

CHERAW GAZETTE.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1837.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

From the New-York Farmer.

PEACH TREES.

Esteemed Friend—If the following method of destroying the worms which infest peach trees is worthy of insertion in the "Farmer," it is at thy service. The experiment would probably succeed wherever it is tried.

In a recent conversation with an individual concerning fruit trees, he remarked that he had seen in the State of Pennsylvania, peach trees of such uncommon size, that he was induced to ask the owner what means he resorted to in raising them. After some hesitation, he informed him, that from the second year of the growth of the trees, he sought for traces of the gum, which is a sure indication of the worm beneath. He removed this so as to expose the aperture into the body of the tree, and then filled it with quick lime. This was repeated every month, the roots being carefully examined as well as the body. He also stated to my informant, that it would be impossible in many cases to find the worms on account of their diminutive size, they being so small at first as to be visible only with a powerful microscope.

The greater number of his peach trees were from ten to twelve years old, and seemingly as vigorous as any he had ever seen, with a large crop of fruit bending their branches to the ground.

A peach tree, it is said, bears only three years, and is about that period in coming to maturity; whereas by the above plan, it will continue to produce fruit for a much longer period. The high prices paid for peaches in our large cities, ought to induce farmers to give a little consideration to the best methods of preserving their trees. J. C. Burlington, Sept. 1st, 1836.

We are much obliged to friend J. C. for his communication. We can testify the truth of his remarks from our own experience. We have seen a peach tree, that was considered to be past help, restored to fine condition by similar treatment.

Any one can satisfy curiosity by inspecting a poor looking peach orchard.

From Combe's Physiology of Digestion. THE RELATION BETWEEN WASTE AND APPETITE.

The fact of nature having meant the inactive and indolent to eat and drink less than the busy and laborious, is established not only by the diminished appetite and impaired digestion of human beings who lead a sedentary life, as contrasted with the keen relish and rapid digestion usually attendant on active exertion in the open air, but on a yet broader scale by the analogy of all other animals. In noticing this relation, Dr. Roget remarks, that "the greater the energy with which the more peculiarly animal functions of sensation and muscular action are exercised, the greater must be the demand for nourishment, in order to supply the expenditure of vital force created by these exertions. Compared with the torpid and sluggish reptile, the active and vivacious bird or quadruped requires and consumes a much larger quantity of nutriment. The tortoise, the turtle, the toad, the frog, and the chameleon, will indeed live for months without taking any food."—"The rapidity of development," he continues, "has also great influence on the quantity of food which an animal requires. Thus, the caterpillar, which grows very quickly, and must repeatedly throw off its integuments during its continuance in the larva state, consumes a vast quantity of food compared with the size of its body; and hence we find it provided with a digestive apparatus of considerable size."

In thus insisting on regular bodily and mental activity as indispensable to the enjoyment of a good appetite and sound digestion, the attentive reader will not, I trust, be disposed to accuse me of inconsistency because, when treating of muscular exercise in the former volume, I explained the bad effects, and inculcated the impropriety, of indulging in any considerable exertion immediately before or after a full meal. It is true, as there mentioned, that exercise, either in excess or at an improper time, impairs the tone of the stomach; but it is not on that account the less true that bodily exertion, when seasonably and properly practised, is the best promoter of appetite and digestion which we possess; and it is only under the latter conditions that I now speak of it as beneficial, and even indispensable to health.

In a work like the present, it is obviously impossible to fence round every general proposition with the numerous limitations which an unusual combination of circumstances, or a departure from the state of health, might demand. And, even if possible, it would not be necessary, as the laws of exercise have been so fully explained in the volume alluded to, that their modifica-

tion here would unavoidably involve much repetition from its pages. At the same time, some warning remark may be required to prevent any risk of misconception, as it might otherwise be plausibly argued, for example, that there can be no such relation as I alleged between waste and appetite, because a European, perspiring under a tropical sun, incurs great waste, and yet loses both appetite and digestive power. To render this a valid exception, it must be shown that the European is intended by nature to live in a tropical climate; because, if he is not, his condition under such an influence must necessarily be more or less closely allied to the state of disease, and therefore beyond the sphere to which alone my remarks are meant to apply. But even in that instance there is less contradiction than might be supposed, for the waste of the system being chiefly fluid, excites—not appetite, but its kindred sensation—thirst, to repair the loss by an unusual demand for refreshing liquids.

