of the stream, and where the water is not subject to rising and falling, they build no dam. But as most streams do this, these colonies of workers generally found it necessary to build one. The first operation was to cut down a tree near the margin of a stream, and let it fall into the water. This cutting was done with their teeth. And they would cut through the trunk of one from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. Upon this tree as a basis they would arrange other smaller trunks of trees, placing them one end on the upper side of it; and the other end down in the bottom of the stream. These would be arranged so as to form an inclined plane just as men build dams. All this frame work would then be filled in with clay, sand and muck, and patted down firmly with their paddle-shaped tails and their broad fore feet.

The Indians understood tanning the deer skin, as well, it appears, as the negroes in the low country do. That beautiful buck-skin used so often by our merchants and watch-makers was not unknown to them. They used the brains of the deer to tan his skin, just as is done to this day in those parts of our State where this animal is found. It is a singular fact that the brain of any animal is sufficient to tan its own hide. Even the rat's skin can be made beautifully white and clear of

all hair in five minutes, just by rubbing its brains over the flesh side, holding it for a few minutes before the fire, and then rubbing it briskly in the hands.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress in reference to the Union Convention, called at Philadelphia, is thus stated: They are favorably disposed towards such a Convention, believing that the representation of the Southern States in Congress is not only a right, but necessary to the harmony and prosperity of the country. They are willing, therefore, to co-operate with the Union Convention for that purpose. But if it shall be perverted from its original and patriotic design, for the formation of a new party, they prefer clinging to their own. At present the Democrats seem inclined to further the movement.

Charges affecting the private character of Gen. Kilpatrick, the Minister to Chili, are said to have been presented to the State Department. If true, it will no doubt cause his speedy return.

It is thought that the House will adhere to its tax of five per cent on cotton, which will cause a conference committee. The action of that committee will probably be a compromise on the Senate amendment, which will fix the tax at two and a half cents.

D. N. Strother, of West Virginia, has been confirmed as Consul to Buenos Ayres.

The Secretary of the Treasury will redeem all certificates of indebtedness falling due after August 31st, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption in or before July.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed the Senate to-day, with an amendment to the House bill which temporarily confined the negroes in possession of land under Sherman's order. The Senate amendment is that the negroes shall surrender all the Sea Island lands to the negroes, except those sold for taxes. The bill is to continue in force three years. It goes back to the House. Congress has passed the House bill authorizing the act to organize Washington territory. It makes the sessions of the Territorial Legislature biennial instead of annual, and increases the compensation of members \$3 to \$6 per day. The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead to actual settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Nothing of interest in the House.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26.—Governor Cory manifests a desire to call the Legislature, to confirm the Constitutional Amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in the same action to accomplish the purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—All the Democrats in Congress, with perhaps the exception of Harris, of Maryland, endorse the call for a Union Convention at Philadelphia. The restoration of the Southern States to representation is considered by them paramount to other political ideas.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the Senate Pollock offered a resolution instructing the Committee on public buildings and grounds to procure a tract of land of about 250 acres adjoining or very near the City of Washington on the east side for a reasonable price for a public park and a site for a Presidential Mansion. Adopted. The tax bill was then discussed and passed. Morrill of Vermont from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the tariff bill which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next. A resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of certain classes of employees of the House twenty-five per cent. The House refused to entertain the introduction of a resolution calling on the President to inform the House what steps if any, had been taken to increase the good offices of the United States Government with Great Britain in behalf of the Fenians recently captured in Canada. The tariff bill introduced to day is the longest ever reported and its consideration in the House is likely to last the whole week as there are many points which will occasion discussion. Considerable additions have been made to the free list, but not to a great extent.

Extensive changes have been made in leaving specific instead of ad valorem duties. The conversion of iron is entirely different and of much more moment than the present tariff. The duty on coffee and tea is unchanged, on cigars two dollars and fifty cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. The duty on coal is reduced from one dollar and one quarter cent; the duty on steel of all kinds will be doubled, on Paris white one and one half cents per pound; the duty on papers has not been changed but the internal revenue tax has been taken off the duties on cheap papers. None are very largely increased but on the specie and advantage tax. The principal duty over it in the House will be on the iron and steel, lumber and coal causes. As a general thing the wool growers and manu actuors seem to be satisfied with their clause of the bill. Pennsylvania protectionists are highly dissatisfied notwithstanding the duty on iron is largely increased.

