# SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

When closely confined at Fortress Monroe I

my liberation. Confident of the justice of our

cause and the rectitude of my own conduct I

which Dr. Craven has but faintly described .--

When, after two years of close confinement, I

was admitted to bail, as often as required I ap-

peared for trial under the Indictment found

do not appear. The indictment was finally

against me, but in which Mr. Blain's fictions

the general government might choose to bring

against me, and I have no view of the future

which makes it desirable to me to be included

in an amnesty bill. Viewed in the abstract or

causes of disease and death at Andersonville.

They are now, I believe, in Richmond, and it is

publications which were uttered against me be-cause I would not visit on the helpless prison-

ers in our hands such barbarities as, according

to reports, had been inflicted upon our men .-

The People's Press

I had nothing to kill him with-not even a penknife.

His wound was bleeding profusely, and my hope was that he might become exhausted first; but he seemed far from that now, while I seemed very near to it. I knew my strength could hold out but little longer; and to let go was certain death. The bull would suddenly take a declined to sign the petition and remained sub-freak, and run and bellow with all his might, ject to the inexcusable privations and tortures dragging me with velocity-then he would stop and with a terrific sport attempt to turn on me. and it was more than I could do with my failing strength to keep out of his way, and sever-

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS. This state of things could not continue; I was jerked hither and thither, my arms nearly quashed, on no application of mine, nor have I pulled from their sockets-worried almost to ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge death, and about to lose my hold-when, as the mad creature paused an instant, the sharp It was a calm, beautiful morning in the month crack of a rifle rang out upon the air, and the of October. that my friend, Bob Morton and my-

I was safe, but it came not a moment too bank of the South Platte on a hunt after buffalocs. You will understand that the Platte rivsoon. I, too, fell to the ground, more dead er, at St. Vrain's, makes a great bend-the riv- than alive. The sequel is soon told. It was er above the fort running almost due north, and turning almost due cast at the foot. We thought fortunate than I. and after a hard chase had be left to the courts to hear and decide causes we would ride up the river a few miles, and killed his game, and then looked round for me. then, striking northwest into the broad open The first thing he saw was my horse without a be equality and the purpose be fraternity among the citizens of the United States, conviction and prairie, where we should be most likely to find rider, and then he discovered me in the disour game, return by a short cut across the prairie to the fort; though it made little differ-and putting spurs to his horse, he came to my sentence without a hearing, without jurische-tion, and affixing penalties by ex post facto leg-islation are part of the proceeding which had prairie to the fort; though it made little differassistance. It was sometime before he could ence to us whether we returned to-night or tomorrow, as we were accustomed to camping shoot, for fear of hitting me; but he finally succceded in planting a ball directly in the aniits appropriate end in the assumption by Con-

We rode up the river until almost noon, seeing many deer and wolves-for one could hardly ride through this tall grass a mile without fell from the horse, we sat down to smoke and

seeing them-yet, as we were not looking after this kind of game, we paid no attention to them until nearly noon, when, feeling somewhat tired and hungry, Bob, who was an excellent shot, killed a fine buck; and, dismounting, we made a most delicious meal on the young tender venison.

VOL. XXIV.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year ...... \$2 00

A BUFFALO HUNT.

six months,..... 1 00

Mounting, after dinner, we struck northwest across the broad prairie, where with the exception of the tall grass, there was not a tree or shrub on all that vast expanse, except along the river bank.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, just as we were beginning to get discouraged. and we were thinking of turning our horses heads towards home, when we discovered the objects of our search. They were two buffaloes quietly feeding on a little rise of the prairie-the first rise we had discovered since leav-

