

# The Abbeville Messenger.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

NO. 18.

VOL. I.

### WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

Going South	No. 48	No. 40
Leave Wilmington	9:20 a.m.	11:20 p.m.
Arrive at Florence	1:50 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Arrive at Columbia	6:40 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
Going North	No. 43	No. 47
Leave Columbia	8:50 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Leave Florence	4:40 p.m.	5:50 p.m.
Arrive at Wilmington	11:50 a.m.	1:00 p.m.

### SPARTANBURG AND ANSHVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, between Spartanburg and Hendersonville as follows:

Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg	6:00 p.m.
Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot	6:30 p.m.
Leave Hendersonville	9:15 p.m.
Leave Spartanburg	9:45 p.m.
Leave Hendersonville	11:30 p.m.

### CONDENSED TIME CARD.

#### Magnolia Passenger Route.

In effect September 14, 1884.

GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Greenwood	5:30 a.m.
Leave Augusta	11:30 a.m.
Leave Atlanta	1:30 p.m.
Arrive Atlanta	4:45 p.m.
Leave Augusta	11:40 a.m.
Arrive Beaufort	5:00 p.m.
Leave Beaufort	6:05 p.m.
Leave Savannah	6:42 p.m.
Leave Jacksonville	9:00 a.m.
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville	5:20 p.m.
Leave Savannah	6:55 a.m.
Leave Beaufort	6:10 a.m.
Leave Port Royal	7:25 a.m.
Leave Beaufort	7:37 a.m.
Leave Augusta	1:40 p.m.
Leave Atlanta	4:50 p.m.
Leave Augusta	4:00 p.m.
Arrive Greenwood	9:00 p.m.

### ATLANTIC COAST LINK.

#### PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884.

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
7:00 a.m. Lv. Charleston	Ar. 9:25 p.m.
8:40 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "
11:00 p.m. Ar. Columbia	Lv. 5:24 a.m.
2:31 " " " "	" " 4:48 " "
3:45 " " " "	" " 3:44 " "
5:25 " " " "	" " 1:00 " "
6:25 " " " "	" " 9:00 " "
8:00 " " " "	" " 2:00 " "
6:15 " " " "	" " 1:00 " "
1:15 p.m. Ar. Newberry	Lv. 7:42 p.m.
6:00 " " " "	" " 12:48 " "
6:50 " " " "	" " 7:40 a.m.
6:18 " " " "	" " 10:53 " "
6:05 " " " "	" " 9:50 " "
7:25 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "
4:45 " " " "	" " 11:09 " "
5:50 " " " "	" " 1:19 " "
9:20 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "

### COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon this road and its branches.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Columbia S. C. June 10	10:45 p.m.
Arrive Columbia S. C. June 11	11:10 p.m.
Leave Columbia S. C. June 12	11:20 p.m.
Arrive Newberry	1:15 p.m.
Leave Newberry	2:47 p.m.
Arrive Greenwood	3:00 p.m.
Leave Greenwood	5:35 p.m.
Arrive Belton	6:05 p.m.
Leave Belton	6:05 p.m.
Arrive Greenville	6:05 p.m.

**W.C. BENEY, JAS. H. RICE, L.W. SMITH,**  
Abbeyville. Ninety-Six, Abbeville,  
BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH.  
Leave Belton 4:45 p.m.  
Leave Anderson 5:45 p.m.  
Arrive Pendleton 5:45 p.m.  
Leave Pendleton 6:00 p.m.  
Arrive Seneca 6:30 p.m.  
Leave Seneca 6:30 p.m.  
Arrive Seneca 9:15 p.m.  
Leave Pendleton 9:52 a.m.  
Arrive Anderson 10:33 a.m.  
Arrive at Belton 11:08 a.m.

### SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 2:35 a.m. Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time."

Columbia Division—Daily.	
Leave Columbia	7:48 a.m.
Leave Charleston	12:29 p.m.
Leave Charleston	7:00 a.m.
Leave Columbia	11:00 p.m.

### Richmond and Danville.

Leave Richmond	1:45 a.m.
Leave Danville	4:30 a.m.
Leave Richmond	8:12 p.m.
Leave Danville	11:30 a.m.

### CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

7:00 a.m. Lv. Charleston	Ar. 9:25 p.m.
8:40 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "
11:00 p.m. Ar. Columbia	Lv. 5:24 a.m.
2:31 " " " "	" " 4:48 " "
3:45 " " " "	" " 3:44 " "
5:25 " " " "	" " 1:00 " "
6:25 " " " "	" " 9:00 " "
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1:15 p.m. Ar. Newberry	Lv. 7:42 p.m.
6:00 " " " "	" " 12:48 " "
6:50 " " " "	" " 7:40 a.m.
6:18 " " " "	" " 10:53 " "
6:05 " " " "	" " 9:50 " "
7:25 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "
4:45 " " " "	" " 11:09 " "
5:50 " " " "	" " 1:19 " "
9:20 " " " "	" " 8:50 " "

**A. M. AIKEN,**  
Columbia, P. O., S. C.  
is duly authorized and licensed for Abbeville county to write risks on

**DwoHings and Furniture, Barns, Stables and Contents, (including live stock) Stores, Warehouses and Hoops, Theaters, Churches, Mills and Cotton (bald).**

**D. L. MARRY,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
ABBEVILLE, S. C.  
Office formerly occupied by Judge Thomson.

**PERRIN & COTHRAN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Abbeville, S. C.

**BENET, RICE & SMITH,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
**THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN THE WORLD.**  
W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

**R. C. WILLIAMS,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Greenwood, S. C.,

**TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**  
General Sherman's Attempt to Wring the Out of a Falsehood.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—General Sherman's letter to the Secretary of War, consequent upon the Davis denial, has been given to the press, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1885.—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., Sir—I beg to submit for your consideration and disposal this paper, to be filed with the war records which may aid others in search of truth. Recently, at St. Louis, Mo., my present residence, I was invited to assist in dedicating a new hall for the use of Frank P. Blair Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed exclusively of Union soldiers, their wives and children—a family affair, in no sense a public meeting. The exercises consisted of short speeches, interspersed with army songs. I was one among many speakers and my remarks were purely extempore, without manuscript or notes of any kind. My recollection of what I did say is about this: I congratulated the members of the post on having secured so good a hall in so convenient a neighborhood; in the interest manifested by so full an attendance; that it was good for old soldiers to meet and interchange the memories and traditions of a war in which they had borne an honorable part; that historical memoirs and stories were being published; that the Government was making progress in the publication of the official reports and correspondence—Union and Confederate; that, nevertheless, all these fell short of the whole truth; that each man's memory retained things of still greater interest to us (the survivors), and that I myself had seen and expressed much that had never been, and would probably never be, published, illustrating the assertion by what occurred in Louisiana prior to February 24, 1861, when I left the State; of letters and papers captured throughout the war; that I had seen papers which convinced me that even Mr. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, had during the progress of the war changed his State's rights doctrines and had threatened to use force—even Lee's army—should any State of the Confederacy attempt to secede from that Government, etc.

**REASONABLE DISPATCHES.**  
Page 496, Volume 1, Series 1, Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies, contains two dispatches—the first from Senators Benjamin and Slidell to D. W. Adams, President Military Board, New Orleans; the second from John Slidell alone to Governor Moore of Louisiana—which are conclusive of a treasonable correspondence to compel the State authorities to seize by force the arsenal at Baton Rouge, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, &c. These two dispatches were not at all said correspondence, because when in New Orleans, February 20-24, 1861, I was much of the time with my old army comrade, General Braxton Bragg, who contended that the seizure of the arsenal and forts was a defensive measure; and he showed me copies of letters from Senators Benjamin and Slidell, addressed to Governor Moore (whose aid Bragg was), written on paper headed "United States Senate"—for they were then Senators under the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

**COLLECTORS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.**  
Now, as to Mr. Jefferson Davis, his general history is pretty well known and appreciated. His own history of the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a Gibbon, is public and subject to every man's criticism; but of him, too, I have personal knowledge, not meant for publication, but to become a part of the "Traditions of the Civil War" which the Grand Army will preserve.

**FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE.**  
I kept up my correspondence with the officers of the institution over which I had presided until May 13, 1861, and I have before me a copy of this correspondence with original letter of Braxton Bragg, and many others in Louisiana. After the war was over in 1865, I went back to Louisiana to help all I could to re-establish the military academy and seminary of learning, of which I had been president, and it exists to-day under the title of the Louisiana University. Subsequently, when my personal friend, Henry Stanbury, was Attorney General, I interceded and aided Governor Thomas O. Moore to regain possession of his plantation at Bayou Robert, on the express ground that under the pressure brought to bear on him from Washington he could hardly help acting as he did in 1861. I also renewed my correspondence with General Bragg; tried all I could to help him regain his property, and the last letter I find recorded is dated St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1867, and addressed to him at the St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, advising him as to the measures he should pursue to establish the claim of his wife for certain forage and supplies taken by the Union troops from her plantation; also to aid him in his declared purpose to become connected with the management of the Opelousas Railroad.