Foreign News.

New York, June 25.—The steamship Germania arrived from Southampton with dates to the 12th. Sales of Cotton on Monday 1000 bales; market firm; prices unchanged; breadstuffs firm; provisions steady; produce quiet and steady.

London, June 12.—Consol 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4.

La France believes the rumor of an expected imperial message and the issue of a new loan is unfounded, and should M. Rohn be questioned on the policy of the Government, he will only repeat his third of May declaration. Marshall O'Donnell has expressed applications that 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territory. The passport system in Austria has been introduced. The Emperor has started for the headquarters of the army of the North. The Austrian Ambassador has not left Berlin. The popular indignation in Bavaria against Prussia continues. Efforts are being made to induce the King to change the ministry who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence war. Austria has protested against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein declaring such to be in violation of the Gastein convention. The Prussians have occupied three important points, and will immediately occupy three others.

News Items.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Yesterday, for the first time during the session, the Middle States and Western members of the House co-operated as against New England interests—their efforts were defeated in their effort to secure the Northern Pacific Railroad route, the majority adopting what is termed the central route. This bill allows the Union Pacific Company to change their route so as to go by Denver City and Colorado.

New York, June 27.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana advices to the 23d. Estefania says the Mexican Empire depends upon the success of the departments of war and the treasury, in establishing a national army; but whilst the Empire has neither men nor money, its situation is precarious and endangered. In Mexico, Puebla and Queretaro the Emperor has ordered a draft.

Remarkable Discovery—A Second Rosetta Stone.

Almost everybody who reads has heard of the famous Rosetta Stone. It was found, over two centuries ago, near Rosetta, a town on one of the mouths of the Nile. It was an ancient sculptured monument, containing an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphs, and beneath a translation in Greek. Its value may be readily guessed when we state that the crude work had long before given up any hope of reading the hieroglyphical writings of the old Egyptians. All along the Nile, on temples and in tombs, existed a mass of inscriptions in this character, but they were to the learned like a sealed book. It was indeed provoking. Here were, without any doubt, treasures of historical information which would throw abundant light on the early ages of one of the most venerable nations of the earth. But nobody could decipher the language in which they were concealed. At last the Rosetta Stone afforded a clue to the mystery. It did not look very hopeful at first, for the whole was not very large, and contained but a very few lines. But Mr. Champollion, a Frenchman, set himself to the task. With the aid of the Greek translation they managed to revivify the old Egyptian language, to study out the system by which its hieroglyphics were arranged, and to ascertain and classify its grammatical peculiarities. The temples and the tombs then began to yield up their secrets, and Egyptian history and Egyptian chronology became something more than mere guess work. But the result was yet very unsatisfactory. The characters on the Rosetta had been so few, that when other hieroglyphics were encountered there was considerable doubt as to their meaning. This led to several disputes among Egyptologists, for nobody could be absolutely certain that errors might not have crept into the linguistic system which had built up on the basis of the brief Rosetta inscriptions.

Happily further aid has been obtained. At the Egyptian town of Port Said are some ancient ruins, which once formed the foundations of edifices of a considerable size. These remains are now, however, in such a state of decay, that little attention has hitherto been given to them by antiquaries. Some few weeks back a portion of this debris gave way. One of the French engineers engaged in the construction of Suez canal chanced some days later, to pass by it, and noticed the corner of a slab projecting from the ruined pile, upon which a portion of a Greek inscription was visible. Very fortunately the Prussian Lapsine, one of the foremost Egyptian scholars of the day happened to be in the country. He was at once informed of the discovery, and hastened to the spot. Laborers were employed under his directions to clear away the surrounding rubbish, and it was very soon found that a prize of far greater value than the Rosetta Stone had come to light. It was a bilingual inscription, of which the Egyptian original comprised no less than thirty-seven lines of considerable length, while the Greek translation numbered seventy-six lines. It is evident how important these two texts, every word of which is perfectly legible from beginning to end, must be for hieroglyphical studies.