So true is it that the Creator has established a relation between action and nutrition, that when we attempt for any length of time to combine a full and nutritious diet with systematic inactivity, the derangement of health which generally ensues gives ample proof of the utility of struggling against his laws. Individuals, indeed, may be met with, who, from some peculiarity of constitution, suffer less than the generality of mankind from making the experiment; but even those among them who escape best, generally owe their safety to the constant use of medicine, or to a natural excess in some of the excretory functions, such as perspiration or the urinary or alvine discharges, by means of which the system is relieved much in the same way as by active exercise. In others, again, the day of reckoning is merely delayed, and there is habitually present a state of repletion, which clogs the bodily functions, and may lead to sudden death by some acute disease, when the individual is apparently in the highest health. I am acquainted with several individuals of this description, who, in the absence of all bodily exercise, are accustomed to live very fully,—to eat in the morning a hearty breakfast, with eggs, fish, or flesh,—a good solid luncheon, with wine or malt liquor, in the forenoon,—a most substantial dinner, with dessert and several glasses of wine, and afterward tea and wine and water, in the evening,—and who nevertheless enjoy tolerably good digestion. But this advantage is gained at the expense of a very full habit of body, and a liability to frequent and profuse perspirations; and to severe attacks of bowel complaint, endangering life; so that even they cannot by any means be regarded as real exceptions to the general rule.

It is, then, no idle whim of the physician to insist on active exercise as the best promoter of appetite and digestion. Exercise is, in fact, the condition without which exhalation and excretion cannot go on sufficiently fast to clear the system of materials previously taken in; and where no waste is incurred, no need of a fresh supply, and consequently in a healthy state of the system no natural appetite, can exist. It is therefore not less unreasonable than vain for any one to insist on possessing, at the same time, the incompatible enjoyments of luxurious indolence and a vigorous appetite, sound digestion of a hearty meal, and general health of body; and no one who is aware of the relation subsisting between waste and appetite can fail to perceive the fact, and to wonder at the contrary notion having ever been entertained.

Among the operative part of the community we meet with innumerable examples of an opposite condition of the system, where, from excess of labor, a greater expenditure of energy and substance takes place than what their deficient diet is able to repair. It is true that the disposition is generally not sufficient to cause that immediate wasting which accompanies actual starvation, but its effects are nevertheless very palpably manifest in the depressed buoyancy, early old age, and shorter lives of the laboring classes. Few, indeed, of those who are habitually subjected to considerable and continued exertion survive their forty-fifth or fiftieth year. Exhausted at length by the constant recurrence of their daily task and imperfect nourishment, they die of premature decay long before attaining the natural limit of human existence.

In those states of the system, again such as fever, during the continuance of which most of the secretions are vitiated, and the stomach itself is weakened, and where food would consequently be hurtful rather than advantageous, appetite is scarcely felt, and loathing often occupies its place. But the moment that, by the diminution of the disease, the secretions and exhalations begin to return to their healthy state and nutrition is resumed, appetite begins to be again felt, and by-and-by becomes abundantly vigorous, in order to restore the system to its former state. The utmost caution, however, is still required in its gratification, as a premature indulgence is almost certain again to stop the secretions and to produce a relapse. Ignorance of this principle among the community at large, and the consequent error of giving food when there is no demand for it, often do more to defeat the best laid plan of cure than the severity of the disease itself. The sick man's friends, in their anxiety to support his strength, too frequently turn a deaf ear to every caution which is suggested, and stealthily administer sustenance when the system does not require it, and when it serves only to aggravate the danger and increase the weakness of the patient.

Appetite, it ought to be observed, may, like other sensations, be educated or trained to considerable deviations from the ordi-

nary standard of quantity and quality—and this obviously for the purpose of enabling man to live in different climates and under different circumstances, and avoid being fixed down to one occupation. In civilized life, however, we are accustomed to take undue advantage of this capability, by training the appetite to desire a greater quantity of food than what the wants of the system require, and stimulating its cravings by a system of cookery little in harmony with the intentions of nature. But this is evidently an abuse, and no argument whatever against the sufficiency of its natural indications to lead us right.