Hon. JAMES LYONS:-My Dear Friend :- Your very kind letter of Imprisonment is a hard lot at the best, and prisoners are prone to exaggerate their sufferthe 14th inst. was forwarded from Memphis and has been received at this place. I have been so long the object of malignant mittees with slander and the subject of unscrupulous false-PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS. hood by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine to influence the passions of our people. How that, though I cannot say it has become a matwas it with our enemy? Let one example sufter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my fice. You may remember a published report of "Harrah, Fred!" exclaimed Bob, putting surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches a committee of the United States Congress, the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to priswhich was sent to Annapolis to visit some exoners. What matters it to one whose object is changed prisoners, and which had appended to it personal and party advantage that the records, the photographs of some emacinted subjects, both Federal and Confederate; disprove the which were offered as samples of prisoners recharge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the turned from the South. When a copy of that report was received I sent it to Colonel Ould, effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, We agreed to separate as soon as we reached obstructs the progress toward the reconciliaand learned, as I anticipated, that the phototion of the sections & It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be promoted. It would however, seem probable that such expectations been taken from men who were in our hospitals when they were liberated for exchange, must be disappointed, for only those who are and whom the hospital surgeon regarded as wilfully blind can fail to see in the circumconvalescent, but to weak to be removed with stances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's safety to themselves. The anxiety of the prisstatements. The published fact of an attempt

was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order

al times his horns rent my clothing.

huge creature gave one plunge, and fell upon

as a general question. I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities on classes of the people, that it might, as prescribed by the constitution, self mounted our horses and rode up the north his side in the death-struggle.

gress of the executive function of granting mal's breast. pardons. To remove political disabilities, After resting, capturing my horse, and secur-ing my revolver, which I easily found where I which there was not legal power to impose, was not an act of so much grace as to form a piausible pretext for the reckless diatribe of relate our adventures. Mr. Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full proof of the

- <u>1</u> 121		a 1 1
Star. A.R.	Jeff Davis Speaks.	
A Defence	Against the Charges of Mr.	Blai

to be hoped their publication will not be much The Motives of a Politician-Efforts of the Confederates to bring About Exchange-Ex Post diers returned from Northern prisons can never Facto Legislation Criticised. be forgotten; and you will remember the ex-

Jefferson Davis has written the following let ter to Judge Lyons, of Richmond, Va. :

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 27, 1876.

From the Baltimore Sun. The Storm.

disturbances that has ever, perhaps, been recordoccurred of local storms and tornadoes of greater force, but cases are comparatively rare of land storms extending over a vaster area of territory, and maintaining throughout so great a maximum of violence. Some adequate idea of the effects of this great hurricane may be obtained from the accounts published of its desstructiveness here and elsewhere. It will be seen that in Baltimore alone upwards of three hundred and fifty houses were unroofed, besides damage inflicted to other property. Great damage to churches and other buildings in Frederick City and county, Md., are reported in our special dispatch from Frederick City. In Washington City, where some fifty houses were unroofed, the steeple of the Metropolitan M. E. Church was displaced, and remains in a leaning position. At Cohoes, New York, a steeple and to affix penalties according to pre-existing containing a full set of chimes was entirely delegislation. The discrimination made against molished; also a steeple in Webster, Massachu our people is unjust and impolitic. If the fact setts; a Catholic church was destroyed in Woonsocket, R. I.; a stage upset on the road near Plattsburg, New Y., and a dwelling house in Atlantic City, N.J., demolished. In New York and Brooklyn the fury of the storm vented itself mainly upon the roofs. All along the path of the storm telegraph wires were protrasted. At one time there was but one wire unbroken between New York and Washington City. Considerable damage is reported at Philadelphia, including injury to the towers of the Agricultural Hall and the New York building on the centennial grounds. In the extreme north and northwest a blinding, driving snow added to the dread grandeur of the tempest. So far but little damage at sea has been reported. A number of vessels are reported ashore on Cape Henlonger delayed. I have no taste for recrimina-tion, though the sad recitals made by our sol-Howes, from Belfast, Mc., for Baltimore. On the New Jersey coast yesterday a large foreign bark was seen ashore. The full extent of the citement they produced and the censorious camage at sea and on the coasts, however, is

Wine Without Grapes!