**CONSPIRACY.**  
In the summer of 1863, when Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant, he dispatched me with a sufficient force to catch or drive back the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston, which had been assembled for the relief of the beleaguered garrison. That army took refuge in Jackson, Miss., which I closely besieged. Some of the foragers of the army found in the garret of the house of Mr. Joe E. Davis, a brother to Jefferson Davis, a box containing his private papers and brought it to camp. Hearing that papers of Mr. Davis were being scattered about for autographs and as souvenirs, I sent for the box and had it brought to my bivouac, and held it in my personal possession from about July 15th to August 5th, 1863. During that time I examined some of the contents, consisting of a large number of letters addressed to Mr. Davis during a period of ten years, including the time when Montgomery, Ala., was the capital of the Confederacy, with marginal notes in his hand, and rolls of memoranda and notes in his handwriting of speeches made or to be made. This box was sent to Gen. Grant's Adjutant General (Rawlin) in Vicksburg, with a request to send it to Washington, along with my letter, which is of record, dated Camp on Big Black, August 5, 1863. Col. R. E. Scott, who had charge of the records of the war—Union and Confederate—writes of recent date that his private papers had been returned to Mr. Davis by Secretary of War McCrary. All I wish here to remark is that I sent it as it came into my possession, except that I withdrew and sent to the authorities three several letters written to Davis, at Montgomery, by officers of undoubted loyalty, which I feared might compromise them if they fell into unfriendly hands, because at that day the name of Mr. Davis was synonymous with treason.

**DAVIS HATED BY SOUTHERN LEADERS.**  
Again in 1864, when we were in possession of Augusta, Ga., I saw familiarly a great number of gentlemen of that State, with whom I conversed freely. They spoke openly and unreservedly of the tyranny of the Confederate author-

ities in Richmond, and of Mr. Davis particularly. He was the head of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief of its armies. His character was an element in the problem of the war for putting down the rebellion, in which at the time I was an important factor. The cost of the war was then a matter of intense interest to Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Chase and other leaders in Washington. On the 15th of September, 1864, I telegraphed to General Halleck, in Washington: "Governor Brown has disbanded his militia to gather the corn and sorghum of the State. I have reason to believe he and Stephens want to visit me, and have sent them a hearty invitation." Two days after I received from President Lincoln this dispatch: "I feel great interest in the subject of your dispatch, mentioning corn and sorghum and the contemplated visit to you." On the same day I answered him direct, by telegram: "I will keep the Department fully advised of all the developments connected with the subjects in which you feel interested. Mr. Wright, former member of Congress from Rome, Ga., and Mr. King of Marietta, are now going between Governor Brown and myself. I have said to them that some of the people of Georgia are engaged in rebellion, begun in error and perpetuated in pride; but that Georgia can now save herself from the devastations of war, preparing for her, only by withdrawing her quota of the Confederate army and siding me to expell Hood from the borders of the State; in which event, instead of devastating the land as we progress, I will keep our men in the high roads and commons, and pay for the corn and meat we need."

**DAVIS SUSPECTING GEORGIANS.**  
Mr. Lincoln with his wonderful sagacity, saw that Jeff. Davis' visit to Georgia in September, 1864, was rather on account of Stephens and Brown than Hood. He was a statesman, I a mere soldier, who watch the desperate move for its military chances, and I was absolutely convinced that Davis then suspected the fidelity of Stephens and allowed to him as the head and front of the "Richmond Confederacy," for it had ceased to be a confederacy of "sovereign States." The "secession" of 1861 had become "separate State action" in 1864, and Davis was opposed to it, as he well might be. (See his letter to the Georgia Senators, page 201, American Annual Cyclopaedia, 1864.) Had Georgia withdrawn in 1864, the Confederacy would have collapsed as a bubble, and Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina would have escaped the devastation which necessarily followed.

**MR. STEPHENS' OPINION OF DAVIS.**  
When in Atlanta, I had possession of a vast amount of captured letters and newspapers, which enabled me to trace the current of public opinion in the South, which is as such an element of force as that of muskets. I have now before me an original letter from Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, to Herschel V. Johnson, of almost equal fame, dated Crawfordville, Ga., April 8, 1864. [This letter was printed in full in the Herald a few days ago.] I have never seen or written of Mr. Davis as plainly as Mr. Stephens did in April 1864, after he had been associated with him three years in the Government of the Confederacy. At the time of my remark at the Frank P. Blair Post I was not in possession of this particular letter but I knew of the opinions of Mr. Stephens, which were then shared by many of the most intelligent men of Georgia. And I also copy a slip cut out of a Southern newspaper in March, 1861, and preserved by one of the officers of the army as a sample of those referred to by Mr. Stephens, as published under Davis' very nose by editors recognized as organs of the administration:

**"STATE SOVEREIGNTY PLAYED OUT."**  
"The Richmond Enquirer was the organ of the extreme States rights party of Virginia for many years. We believe it was the original publisher and advocate of the doctrine of '98. The following from a late number of the Richmond Enquirer shows the States rights idea in full blossom: 'No convention is needed; for what is the sovereignty of a State needed in the convention? Has not State sovereignty been the weakness of the cause? If during the life and death struggle with the oppress of a common danger to hold together these States this principle of State sovereignty was continually obstructing itself, delaying and preventing the legislation necessary to the common defense, impairing that authority intrusted with the general welfare and impeding the execution of the laws necessary and proper to the success of the cause, is it to be supposed that when peace returns, this principle of State sovereignty will permit the Confederacy to exist one year? How long would Governor Brown permit the people of Georgia to be taxed to pay the debt of the country? Even during the struggle—he a very ordinary Governor—presumes to criticize General Lee's military

movements, and undertakes to say that General Early should have been sent to Georgia instead of to Washington. State sovereignty—thus presuming to judge of matters intrusted to the Confederate Executive—undertakes to destroy the efficiency of that executive and to subvert all measures undertaken for the common defense and general welfare. The conduct of certain States in opposition to the laws passed for the organization of the army and preservation of discipline has caused many men to reconsider their long cherished doctrine of State sovereignty and to come to the conclusion that while in theory it is beautiful and true, in fact and practice it is utterly defective. This cause needs power, and power to raise men, substitute and not sovereignty.'

**CONFEDERATE DESERTION.**  
The army which I had the honor to command in Atlanta moved forward to Savannah, Ga.; to Columbia, S. C.; to Goldsboro and Raleigh, in North Carolina, nearly a thousand miles in the Confederacy, and during that period—November, 1864, to April, 1865—I witnessed hundreds, if not thousands, of instances of the effect of the measures and policy which Mr. Stephens had foreseen were leading up to despotism. A Confederate officer who had been much in Washington in ante-bellum days told me that we officers of the regular army used to complain of the favoritism extended to certain army officers stationed at Washington, but this was nothing compared to the favoritism which at that moment (1865) prevailed at Richmond, and that the sons of the rich and influential sought and obtained clerkships in the departments, details to gather the tax in kind, to enforce the conscript law, railroad service, etc., to escape service in the Confederate ranks. I believed him and I believe him now. We continued to gather in from public and private sources much valuable information which may never be revealed, proving to my mind that the government at Richmond, partly from conviction and partly from desperation, had thrown off the mask and had passed from a confederation of sovereign and independent States to a despotism almost personal to Mr. Davis himself.

**GOVERNOR VANCE AFRAID OF DAVIS.**  
The surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox occurred April 9, 1865; was known to me at Smithfield, N. C., on the 12th, and announced in general orders. That night I reached Guiley's station, and there came a locomotive and car from Raleigh with three commissioners—Messrs. Graham, Swain, and Surgeon Warren, of the Confederate army—bearing a letter from Governor Vance, of which I do not possess a copy. These commissioners said to me, without reserve, that when Governor Vance dispatched them from Raleigh to my camp at Guiley's he wanted to make terms for the State, and afterward that he was afraid of Jeff. Davis. At Raleigh, though the mass of the public records had been carried off, yet a number was left behind at the State House and at the Governor's mansion, called the "palace," which we occupied as headquarters during our stay there—viz., from April 13 to April 29, 1865. These records and papers were overhauled by provost marshals and clerks, who delivered to the Adjutant General (Sawyer) such as contained material information, and my personal attention was only drawn to such as were deemed of sufficient importance. Among the books collected at the "palace" in Raleigh was a clerk's or secretary's copybook containing loose sheets and letters, among which was the particular letter of Mr. Davis to which I referred in my St. Louis "speech." I gave it little attention at the time, because Mr. Davis was then himself a fugitive, and his opinions had little or no importance; but it explained, to my mind, why Governor Vance, after sending to me commissioners to treat for his State separately, had not awaited my answer. It was the subject of common talk about my headquarters at the time, or as stated by Colonel Dayton in a recent letter to me from Cincinnati: "I am quite sure that we generally talked that it was the desire of Governor Vance and the State officials to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy, as I have stated, but they were afraid of Jefferson Davis and wanted protection."