The most common source, however, of the errors into which we are apt to fall in taking appetite as our only guide, is unquestionably the confounding of appetite with taste, and continuing to eat for the gratification of the latter long after the former is satisfied. In fact, the whole science of a skilful cook is expended in producing this willing mistake on our part; and he is considered decidedly the best artist whose dishes shall recommend themselves most irresistibly to the callous palate of the gourmand, and excite on it such a sensation as shall at least remind him of the enviable excellence of a natural appetite. If we were willing to limit the office of taste to its proper sphere, and to cease eating when appetite expressed content, indigestion would be a much rarer occurrence in civilized communities than it is observed to be.

*Rogee's Bridgewater Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, vol. ii., p. 112.
†Principles of Physiology, &c., chapters IV. and V.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued.)

The writer once knew a young man, who in sultry summer nights, rose from his bed to walk his chamber. As he rose he observed distinctly a man on the opposite side of the room. He was much alarmed and stood still for a moment, looking at the man, and then softly slipped down behind the bed to watch his movements. As he stooped, the man stooped; when suddenly the young gentleman burst into a laugh, to find that he was watching his own reflection in the looking-glass. A person of feeble courage, or of nervous excitability, would have screamed 'a ghost,' and would have forever declared that he could not discredit his own senses.

We will mention another circumstance, to show how easily a person may be deceived, by an occurrence, which is capable of a perfectly natural explanation. An aged lady had long been sick, and was near her death. One afternoon as she was sitting in her room with a young lady, a friend who was her constant attendant, the whole room seemed suddenly illuminated. The room faced the east. The sun was far down in the west, and could not shine into it. "What is that?" said the aged lady. They both looked, and beheld the strange light glittering upon the wall. Three successive times the mysterious illumination appeared and vanished. A few moments after, some one of the family entering the room, the aged lady remarked, "I have just had a warning, which tells me that I am very near my end—a truth which certainly did not need any supernatural attestation." Had the sick lady seen the vision alone, there would have been no difficulty in attributing it to a disordered imagination. But the young lady beheld it also, and she was one not easily alarmed. There was no way in which the occurrence could be explained, and there it rested. The aged lady felt perfectly satisfied, that she had been warned to prepare for death, and she made her preparation accordingly, and in a week or two died. She left the world entirely convinced that she had witnessed a supernatural vision. You might as well have attempted to reason her out of the belief of her own consciousness, as to have reasoned away the reality of this apparition. A week or two after her death, the writer called at a house where some college students roomed, and found them amusing themselves, by casting reflections with a large looking glass into the houses of the village. In an instant, the whole mystery of the apparition was explained. These young men had thrown a reflection three times into the room, and thus had given it apparently a supernatural illumination.

Any one who is acquainted with the wonderful powers of ventriloquism, knows that a person may abuse that power, to the very serious annoyance of those who are easily alarmed. A ventriloquist can, without difficulty, cause unearthly sounds, groanings, knockings, &c., to be heard in different parts of the house, and he can be all the time moving about with the family, an unsuspected spectator. Many a house has been thus haunted, to the extreme terror of its occupants, and to the great mirth of the mischievous joker.

These principles will account for a vast number of those appearances, which seem to be supernatural. The man who is unacquainted with these laws, thinks at once, and very naturally, that there must be ghostly agency in the production of effects, which to him are so unaccountable, and he is therefore, too much alarmed to give the subject a cool investigation.