At the session of the International Viticultural Congress, in October, 1874, at Montpelier, ings, and such was probably the case on both France, M. Saint Pierre, professor in the medisides; but we did not seek by reports of com- cal school of that city, by invitation, gave some ets in regard to the fabrication of imitated

pen at the other. On my right as I walked in the entry stood an old-fashioned side-board, ornamented with a cracked looking-glass and an The northwestern hurricane that came down old brush. In one end of the cabin was the tafrom the direction of Lake Superior during ble, and in the other was the assembled hetero-week before last, was one of the most violent genious mass. It was a cold, windy night, and on account of several boards being knocked ed in this country. Exceptional instances have from the cracks, the wind had a fair circulation through the house and kept it well ventilated. Not being accustomed to attend such frolics, I was rather late in arriving, and ere I got in sight of the house, I heard the voices of the assembled crowd, loudly and harmoniously mingling together in a play song. The sound re-verberated through the still night air in an exalted melodious strain and finally died away, causing a perfect calm around. Then might be heard a loud noise, similar to the eruption of an angry volcano, or the loud detonation of the "Olympian Jove" himself. What caused this noise was a mystery to me at that time, but on arriving and entering the house, I could im-mediately accounted for the noise.

Mr. Smith met me at the entry and gave me cordial welcome. I stood between the confronting doors and with astonishment looked on at the jovial crowd. The girls and boys all had on their Sunday fixings, and were then joined hand in hand, forming a circle and sing-the same melodious tune, which I heard when at a distance. Now thinks I when they get through with that verse, I will Searn what was the noise I heard-and sure epough I did, for at the end of the verse, the youngster standing in the ring, walked up to his true love and "gave her one of the allfiredest busses, right stap in the mouth," that I ever witnessed. They then started around hand in hand again singing, with that girl in the ring who had received the buss. At the end of the verse she takes another kiss from a youngster and out of the ring she goes leaving him in there.

I was very much amused at the song which went about thus-calling the fellow in the ring a dog:

'A dog in the garden catch him if you can,' repeated several times and ending thus:

"He'll bite as good as any dog can."

Then he kisses his girl and sends her in the ring, with the name "Rose, Pink, Beauty," or such alone makes the most profitable meadow, as it like tasty names. Every fellow also, as he en- is immensely productive, makes excellent hay, ters the ring is called "snake, goat, sheep," or such animals as they are supposed most to resemble. They continue this game until the ring is reduced to two and they wind up, by kissing To sow corn, millet. Hungarian grass or some each other as often as they see proper.

After watching them through one game, dashed my hat in a crack, marched boldly into the room and took an active part in the game. gan to find out that there was such a thing as "having too much of a good thing." I kissed At first I enjoyed it splendidly, but I soon beand was kissed and was kissed until my whole nature rose up in disgust, and I left the premises about midnight, wishing I was at home or somewhere else, for the truth of the whole bus-

Consumption of Wheat in England.

NO. 7.

State Lehan

In Mr. James Caird's annual letter about the cereal crops, there are some interesting statistics about the English consumption of wheat. Previous to 1860, the annual breadth of Brtijsh wheat land exceeded 4,000,000 acres, when the population was barely 28,000,000. The average breadth during the last eight years is 200,000 acces less, while the population has increased to 32,000,000. The produce of 3,000,000 acres of foreign land sufficed for our wants before 1870, that of 4,500,000 acres has been consumed in each year since that time. The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in the year of 1874., may be stated in round numbers of 100,-000,000 cwt., in the following order of supply: Home growth, 50.7; United States and Canada, 31.5; Russian, 5.8; Germany, 4.0; Chili, 2.2; France, 1.1; other countries, 4.7; total, 100. This is subject to considerable fluctuation, Russia sometimes rising to 18 per cent., and America, so recently as 1872, falling to 12. But on the average of the last six iyears, the United

States and Canada have takon the leading place. and Russia the second. The countries of Western Europe-Germany, France, Denmark, and Spain show, he says a declining export, either for a greater home consumption or lessened production. The mainstays are the United States and Canada and the Black Sca ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted lands, with a comparatively sparse population, finds a profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom.