**THE RECORDS BURNED.**  
During the campaign of 1864-5 I did not incur myself much with papers. Many were destroyed, and only essential reports, returns and information were sent at convenient intervals to my chief of staff, General Webster, back at headquarters in Nashville, which headquarters shifted to Savannah, Washington and finally to St. Louis. Here in the summer of 1865 all were collected together by Adjutant Generals Sawyer and Rochester, properly filed and indexed. At that date there was no such thing as a separate bureau of war records, and each division and department kept its own papers. Col. Rochester is still living, but Sawyer died at St. Louis at his post December 26, 1866, and was succeeded by Adjutant General W. A. Nichols, who had charge of these records till February, 1869, when I was transferred to Washington, and my successor, General Sheridan, removed the headquarters of the division with its records to Chicago, where his office and most of its contents were consumed in the great fire of 1871. Whether the particular letter referred to was consumed in that fire I know not, but I do know it existed in 1865, and believe that its substance will be revealed when Mr. Davis supplies to the bureau of war records copies of his own letters during the years 1864-5.

I feel for Senators Brown and Vance a strong personal respect, and believe their action during the war and since has been manly and fair; but there was a correspondence between the Governors of States in rebellion with the Richmond authorities about the "conscript law," the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the use of State troops," which, if published, would be a valuable contribution to the "history of our times." I never had any feeling of bitterness toward the soldiers of the South who fought and took all the chances of battle, because I knew the influences which had made them believe they were fighting for their own country and for freedom, but toward the original confederators I did feel a wrath somewhat akin to that of Mr. Stephens in April, 1864, which he described as enough to burst 10,000 bottles. Yet even as to them, if convinced that I have been deceived or convinced that I have been deceived or "bamboozled," I shall not hesitate to admit it, although it will take more denials than any I have yet heard or seen in print.

**PERFIDY OF DAVIS.**  
I have never been personally acquainted with Mr. Davis, because I was in California during the whole period of his administration of the War Department (1853-57); but during the civil war and since his name has been used universally as synonymous with treason and cause of the rebellion, with its lists of hundreds of thousands of the bravest youth of our land dead or mangled with the necessary waste and devastation of property, with an awful debt and with a pension roll of \$60,000,000 at this very date. If I am prejudiced against him personally it arises from the fact that he, more than any living man, has brought reproach on the military academy and regular army, with which he was associated from 1824 to 1835, by impairing the fame they had earned for fidelity to their oaths, to recover which we have had to battle with an adverse public opinion ever since. While he was a cadet and an army officer he must have taken the customary oaths to "support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States against all her enemies whomsoever," and while Secretary of War and Senator in Congress he must have taken a similar oath; yet he did conspire with others as early as January, 1861, after Mr. Lincoln was fairly and constitutionally elected President of the United States, to destroy the very Government which he had sworn to defend, and he did set up another Government necessarily hostile to it, of which he became the head, and did, while President of the Southern Confederacy, change his State's rights principles, the very doctrine on which he had justified secession from the United States and then opposed State sovereignty. These are plain, plausible facts, not likely to be forgotten by the present generation or the next, if ever. I say, therefore, with full knowledge of the consequences, he enrolled his name with those of Arnold and Burr instead of—as he might have done—with Washington and Lincoln.

This is all I propose to say at this time. Asantine the Government will, I trust, go on to publish the records and correspondence of the war, both Union and Confederate, and I can await the result with perfect composure.

The Grand Army of the Republic all, with its 4,900 posts and its 254,454 old Union Soldiers, will continue to meet, interchange their thoughts, sing their patriotic songs and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the war of the rebellion, quite as important and quite as lasting as can be the more formal documentary history.

No nation can afford to put fidelity and treachery on a par and hope to survive, and that this Government means to survive and perpetuate its invaluable advantages I have abundant faith.

I will also append to this letter copies of documents, one of which—the "secret" message of Mr. Davis of February 3, 1864, to the Confederate Congress—has never before, to my knowledge, been published. The original was captured and is held by a friend, who claims it as a trophy. I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The letter of Mr. Davis which General Sherman quotes is directed to the Confederate Congress, and gives his reason, why, in his opinion, the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. It is of little interest and great length, and has already been made public.—Register.

successed by Adjutant General W. A. Nichols, who had charge of these records till February, 1869, when I was transferred to Washington, and my successor, General Sheridan, removed the headquarters of the division with its records to Chicago, where his office and most of its contents were consumed in the great fire of 1871. Whether the particular letter referred to was consumed in that fire I know not, but I do know it existed in 1865, and believe that its substance will be revealed when Mr. Davis supplies to the bureau of war records copies of his own letters during the years 1864-5.

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