They contain many of the very characteristics, the significance of which has been so much debated. Nor are the contents of the inscription itself less interesting. It is a decree of the Egyptian Assembly of Priests, dated in the ninth year of the reign of King Energetes the First. The priests of Egypt came together at that time, as the inscription states, to celebrate the birthday of the monarch. His good deeds are first of all enumerated, among them the merit of having recovered in a military expedition, the sacred images, carried off in former times by the Persians. Great honors are then accorded him as a reward for his services. One of these is a feast to be celebrated in honor of the King and Queen on the first day of the year. The decree finally closes with the allusion to the place to be held by this festival, which completely explains the method of reckoning the months of the old Egyptian year, concerning which modern writers have greatly differed. It is needless to add that this valuable relic of the past is to be immediately made public.

DANGERS OF FAMINE.

The news from all parts of the South, gives sad news of the crops in their sections; failures of the wheat, cotton and corn crops are reported from every quarter. In Alabama and Georgia, legislation prevails to an alarming extent, and in no State in the South can the people more than sustain themselves; what then is to be the consequence of the coming winter? Famine stares the country in the face. The people have no money; the only resource of the South, the cotton crop, is almost a total failure. Louisiana and Mississippi have suffered greatly by the high water and the consequent damage to crops, while in other States the crops have suffered materially from the continuous wet weather. The South, therefore, will be dependent upon the Northern States for provisions. But there is now every indication that the grain yield in the North will not reach one half a crop for the present season, and what prices will consequently be high. In view of such circumstances every article of food should be carefully husbanded, every resource developed, and the greatest economy practiced. From present indications it would seem that great suffering must ensue the coming winter.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COFFEE.

Professor Blot, in a recent lecture at Boston treated of making coffee. He said: "The best mixture of coffee would be in these proportions: one pound of Java, two ounces of Mocha, two ounces of Rio and two of Martinique.—Roasted coffee must be kept in a tin box and ground fresh every day. It is extremely difficult to find good coffee, and it really seems as if merchants conspired to make it as bad as possible. Monsieur Blot gave a few secrets of the trade, such as water-proofing the coffee while roasting, that it may not lose weight, as it diminishes about sixteen per cent. during this operation. Useful hints in regard to selecting and roasting were given: Coffee must never boil; by so doing it does not gain in strength, but loses the delicate aroma. The Professor used four table-spoonfuls of Java and one of Mocha to a quart of water. The water was boiled and the coffee was moistened with the boiling water; at the second boiling of the water it was again poured upon the coffee; it was allowed to settle a few moments and it was done. The result was a liquid as pure as spring water. Rye coffee must seldom be employed. When coffee cannot be obtained a very good substitute can be found in wheat; pound and roast and prepare like coffee."

That Overcoat.

If Dr. Craven had not wisely published the whole official correspondence, the following statement would seem incredible:—On the 25th of October last "Mr. Davis having complained that his clothing was too thin for the increasing cold" of a room in which there was no fire, Dr. Craven requested a "friend to procure a good heavy black pilot overcoat" and "some flannels for the prisoner."

"These acts," says Dr. Craven, "appearing to me innocent, and of great utility, caused me great trouble, as may be seen by the following correspondence, finally leading to a peremptory order which altogether broke off the previously free relations I had exercised with Mr. Davis."

All of us probably recollect the delectable Forney's noble rage about this memorable overcoat. That incomparable wretch was indignant at President Davis having good war-washing. When Forney heard that a tailor named "Owens" was making an overcoat for Mr. Davis the *Chronicle* spotted water for a week. It favored Mr. Davis' freezing to death and charged that the conspiracy to keep him warm was the work of "traitors." It is consoling to reflect, however, that if there is any heat in Owens, that Forney will not require upon an overcoat when the devil gets his own.

As a matter of course Miles is an attentive reader of the *Chronicle*, and Forney's clamor about Dr. Craven's overcoat greatly exercised that humane hero.

Dr. Craven states that on the 10th of November last, in consequence of certain comments in the newspapers upon an overcoat having been ordered for Mr. Davis of S. W. Owens, a tailor of Washington city, he received a brief official letter from the Major-General commanding (Miles), "inquiring if any orders had been given by him" (Craven) "for an overcoat for Jefferson Davis."

To this important official interrogatory Craven at once replied "respectfully," that "he did order a thick overcoat, woolen drawers and under-shirts for Mr. Davis, because the prisoner was feeble in health

and the winds of the coast cold and piercing."