#### Pastures Meadows and Lawns.

A Southern Indiana correspondent writes: "Orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass and white clover, and, if the ground is low or moist, add red top, and you have the finest and most productive pasture known among extensive stock growers, as it requires no reseeding, but improves in quantity and quality, carrying more stock each succeeding year-invaluable for woods and pastures, and should be extensively sown in the burnt forests. Leaving out the Orchard grass (as it is too rank and rapid a grower.) you can have the best mixture that can be formed for lawns, yards, etc. Orchard grass and twice as much of it as timothy, for a term of years. With us timotoy and clover cut only other substitute every year or two, to make up for his lost clover or timothy crop. is very discouraging, it being expensive as well as annoying. Orchard grass'is the remedy, and is destined at no distant day to stand at the head of

ing the river. We were now many miles from where we had left the river at noon, but hoped we were not far from the fort by a direct route across the prairie, though we did not know how far, neither of us having been out there before.

spurs to his horse and getting excited. "Now for some sport, and buffaloes' tongues for supper," and away we went at a reckless breakneck speed.

Our game was a long distance off when first discovered, and had disappeared over a rise in the prairie, and was out of sight.

the top of the ridge, and each take our game and charge down upon them and capture both, if possible. As we came dashing up to the top of the hill they discovered us and immediately took to flight. Buffaloes can run very fast, natwithstanding their weight; they seem to gather momentum as they proceed, and are not easily run down. We made our choice immediately and gave pursnit.

My horse was fleet but the tall grass tangled his feet, and I had a long hard chase before I came up with my game. I paid no attention to Bob; his game had taken a different direction from mine, and we were soon widely separated.

After a hard chase, I came near enough. thought, to venture a shot-perhaps, if I did not kill him, I could cripple him, and thus stop him somewhat in his mad career. I brought my rifle to my shoulder quickly; but as I fired my horse stumbled slightly, his feet having become tangled in the grass, and I missed my aim, but struck the beast in the shoulder instead stream

charged with a terrible half snort, and half I instructed Gen. R. E. Lee to go, under a flag to this little understood subject from men who many feet over his head.

feet in an instant; but before I could reach my deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt from strip falschood of its power for evil. I am, prairie, leaving me to my fate.

not so-the buffalo knows well who is his worst few moments.

Here I was, upon this broad ocean of prairie; should be in like manner released and returned Bob was, I knew not where, nor had time to to us. look; the grass tangling my feet and taking away my strength, and a wounded buffalo within a few yards of me, and gaining upon me doubt intended and naturally must be the arat every bound.

I thought of my revolver, and that I would sell my life as dearly as possible. I always carried it in my belt. and perhaps I could throw it over my shoulder and shoot the bull in the eye. I had no hope of the ball doing him any hurt if it hit him anywhere else; for you must know that these animals always have a thick mass of hair on their forcheads, that is so matted together with sand and dirt, that no ball from my revolver struck his forehead, it would have no more effect than the wind blowing against it.

my horse. It was with a feeling somewhat of despair that I found it gone. 'It seemed as if there was nothing but death before me; for how could I hope to escape from, or cope successfully with, a wounded buffalo-wounded, as I knew; in no vital part, but sufficiently to madden him? I could hear more plainly his half grunt and half snort close upon my heels-and could feel his breath upon my back-in another instant he would be upon me-would pierce me with his short stumpy horns-would grind me to the earth with his monster head, and trample me beneath his feet. I indeed felt that my time had come-that no earthly power could save me and instinctively I breathed a prayer to heaven. At that instant my feet became entangled and I fell; the maddened creature had just touched me as I went down, and was under such terrible headway that he passed directly over me without touching me. As his tail brushed over my face I grasped it and was dragged to my feet, as the buffalo, stopping suddenly, attempt-ed to turn upon me. But I had a new lease of my life. I held on to his tail with a death less able to forgive than he who has suffered grasp, and was dragged round and round. You may smile, dear reader, but the tailhold was my last chance now, and I held on with the grim determination, while the bull wheeled The brave are generous and gentle. It is the rapidly round and round, roared, snuffed, snorted and pawed the ground in his terrible rage, but could not shake me off.

to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, over the objections of the surgeon. But this is by promising him a pardon if he would criminot all. For I have recently learned from a nate me in regard to Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive its to the wish of the government to make such a charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to was taken from a man who had never been a prisoner, but who had been left on the "sick sustain it. May we not say the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with

their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge-the same extenuation of which Wirz would not for his life make, but which Blaine for the Presidential nomination Jus made?