We have, somewhere, met with another account illustrative of the same principle. A ship was lying becalmed, one warm summer afternoon, in the middle of the Atlantic. The atmosphere was clear, and the sky serene, with the exception of a few clouds floating in their fleecy whiteness. As the officers of the ship were carelessly reclining upon the quarter deck, and the sailors jolling in the listlessness of a calm at sea, whistling for the wind, all were surprised by seeing, far off in the horizon, where the sky and water seemed to meet, a ship under

full canvass, sailing along in the sky. The ship was upside down, the masts pointing towards the water. The vision was so distinct, that all perceived it, and marked the peculiarities of her rigging. For some considerable time she continued in view, attracting the gaze of the whole ship's company, till finally she vanished. The sailors with their customary superstition, were exceedingly alarmed. This was to them a new kind of navigation. They deemed it the certain forbidding of their own destruction. The officers, better informed with regard to the laws of nature, saw in the occurrence, a very surprising, and very interesting natural phenomenon. By the peculiar state of the air and the situation of the clouds, a mirror was formed, in which by the natural operation of reflected light, they saw the image of a ship, which had not as yet ascended the horizon. There are various kinds of mirrors. Sometimes they are made of glass, sometimes of burnished steel. The water is a mirror in which you see the trees which wave luxuriantly upon the river's banks, and from the vapors which float in the heavens, as from a looking glass, images are often reflected. In a few hours after the appearance of the vision, the identical ship herself made her appearance rising over the convex waters. This was the ghost of a ship, and the tale has probably been narrated, with exaggerations of terror, to thousands of seamen.

Another case, somewhat similar, we somewhere have met with, though we cannot now recollect in what work, which shows how incidents, at first apparently supernatural, may be explained by known principles. On a calm day, the sailors on board a ship, many hundred miles from land, and with no other sail in sight, had their attention arrested by the distinct ringing of a bell. They ascended the topmast, but far as the eye could extend along the unobstructed horizon, nothing could be seen. From whence could this sound proceed? No bell by the common conveyance of sound, could be heard the distance that they could see. To the sailors, this apparently unearthly ringing, seemed to be the ship's funeral knell. The mournful monotony of those mysterious tones, sent paleness into the cheek of many a hardy tar. And surely, it was strange to hear such a sound in the solitude of the ocean. They thought it must come from the world of spirits, a monition of their ruin. Scientific men on board accounted for it at once, upon the well understood principle of an acoustic tube. As the report of a gun discharged upon some Alpine summit, is thrown in thundering reverberations from cliff to cliff, so in the present case, the clouds reflected the sound of the bell of a distant ship into the focus, in which they were placed. In the tongueless voices of every echo, there is just as much of a supernatural agency. The next day they met the ship, whose bell they had heard, and found by inquiry, that at the hour they heard the sound, the crew had been violently ringing for their amusement. How many of the apparently unnatural sounds which are heard, are capable of an equally simple explanation.—*Scientific Tracts.*

LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED IN DECEMBER, 1836.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, that the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company be, and the same is hereby amended in the following particulars, that is to say:—Three of the twenty-four directors of the said company shall be elected from stockholders residing in each of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina and S. Carolina, and twelve of the directors may be elected from the stockholders at large, without regard to their place of residence.

Sec. 2. That the said Rail Road Company shall be discharged from all obligation to construct any branches of the said Rail Road in the State of Kentucky, or to extend the main road in the said State further than from the southern line thereof, to Lexington in the said State.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be the unanimous vote of the general directors residing in any State requiring it, the General Board of Directors shall apply the amount subscribed by the State, or its citizens, in the first place to the construction of such portions of the said road as may be within the limits of that State.

Sec. 4. In case the State of Kentucky should not agree to the amendments above proposed, the said Rail Road Company shall be, and hereby is constituted a body politic and corporate in the States of South Carolina, North-Carolina, and Tennessee, with all the powers, rights and privileges granted to it by the Acts of the Legislatures of the last mentioned States, incorporating it, and discharged from all obligation to construct any road in the State of Kentucky, or to have any directors therein, or to have more than twenty-one general directors, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said company from the obligation to extend their road to the southern boundary of Kentucky.

Part of an act to organize the Courts of the State.

Sec. 5. That all appeals from the Courts of Law shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Law Judges—and that all appeals in Equity shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Chancellors. That the said Courts shall meet at the same time, and be held as follows; that is to say: at Charleston on the first Monday in February,

and at Columbia on the first Monday in May, and fourth Monday in November.

Sec. 6. That in all questions of Law, as distinguished from Equity, the Court of Chancery shall follow the decision of the Court of Law.

