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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878. VOL. XIII—NO. 42.

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Anderson, S. C.

HAMPTON AND HIS WORK.

A NEW ENGLAND VIEW OF THE FIRST YEAR OF HOME RULE.

The Remarkable Changes of a Twelvemonth—The Man Who Has Made Himself Governor of the Whole People—What Republicans Say About Him—The Prospect for the Future—No Opposition to Hampton's Re-election.

[Mr. E. P. Clark, in the Springfield Republican.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.

It is one year this week since the United States troops were removed from the State House, Chamberlain formally surrendered, and Wade Hampton became universally recognized as Governor of South Carolina. The changes that have been wrought in this twelvemonth are nothing less than wonderful, and challenge the attention of the whole country. A year ago found the people of the Palmetto State, after months of the most intense political excitement, divided into two opposing parties—the Democrats flushed with their long-delayed victory, the Republicans embittered by their final defeat and genuinely distrustful of the future. The negroes saw at last the success of that party which they had been sedulously taught for years would signalize its accession to power by relegating them back into slavery, and awaited its course with the most serious apprehensions. The white Republicans witnessed the triumph of the party which numbered in its ranks the Bourbons and irreconcilables, and looked with dread to the future. The more intelligent, to be sure, listened with candor to Wade Hampton's promises, gave him perhaps the credit of sincerity, but still doubted his ability to fulfil his pledges and control his party.

The close of the year finds everything absolutely changed. The political excitement which had long kept the State in turmoil has disappeared, and complete peace prevails. Financial distrust has given way to a feeling of growing confidence, as the stability of government has been restored and affairs have settled into their normal condition. The relations of the two races have steadily improved, till a far better feeling is already reached than was ever before known. The people are working more generally and energetically, and the universal testimony of all employers is that they have never had so little trouble with their hands since the war as during the past year. The Democrats have had full control of the government for twelve months, and Republicans are free to confess that their rights were never so well guarded. The negroes find their fears of a new slavery groundless; they see none of their rights curtailed, and special pains taken to develop their militia, which was to be at once mustered out with the accession of the Democrats. The Bourbons and irreconcilables have been suppressed, and the liberal policy of Wade Hampton has triumphed over all opposition, till he is to day, as truly as was ever any man in American history, Governor of the whole people.

The success which Governor Hampton has thus achieved is only to be described as one of the greatest personal triumphs of the present generation. Indeed, I do not recall another case in our history where a man has made within the brief space of a year so complete a conquest of the party that opposed him, at the same time that he has retained, and even strengthened, his hold upon his own original followers. The testimony freely and heartily volunteered by Republicans all over the State surprises even one who felt somewhat familiar with the course of events, and would be nothing less than startling to the average Northern partisan. Within the past week I have talked with a number of the leading Republicans both in Charleston and Columbia—such men as ex-Judge Melton, of this city, the most eminent native Republican the party in South Carolina ever had, attorney-general under Chamberlain and also circuit judge under Republican rule; Chief Justice Willard, the Northerner, whom the Republicans made associate justice of the Supreme Court, and the Democratic Legislature last year, at Hampton's instance, promoted to the highest place on the bench; C. M. Wilder, the postmaster of Columbia, a colored man of good standing and much shrewdness; Collector of Internal Revenue Brayton, whose headquarters are in this city; Benjamin A. Bosemon, the postmaster of Charleston, a colored man of good Northern education and high personal character; C. H. Baldwin, the collector of customs at Charleston, a Connecticut man by birth, and George I. Cunningham, Republican ex-Mayor of Charleston. Besides these, I have questioned the negro whom I might chance to have for my driver or who carried my bag, so I have sounded all phases of Republican feeling.

The concurrent testimony of all these Republicans, white and black, is the most sweeping commendation of Governor Hampton's course, and the most implicit confidence in the man. Said Dr. Bosemon, of Charleston, (he was educated as a physician in the best Northern schools:) "You may quote me as expressing absolute confidence in Governor Hampton, and entire satisfaction with his course. We have no complaint whatever to make. He has kept all his pledges." Said Postmaster Wilder, of Columbia: "Governor Hampton has done everything that we could have asked. He promised to protect us, and he has kept his word." By an odd coincidence these two negroes, as good representatives of their race as are to be found in the State, the one in Columbia, the other in Charleston, added to their unqualified praise of Hampton the remark in almost the same words: "I can't help regarding it as providential that Wade Hampton became Governor of South Carolina; God only knows what would have become of us if things had kept on the way they were going." The striking testimony of these colored men is echoed by their white associates in the Republican party. Judge Melton heartily accords Hampton the highest praise for his course, and gives him the credit of having pursued it from motives of the highest patriotism. Going still further, he volunteered this statement: "It's all a mistake these stories that sometimes get into your papers up North about the Republicans of South Carolina being unhappy under Democratic rule. The fact is, we Republicans here are as happy as bugs in a rug; never had such a good time before since the war." And then he went on to say that he felt the change personally in more kindly relations than ever before with his old neighbors, notwithstanding the fact that he considered and avowed himself as strong a Republican as ever.