Upon this reply Miles allowed the end of both sweet and bitter reflection for the space of eight days, and on the 18th of November, hurried a second official order at Craven to the effect that "in future you give no communications for Jefferson Davis without first communicating with these Head Districts, and also that in future your conversations with Jefferson Davis must be confined strictly to professional matters." "Head Districts" Miles then closed his angry order with the following reference to the "momentous overcoat":—"You will also report the price paid for Jefferson Davis' overcoat, and by whom paid?" To this note Craven replied that he did not know the cost of the overcoat—had not received the bill, but would send it to General Miles when received."

A few days afterwards the noble Miles, burning with patriotic impatience, again wrote to Craven asking "if the overcoat furnished to the prisoner had been paid for?" To this letter Craven responded "that parties unknown had paid for the overcoat without his approval, knowledge or consent." Thus ended the famous "overcoat correspondence," which terminated the humane and pleasant intercourse of the illustrious prisoner and his kind physician, and we allude to it editorially, as the picture which is elsewhere drawn of Miles, would be imperfect if this characteristic correspondence was omitted.—*Richmond Times*.

President Lincoln's Last Telegram.

We give below Mr. Lincoln's last telegram. It is only important as showing that he considered himself to possess full powers to reconstruct the Union. There is no hesitation or doubt on his part as to his authority to make what terms he pleased with the South:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

Major-General Welles, Richmond, Virginia.

I have just seen Judge Campbell's letter to you of the 7th. He assumes, as appears to me, that I have called the insurgent Legislature of Virginia together, as the rightful Legislature of the State, to settle all difficulties with the United States. I have done no such thing. I spoke of them not as a Legislature, but as "the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia in support of the rebellion." I did this on purpose to exclude the assumption that I was recognizing them as a *rightful* body. I deal with them as men having power *de facto* to do a specific thing, to wit: "to withdraw the military forces and other support from resistance to the Government," for which, in the paper handed by Judge Campbell, I promised a specific equivalent, to wit: "A remission to the people of the State, except in certain cases, the confiscation of their property. I meant this and no more. Inasmuch, however, as Judge Campbell misconstrues this, and is still pressing for an armistice contrary to the explicit statement of the paper I gave him, and particularly as General Grant has since captured the Virginia troops, so that giving a consideration for their withdrawal is no longer applicable, let my letter to you and the paper to Judge Campbell both be withdrawn or countermanded, and let me be notified of it. Do not allow them to assemble; but if any have come, allow them safe return to their homes.

A LINCOLN.

THE PROBABLE RELEASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A correspondent writing from Fortress Monroe under date 19th, declares the following of the much agitated question of Mr. Davis' release, and the facilities he is at present allowed in the fort:

The various statements in regard to the probable release or parole of Jefferson Davis, and the much agitated question as to his health, are fast ceasing to be a matter of discussion in this section of the country. With the freedom of the fort granted him, and the consequent relaxation of the vigilance over his movements kept by the military authorities, cease all the anxiety of an anticipated release or escape, and travelers or visitors sojourning temporarily on the Point would scarcely be aware of the imprisonment here of Jefferson Davis, were it not for the system of prohibiting passes to other officers and employees of the Government to enter the fort.

In the handsomely fitted up apartment set apart by General Miles for their accommodation, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family live far more comfortably than any of the officers of the garrison, and as they are not stinted by their numerous friends, and the provisions made by the Government are all the various luxuries of the season, their residence by the sea side is by no means as unpleasant as many seem to suppose.

The author of "Habit and Man" related an anecdote of an old-fashioned naval captain who committed the offense of dancing without gloves. He had stood up to go through a country dance with a very fine lady, who was shocked to observe that his huge hands were not covered according to etiquette.

"Captain," said his fair partner, "you are perhaps not aware that you have not got your gloves on."

"Oh, never mind, madam," answered the commander, "never mind, I can wash them when we are done."

A. T. Stewart has purchased Kellogg's "Princess after the Bath," said to be a marvel of coloring, for the nice little sum of \$25,000.

Davis on Andersonville.