Sec. 7. That upon all constitutional questions arising out of the Constitutions of this State, or the United States, an appeal shall lie to the whole of the Judges, assembled to hear such appeals. That an appeal shall also lie to the whole of the Judges upon all questions upon which either of the Courts of Appeal shall be divided; or when any two of the Judges of the court shall require that a cause be further heard by all the Judges.

Sec. 8. That the Judges of Law and Equity, when assembled as aforesaid, in one chamber, shall form a Court for the correction of all errors in law or equity, in the cases that may be heard before them; and that it shall be the duty of the Judges to make all proper rules and regulations for the practice of the said Court of Errors, and for the mode of bringing causes before them.

Sec. 9. That each Chancellor shall have power to hear at chambers, and to confirm, or refuse to confirm, reports of Commissioners in Equity, and to make the proper orders thereon, in all matters of account and partition, and shall likewise have power to hear at chambers, and to make the proper orders thereon, all petitions for guardians: Provided, That in case any application to a Chancellor at chambers, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the party or parties in interest.

Sec. 10. That all appeals in Law and Equity, from the District Courts held in the District of Barnwell, shall hereafter be heard and determined in Charleston, instead of Columbia, as heretofore; and that the Clerk of the Appeal Court at Columbia shall transmit to the Clerk of the Appeal Court in Charleston, all cases from the District aforesaid, which shall remain undisposed of at the adjournment of the Court of Appeals, now sitting at Columbia.

Sec. 11. That this act shall go into operation from and after the first day of January next: That all acts and parts of acts repugnant hereto, are hereby repealed.

The following is a list of the most important of the Acts passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, during the recent session.

An Act concerning Corporate bodies in this State. (Limits all Corporations, where the Charters do not specify the length of time they shall run, to 30 years; and provides that a failure to use the privileges granted by any Charter to any Company for two years, shall work a forfeiture.)

Authorizing Courts of Equity to direct the Clerks and Masters thereof, to execute title for all property sold under decree of said Courts.

To incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road Company. (Incorporates an association to construct a Rail Road between the two points, but no appropriation is made from the funds of the State.)

Establishing Davie county. (Forms a new county by this name, out of that part of Rowan county, heretofore known as the Forks.)

Incorporating the General Mining and Manufacturing Association. [Incorporates an association of gentlemen, for the purposes mentioned with a Capital of One Million of Dollars.]

Concerning Brokers. [Reduces the Tax from \$200 to \$25.]

Authorizing County Courts to settle disputed boundary lines between counties.

Empowering County Courts of Record to change Names.

To amend an Act entitled an Act for the more uniform and convenient administration of Justice within this State, passed in 1806. [Establishes a new Superior Circuit, composed of the counties of Macon, Haywood, Yancy, Buncombe, Rutherford and Burke. Also fixes the salary of Judges at \$1,950 each, subject to a deduction of \$100 for every Court they fail to attend.]

Concerning the Public printing in this State. [Abolishes the Office of Public Printer, and directs the Secretary of State to let out the various printing of the State by contract to the lowest bidder.]

Empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company to subscribe their Stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

To amend the Charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company. [Changes the title to that of Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, increases the Capital to \$2,000,000 and authorizes the construction of a Road from Fayetteville to the Narrows of the Yadkin, with two branches from thence—one to Wilksboro, and the other to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Road.]

To amend the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. (Confines the Road to the French Broad River, and makes it cross the Blue Ridge into Rutherford county, and reserves the privilege of joining the Road in any of the States, through which it may pass.)

To provide for draining the Mattamuskeet Lake. [Appropriates the sum of \$8,000 for this purpose from the State funds, to be expended under the direction of Commissioners.]

Making an appropriation for completing the Capitol. [Appropriates for this purpose the sum of \$120,000.]

To incorporate the North-Carolina Central Rail Road Company. (Incorporates a Company to construct a Road from Beaufort to Fayetteville.)

Concerning the Public Arms. (Authorizes the Public Arms at Raleigh and Fayetteville to be cleaned and stumped, and distributed amongst the several counties of the State.)

To encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar. [Gives to individuals the privilege of forming associations for this purpose, with corporate powers.]

To incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company. [Provides for the construction of a Road from Raleigh to Columbia S. C. in continuation of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.]

Fixing the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered and paid for.

Declaring that the shares of Stock in incorporated Companies shall be deemed and be taken as personal estate.

Allowing Public officers or their Deputies to administer their Oaths.

To increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company.

To aid Internal Improvements of the State. [Provides that the State shall subscribe two fifths of the Capital Stocks of the Cape Fear and Western Road, from Fayetteville to a point above the Narrows of the Yadkin—two fifths of the Stock of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, for the construction thereof from Wilmington to the Roanoke—two fifths of the Capital Stock of the Central Rail Road, for the construction thereof from Beaufort Harbor to Fayetteville—Provided, that individuals shall first subscribe and pay, or secure to be paid, the remaining three fifths of said Capital Stock in said Companies, & also expend in labor on the Road one-fourth of said three fifths.]

To provide for the redemption of the Scrip issued by the State under the Act of Assembly, passed in 1835, and entitled an Act to provide for the subscription on the shares reserved to the State in the Charter of the Bank of the State. [Appropriates \$400,000 of the Surplus Revenue for this purpose.]

Concerning the Bank of Cape Fear. (Enlarges its Capital Stock \$700,000, of which the State is to take \$300,000 and individuals \$400,000.)

To confer Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.

To drain the Swamp Lands of the State, and to create a Fund for Common Schools. [Provides for the biennial appointment of a Board of Literature, of three persons, by the Governor and Council. Vests in the Board all the Swamp lands of this State, not heretofore entered by individuals, in trust as a public fund for Education, also, all the Stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State, except 1000 shares; together with the Stock owned by the Literary Fund; also, Stock in Bank of Cape Fear, and the profits accruing therefrom. And authorizes the said Board to expend \$200,000, or so much thereof as they think can be beneficially expended, in reclaiming said Swamp Lands, which, when reclaimed, is to ensure to the benefit of said School Funds.]

Concerning the Revised Statutes. [Authorizes the publication of 5000 copies of the Revised Code, to be distributed amongst the Justices of the Peace, Members of Assembly, Clerks of Courts, &c. With the exception of the Acts specified in this law, the whole Revised Acts are suspended and declared not to be in force until Jan. 1838. The Work to be published under the care of two Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor.]

PRIVATE ACT.

To Incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

MILITARY COURT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. FREDERICK, Md. Jan. 13, 1837.

Present—Maj. Gen. A. Macomb, President. Brig. Gen. Atkinson, Associate. Brig. Gen. Cooper, Judge Advocate. Capt. B. Croady, Advocate.

Continuation of Proceedings in relation to the failure of the Seminole and Creek Campaigns, conducted by Generals Gaines and Scott.

General Gaines entered the Court room at a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning, when the President asked the General if he had any further interrogatories to propound to the witness (Capt. Hitchcock). The General said, "may it please the Court, I have a question to propose to the witness now before them, which is in connection with the last interrogatory submitted yesterday; I would place it before the Court, and if it meets their sanction the witness will reply to it."

By Gen. Gaines.—"What circumstances occurred to change the feelings of General Gaines towards General Scott?"

Answer.—"When General Clinch arrived at Camp Izard on the 6th of March, he brought letters from Gen. Scott addressed to him, in which the conduct of General Gaines underwent very severe strictures. It was also reported, that General Scott had been in the habit of making extraordinary remarks upon the movement of General Gaines, even within the hearing of his volunteers. One of the letters alluded to was shown to General Gaines by Gen. Clinch. The other I believe was not exhibited, in consequence of the extraordinary nature of its contents, but the purport of it was matter of general conversation in camp. General Gaines was much inflamed and highly incensed against these letters and rumors."

Gen. Gaines then arose and observed, "that he understood that one of the letters alluded to by the witness was before the Court, and he therefore desired that it might be examined in order to show the Court whether the officer sent by the War Department to carry on the war in Florida, was most desirous to effect his downfall, or that of Osceola!"

The Judge Advocate was directed to read the letter from Gen. Scott to Gen. Clinch.