So much for Governor Hampton's conquest of his old opponents. His victory over the malcontents in his own party has been no less complete. There are two elements among the Democrats of this State—the Bourbon and the progressive; the one which looks regretfully and longingly at the past, the other which cuts loose from that past and fixes its eye on the future; the one which would gladly see the negro reduced to a state as near as possible like the ancient servitude, the other which recognizes the inevitableness of the changes already accomplished and is ready to accept them. It was the Bourbon element which carried through the movement for a "Straightout" Democratic campaign in 1876, instead of helping the better class of Republicans to elect Chamberlain as a reform candidate, and Wade Hampton has run away with his party in South Carolina in very much the same way that President Hayes has with his in the country. The Democratic Bourbons were willing enough to have Hampton talk fair in the canvass, just as the old Republican managers thought it well enough for Hayes to write such a letter of acceptance—for campaign use; but neither set expected the official to live up to the promises of the candidate. The result was that, when Hampton commenced trying to enforce the liberal policy he had promised, opposition began to spring up in the Legislature and the press; when he told the Democrats that they should give the highest judicial office in the State to a New York Republican, there was many a wry face; when he took a manly stand for State honesty, there was open protest that he was meddling with things that didn't concern him, and trying to dictate to the Legislature. But, as time went on, the Governor steadily gained in strength, and the malcontents lost power, till finally the opposition in the Legislature was completely crushed out, and a Democratic caucus, just before adjournment, gave Hampton a unanimous endorsement—at the same time, by the way, that all the Republicans in the Legislature joined the other party in supporting a resolution introduced by one of the leading Republicans heartily commending the Governor. Meanwhile the opposition to Hampton among the Democratic press has been swamped by the irresistible tide of popular approval, till now it is a unit in his favor.

It is simple truth to say that Wade Hampton has to-day more strength with the people of South Carolina than any other man ever gained. He will be re-elected Governor in November with as near an approach to unanimity as was ever seen at an election in the United States. It is hard to tell which party will support him with the more enthusiasm—for it is already settled that the Republicans as well as the Democrats will support him. The present probability is that the Republicans will hold no State convention, but that their State committee will recommend the party to vote for Hampton. But, whatever formal action is taken, or if there is no such action, the Republicans will vote for him, and do it with hearty satisfaction, too. A colored Republican club in this city held a meeting the other evening, and the sentiment in favor of supporting Hampton was simply unanimous; there was absolutely not a dissenting voice. And this is the universal feeling among Republicans throughout the State, black and white. The Democrats are equally unanimous, and not a voice will be raised in opposition to his renomination at their convention. In short, it is already evident that Wade Hampton will be elected Governor of South Carolina for two years, in November, with scarcely a dissenting vote.

Nobody who meets Hampton will long wonder at this great personal triumph he has achieved. He has all the qualities that make a popular hero. Though just past his sixtieth birthday, he looks a number of years younger, and is indeed in the full vigor of middle life. He has a fine presence, a manly bearing, and simple but dignified manners. He loves nature, has a hearty fondness for hunting, and never makes a better appearance than when mounted on horseback. He comes of one of South Carolina's oldest and most famous families; he has a brilliant record as a dashing leader in the war. More than all else, he has the prestige of success; he is the only man that ever has redeemed the State; he is without much doubt the only man who could have carried through the campaign of 1876 to victory. Thus he has all the qualities that appeal to the hero-worshipper, and the average South Carolinian is, by nature and training, a hero-worshipper. Beyond these personal qualies he has now the added credit of having given a weary and distracted State the first period of peace and order that she has experienced for nearly a score of years.

All things have thus combined to give Hampton the support of the populace. But there is also in the man that which commands the confidence of the most thoughtful and critical. It is impossible to talk long with him without a thorough conviction that he is a genuine patriot, that he is inspired in his course by an overruling desire to serve the State, by such an ambition as we are wont to associate with "the better days of the republic." He sees the future, and he is doing his level best to bring South Carolina in sympathy with it. The conviction of his sincerity is widespread, and strongest among those who have watched him most closely. As one eminent Republican whom I have already quoted remarked: "I don't think it is simply policy. It is policy, of course, but I give Hampton the credit of being inspired by patriotism."