#### THE LEADING FACTS.

Now let us review the leading facts of the Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and slanderof the heart; and the ball being large, made a case. The report of the Confederate Commis- ous accusation, to renew the worst passions of the war, and it is to be hoped that, much as the terrible wound, from which the blood flew in a sioner for the exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure event is to be regretted, it will have the good This maddened him ; and turning quickly, he the relief of captives. Failing in those attempts effect of evoking truthful statements in regard

rear down upon me. My horse was taken by of truce, and seek an interview with General would have preferred to leave their sorrowful surprise and frightened; and in springing part- Grant; to represent to him the suffering and story untold if the subject could have been ally to one side, as if to turn suddenly and fly death of federal prisoners held by us: to exaway from the mad creature, his feet caught in plain the causes which were beyond our conthe tangled grass, and he fell, throwing me trol, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of The fall did not hurt me, and I was on my prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a the public welfare demands that truth shall

horse he was up and bounding away over the memory to write the report made to me of the respectfully and truly your friend, incidents of this mission. Lee no longer lives

I had no time to think whether I fancied the to defend the cause and country he loved so well situation or not, for the mad bull was upon me and served so efficiently, but Gen. Grant cannot almost; and with a look of despair after my fail to remember so extraordinary a visit, and flying horse, I ran, I knew not whither, but his objections to executing the cartel are well with an instinct of self-preservation; all this known to the public. But whoever else may happened in an instant I had hoped the mad- choose to forget my efforts in this regard, the dened creature would pursue my horse; but prisoners at Andersonville and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to much display and frolics are kept up during the plead for the resumption of exchange of pris- Christmas holidays, even aside from shooting my life many times; but the tall grass impeded my progress, and I knew I could hold out but a comforts of which they were in need, provided I saw not the slightest chance for my life. the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy

THIS FOUL ACCUSATION

though directed specially against me, was no raignment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and habits of the Southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well the instincts of the person who issued the order as from a rifle will penetrate it. I knew if a ball the knightly temper of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would, but it is claimed we did as well

I put my hand to my belt; but my revolver as we could. Can the other side say as much?

wiues, a branch of business which had of late

no doubt yet to be learned.

rapidly developed in Herault, especially at Gette and Meze. The product of this manufacture is mostly exported, the bulk being sent to Russia, Denmark, Holland, England, and North and South America. Cette alone makes nearly 8,000,000 gallons per annum, worth about 15,000,000 francs. Two-thirds of this aggregate are consumed in America. The only wines that can be successfully imitated are those rich in alcohol, such as the wines of Spain and Portugal. It is not true that grape juice is the only thing omitted in the composition of these wines, as that is the cheapest ingredient. Nor is coloring matter used to any extent, as the wines to be limitated are white. The Portugeese formerly colored their wines with Elderwood, but abandoned it on finding that it ininred the wine. The imitation of Spanish wines utilizes a large amount of cheap wines in oners to be sent to their homes had prevailed the South of France the production of which has been stimulated of late years. These wines show scarcely 11° of alcohol, but with the addipriest, who was then at Annapolis. that the tion of syrup of mulberry and alcohol the strength is raised to 21°. The professor, with most wretched looking of these photographs great frankness, pleads for the encouragement of this industry. The members of the Congress visited Cette and Meze, and inspected several list" at Annapolis when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its manufactories. One of the largest at Cette had southward march. Whatever may be said in then stored 280,000 gallons in cellars containing from 80,000 to 100,000 gallons. The total val ue of the whole deposit is stated at £40,00C. The cost of storage, including casks, &c., because of the exigencies of war there can be no such excuse now for the attempt of Mr.

amounted to £26,000, about 8s. for every 22 gallons. At Meze one establishment astonished the visitors by the vast extent of its cooper shops, and its steam engines of great power pumping the wine from great cisterns into the

Fifteen Whisky Conspirators Sentenced.