There was food in the Confederacy, but no means for its collection, the holders holding it after the currency had become depreciated; and, if collected, then came the difficulty of its transportation. Their railroads were overtaxed, and the rolling-stock soon gave out. They could not feed their own people, and prisoners of war in complaint. Some of his people confined in the West and at Lookout Point had been nearly starved at certain times, though he well knew, or well believed, full prison rations had been ordered and paid for in these cases. Herd men together in illness within an inclosure, their arms taken from them, their organization lost, without employment for their time, and yet with it difficult to keep them in good health. They were ordered to receive precisely the same rations given to the troops guarding them; but dishonest Commissaries and Provost Marshals were not confined to any people. Doubtless the prisoners on both sides often suffered from the officers having charge of them might grow rich; but wherever such dishonesty could be brought home, prompt punishment followed. Gen. Winder and Col. Northrop did the best they could, he believed, but were poorly obeyed or assisted by their subordinates. To hold him responsible for such unauthorized privations was both cruel and absurd. He issued order after order on the subject, and, conscious of the extreme difficulty of feeding the prisoners, the most liberal offers for exchange—almost willing to accept any terms that would release his people from their burden. Non-exchange, however, was the policy adopted by the Federal Government—just as Austria, in her late campaign against Frederick the Great, refused to exchange; her calculation being, that as her population was five times more numerous than Prussia's the refusal would be a wise measure. That it may have been prudent, though inhuman, situated as the South was, he was not prepared to say; but professed against being held responsible for evils which no power of his could avert, and to escape from which almost any concessions had been offered.

"It is now conceded that all the horrible tortures which have been inflicted upon President Davis originated with Miles. He was ordered to 'take the steps necessary to secure the safety of his prisoner.' This was the charter of his privileges. It enabled him to stretch his victim on the rack. And what did this noble, chivalrous and gallant representative of the army deem necessary to 'secure the prisoner?' Let us see:

1. He took away his lead pencil, so that he had to mark striking phrases in a Bible with his finger-nails. 2. He made the soldier's hands heavy upon his bed and smacked him with heavy nouns.
3. He gave him "coarse prison" diet.
4. He exercised a strict censorship upon the prisoner's letters to his wife.
5. He subjected him for twelve months to the most terrible of all forms of torture—disturbed slumber at fixed intervals.
6. He kept a dazzling light torturing the inflamed and diseased eyes of his victim.
7. He kept soldiers tramping up and down the prisoner's cell, who were not permitted to speak to their prisoner.
8. He quarreled with his surgeon because he furnished President Davis with winter clothing, and forbid his conversing with him.
9. He reduced his noble victim to such a condition that in an official report to the President, Surgeon Cooper reports that his nervous condition is that of a man who 'has been flayed alive and his nerves exposed to every wave of sound!'
10. He granted the tortured statesman and soldier no privilege which his surgeon did not declare indispensable to keep him alive.

"Is not this a noble denouement of deeds of chivalry during for the American, 'Miles' to be proud of? These things have welded the opinions of the Christian world into one great finger of scorn which is now pointed at Miles with a hiss like the shriek of a steam whistle.

"In vain are the extenuating 'onions,' the mitigating 'eggs' and apologetic 'sentinels' put forward by the Radicals.

"If Dr. Craven had not made Miles change President Davis' food, he would have kept him upon 'rough prison fare' to this very moment. When Miles dies there will be a mighty clamor for another Dante and another history of *Inferno*. The explorations of Virgil and Dante furnished most gratifying information as to the fate of Nero, Domitian, Caligula, and a host of grand inquisitors and torturers. It was gratifying to know that they were not comfortable; but when Miles hastens to Owens to join his friend, Hudson Lowe, everybody will be clamorous to know what the devil has done with him.—*Richmond Times*.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. Chas. T. Chamblin, at the time he was wounded,

a lieutenant in the 8th Virginia regiment. He coughed from his throat a few days since, a mucus ball that had been lodged there for more than four years. He was shot at "Seven Pines," June 1, 1862, the ball entering the side of the nose just below the left eye. It was probed four inches, and found to have passed near perpendicularly in scarcely raising the brain. It disabled him for duty, and has ever since caused much pain in damp weather, frequently rendering it almost impossible to swallow; at all. When coughed up on Tuesday evening last, it seemed to have come from just below the right ear, under the jaw bone, and caused but little pain, and was followed by no blood. It was an ounce in weight, not washed out of its original shape, although much denser by coagulation with the bones in the face. The coming forth of the ball caused a soreness in the throat and a giddiness in the head for a day or two, but nothing more.—*Leesburg (Va.) Mirror*.