In the U.S. Court at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., the following persons were sentenced for Whisky Ring operations by Judge Gresham : Philip C. Eberwine, George T. Simonson, David M. Lewis, Harrison Miller, William Munford, Hiram B. Snyder, Alfred M. McGuff, John E. Phillips, each two years in the Southern Indiana Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$1,000; James K. Hill, three years in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$1,000; Thomas Robb, one year in the Gibson County jail, and to pay a fine of \$1,000; Henry Jacques, Christopher Coconour, John F. Crisp and Dennis Reilly, each, six months in the Gibson county jail, and to pay a fine of \$500; George Hagan, six months in the Vanderburgh county jail, and to pay a fine of \$500. Several of the prisoners pleaded their honorable wounds and faithful service in the army, and various other ted the unpleasantnesss of his duty, but could nificent dwellings. not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He drew a decided contrast between the officers of the government and distillers. The former are trusted servants

are not trusted but are watchod by government the penitentiars and pay a fine of \$1,000 each. James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector, protested his innocence before God and the world. The Judge in sentencing him to three years in

the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000 remarked, that his crime was of deeper dye bevice. In passing sentence on those who had can be inflicted on a family is to declare that it

iness is, I was sick. Yours truly.

#### The Capitol at Washington.

Y. E. LESOM.

The Capitol never was so attractive. It is a noble building, and year by year all that is historical in it takes on more charm of age. . The historical pictures, full of stiff figures, and beaudingy galleries, and its new statues contributed from the different States, and the dark, warm corridors leading from the centre towards the wing-all these are charming. Then (always with the consciousness that countless tons of symmetrical marble and iron are impending in five architectural forms above your head) you descend to get your oysters in a restaurant, or where Lincoln lay in death surrounded by sentinels and tapers, the swelling dome above, where in the midst of your cestacy you are asked to buy ten-cent photographs; the Supreme

Court room, with its row of stately Judges talked at towards five o'clock by lawyers all the worse for the lack of dinner, are among the many interesting places in a place which I have resolved to some time describe in detail, con

more. Outside everything is changed. The old, high iron fence around the grounds on that side of the Capitol looking towards Pennsylvania wenue has been removed. Off each end of the Capitol whole blocks of building have been raised, and the spaces thus made are laid out with walks and flower gardens. This open space tributary to and dignifiying the great building. is in some places singularly beautified.

The eastern front of the Capitol looks out on a scene entirely changed. Where once the trees of a dishevelled park waved, and in the remote distance the statue of Washington was seen to glimmer amidst the foiliage, there is now an orderly arrangement of grounds, and a vista opening out from the central Capitol front up along a magnificent broad avenue stretching far away. Years hence enthusiastic Washingreasons in mitigation. Judge Gresham admit- tonians say, this avenue will be lined with mag-

## A Colony of Midmen.

"The town of Gheel, situated in the province of Antwerp, has been for six centuries an abode of madmen, and tradition even takes the officials. Therefore the former ought to have story back eleven centuries. There are 11,000 increased punishment. Those officers who had people in the place, and they have charge of betrayed their trust should have two years in 1.300 lunatics from abroad, who are boarded around in the families, and treated with great consideration. The children from youth are familiarized with the business, and all the people know how to manage those committed to their care. The inhabitants are all, so to speak, engaged in the surveillance of the lunatics .cause of his high position in the goverment ser- One of the greatest social punishments that

been laborars about distilleries, the Judge again remarked the difference between their crime disposed of by the inhabitants according to States used at first distinctive State flags. In ery night from one house to another, as long as and that of the goverment officers, and gave their wealth or stations, wealthy patients being March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted a chicken can be found, a dust of meal remains in the tub, or a tomato in the patch. They and that of the goverment officers, and gave their weath of stations, dealed patch o dangerous lunatics are not thus disposed of .--The cures average from sixty to seventy-five to the hundred. Gheel is divided into four districts, each with its overseer and physician .the patients, and families generally are always desirous of having one or more lunatics on as a preventive against blight. One pound of their hands."

## Items of Interest.

A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England, A grocer named Picker, who keeps fowls, was last week feeding them, when a bantom cock spurred him in the left thumb. . Mortification set in, and all efforts to save the unfortunate man's life proved unavail-

Senator Sharon has sold his San Francisco resdence to W. S. O Brien, of the bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien, \$212.500 This price includes tified by splendid color, which surround the ro- three \$2,000 chandeliers, the \$5,000 single piece tunda under the dome; the old Hall of Repre- | carpets, \$3,000 fireplace, gold coal scuttics, and sentatives, with its stately pillars supporting other necessaries of life in the way of furniture, which cost Sharon altogether \$65,000.

BREADSTUFF'S IN EUROPE .-

The Mark Lanc Express, in its weekly reriew of the grain trade, dated Jan. 31, says: "The damp weather during the past werk has brought the price of native wheat down nearly a shilling more. The overflowing granto study frescoes along the vaulted cellings and aries make millers temporarily masters of the the walls. Crypt below the surface of the earth, situation. The Paris market has maintained its prices for both wheat and flour. The markets of Belgium, Holland and Germany are very dull.

> It is remarkable that the first month of this centennial winter closely resembles that of 1776. The journals of that year speak of the unusual mildness of the season. It is even said that the lack of the usual ice in Boston harbor prevented Washington from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise on the city, and the Americans were enabled to continually send forth vessels from all parts of the harbor to the West Indies for ammunitions of war.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: "Set a tomato plant into each hill of eucumbers or melons, and you will have no trouble from the striped bugs that are so destructive to these plants. The plants can be tied to stakes, and if well praned when large, both subjects can proceed with their fruiting without detriment to one another." Try it.

Whisky production in the United States for the last six months of 1875 was less, by more than 2,000,000 gallons, than during the corresponding six months of 1874. This decrease is attributed to the seizure of distilleries at the West. Consumers of this popular fluid will not suffer any serious apprehensions so long as the present standard of production is maintained, which is more than 26,000,000 gallons for the last six months of 1875.

Louisville has been amused by a row in a fashionable boarding house. A boarder refused to either pay his bill or to go away until the month for which he had bargained for had expired. The landlady was told by the lawyers that the money was not legally due until the end of the month, and that she must fulfil her part of the contract before she could sue him. She next took the cause into her owd hands, put damp sheets on his bed, fed him on viands, and put a whining puppy in the room next to his. He retreated after three days of endurance.

white, the others red, with a blue upion containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the "stars and strines" led to confusion and mistakes in the field; and Large sums of money are spent in the place by in September, 1861. a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen lwhite stars. In 1863, the "stars and bars"were supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle-flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be mistaken for a flag of truce; and on February 4, 1865, the outer haif of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy. Nineveh was 14 miles long 8 miles wide and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Dana at Ephesus was 426 feet to the support of the root—it was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet in height and 853 feet on the sides. The base covered 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 350,000 men in building. The babyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donation that it was plundered of \$50. 000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away Noah was probably the only man who ever from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Mutual respect is needed, for the common interest is essential to a friendly union, and when slander is promulgated from high places,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### Fandango in South Florida.

SUCH IMPOSTURE.

Among a class of illiterate and vulgar people, inhabiting that portion of South Florida between the Withlochescoote River, and the Everglades, and industrious habits, yet among themselves they seem agreeable, and enjoy the fruits of their labor finely. As an aunt gathers in its food for winter, so these people may be seen gathering in their productions, and preparing for a general feast-to continue while Christmas lasts. Although hard pushed to make a living by grub- in the pay of the United States, while the latter bing palmetto roots and tilling Florida's sandy soil, yet during these jolly times they regard not expense, but rush head-long without any thought of the future. They would let slip the last dime for a pint of the "over-jovful," or a quarter of a pound of powder. The night before Christmas may be heard a general firing off of big guns, followed in order by the loud and shrill whoops issuing from the trout mouths of the merry Floridians, which is re-echoed until the sound is gradually lost in the pine-forest. This is an indication of a merry Christmas, and a welcome to the worshipper of bachus.

These plays, as they are called, are given evwas gone, the scabbard was empty. It had To the bold allegations of ill treatment of pris-probably fallen out when I was thrown from oners by our side and humane treatment and humane treatment and make no pretentions to extraordinary fine tables, rigged of with "flour doings," &c., but are satisfied if there is enough for the young and merry leaving the scraps and bones for the old folks and children. They go not for feasting on dainties and witnessing the crowd but to join in ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of wathe plays and making merry the night. Having heard of these people and their proceedings, I had a great anxiety to attend one of bleachers' soda and one gallon of water forms their plays and witness their peculiar actions. a wash that cleans off ail insects, and leaves the In the winter of 1875, I had occasion to visit this trees with fresh, young-looking, healthy bark." section of country, and accordingly I availed myself of every opportunity to solicit an invitation, but Christmas passed and I received none. However I still had hopes, for I heard that one Mr. Smith was to give a party on New Year's night. I met Mr. Smith at a country storo, and by making several strong hints, received an in-vitation. Victorious in my design, I mounted my horse about dusk, with the expectation of witnessing that night the rare capers and manuevers peculiar only to back-woods men. It was on a beautiful winter eve, the western sky was tinged with a rich crimson color, caused from the setting sun. But these are words of space, I must desist from them, and hasten to the fandango, where much

casks .- London Gazette. lowed peacefully to sink into oblivion.

But what should I do now? I knew I could the separation of the States. Why should they not hold on to him long, as my strength was be expected to promote the confidence and good mearly exhausted, having run so far before I fell. will essential to their union?

adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only

necessary to offer two facts :-First-It appears from the reports of the Uni-ted States War Department that, though we had 60,000 more federal prisoners than they had of Confederates 6,000 more of Confederates died in Northern prisons.

Second-The want and sufferings of men in Northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies be bought there. General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needful supplies. Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands, not waiting for ten years, then to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers.

Under the mellowing influence of time and occasional demonstrations at the North of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will the Southern people have forgotten much, have forgiven much of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders it is but another example of the rule that the wrong doer is causeless-wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found.

SKULKERS OF THE FIGHT, the Blaines, who display their flag on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to preyent Girls and boys merry and tight, Had their fun on New Year's night ; While I with eager gaze-Paid particular attention to the plays.

The house was a very common double-logcabin, with an entry between, with doors in front of each other leading out in the entry. It was situated in a tield with a few orange trees ed in the drama of life. in front, a greasy potato patch at the back, a "I mind my own business," was the tart few slender guaver stalks at one end and a cow reply.

The Practical Farmer recommends the following wash for the bodies of fruit trees: "One ter forms a good wash, and is advised for trial

An old farmer says of his boys: " From sixteen to twenty, they knew more than I did; at twenty-five they knew as much; at thirty they were willing to hear what I had to say; at thirthey get to be forty, they will acknowledge that the old man does know something.

The drath of old ex-Governor Weller, of California, has revived this anecdote of him : Weller was unfortunate enough to be caught in a shipwreck. Arriving at San Francisco, he was asked by a sympathizing friend if he had lost

-"Lost everything," said Weller, "everything but my reputation." "Governor," said the friend, you travel with

the least baggage of any one I ever saw."

A wit once asked a peasant what part he act-

### Learn About the Pulse.

Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it when he is alling, he may have some idea of the case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child-as now and then a person is born with a remarkable ty-five, they asked my advice; and I think when slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven years. about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years, it is seventy heats a minute, declining to sixty at four score. A healthy grown person's pulse beats seventy times a minute. There may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is a disease. The machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflamation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself-as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over sixty, gradually increasing with descreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

went to sea for fear of being drowned.