I have spoken of Hampton's work the past year as a personal triumph. It is such in a double sense. Not only has he commanded universal confidence in himself as a man, but he has carried his party on to a higher plane than it ever meant to occupy and holds it there. The policy which he has carried out the past year is not the policy of the old Democratic party of South Carolina; it is not the policy which the old leaders meant to enforce when they got control of the State. Popular enthusiasm for the man has finally suppressed all open opposition to his course, but there is a large element of the party which at heart does not like Hampton's liberal course. I have investigated this point with considerable care, putting this question to a good many people, How far does the acquiescence in Hampton's policy indicate simply personal confidence in the man, how far the deliberate acceptance of his ideas as a settled line of party policy? In other words, how many Democrats believe in Hampton's policy, dissociated from the man, and would support any other man in trying to carry out similar ideas? The answers I received were various. One very intelligent Republican said, Not one man in ten; several agreed in saying, Not a majority. Fair-minded Democrats took this latter view. The fact is that there are two strongly opposing elements in the Democratic party, which divide a good deal on the geographical line of the "up country" and the "low country," the latter including the counties along the coast, with Charleston as the great centre, and the "up country" the more remote parts of the State, including the mountain counties and such districts as Edgefield, where Gary, the leader of Hampton's opponents in the Legislature, lives. Broadly speaking, the wealth and intelligence of the State are in the "low country;" the ignorance and poverty in the "up country." As a natural consequence liberalism has its headquarters in the "low country," Bourbonism in the "up country." While, therefore, Hampton may receive, as on a recent trip, the heartiest ovations in the latter region, it is there very much more the tribute to the personal leader than the recognition of an accepted policy which Charleston yields. Weighing all the evidence, I think it fair to say that a majority of the Democrats have supported the man rather than the policy the past year, and that any other person who had attempted to embody similar ideas would have failed to carry the party with him.

At the same time a year of Hampton's policy, however and why ever accepted, has an immense educative effect. A great many Democrats who did not believe in such ideas a year ago are coming to accept them now. There can be no reasonable doubt that another term of Hampton would carry the good work beyond the possibility of ever being undone. There is, of course, no question of Hampton's re-election for this term, but Patterson's term in the United States Senate expires next March, and the Governor is naturally thought of as his successor. The change would of course have many attractions for him. He can only continue Governor another two years at a serious sacrifice to his own personal affairs; for the duties of the office as he administers it are very engrossing, while a place in the Senate would give him leisure during a large part of the year. If he should express a desire to be sent to Washington, he could of course go, but it is really a serious question whether he could safely leave the Governorship next March. Every Republican whom I questioned on this point expressed grave apprehensions whether Hampton's work could as yet be taken up and carried through by any other man, and a devout hope that he would continue Governor throughout the entire next term. Intelligent, far-sighted Democrats admitted that there would be much greater opposition to Hampton's policy if Hampton were to drop out, but they regard it as too manifestly the policy of the future to be ever overthrown. Very much depends upon the character of the Legislature that is to be elected next fall. The Governor recognizes the overshadowing importance of this question, and appeals for the election of conservative men were the burden of his speeches on his recent trip. The last Legislature was not such a body as the crisis demands; it was largely composed of young and inexperienced men, political accidents many of them, who were nominated without any real hope that they would be elected. With another such body it is doubtful whether any other man than Hampton could carry on Hampton's work; with such a Legislature as the State needs and Hampton urges, a Legislature of Hampton men, the name of Governor will not be of so much importance. In either case, however, there is no question that Hampton could do vastly more for the State as Governor than any other man, and it may well be doubted whether either the people or he himself will allow the man they elect Governor to desert that office for any other before the expiration of his term. He recognizes the situation very clearly, and is too true a friend of the State to leave the Governorship if he feels that there is any danger of harm thus coming to the cause he represents. In South Carolina more than in almost any other State has survived the ancient sentiment that the Governorship of the State is the highest office in its gift, and less than anywhere else does a man feel that he is taking a long step up when he goes from the Executive Chamber to the National Capitol.

As already said, the Republicans will make no opposition to Governor Hampton's re-election, or to any of the State officers, indeed. For Congressmen and members of the Legislature they will make a fight, and with hopes of electing two or three of the former and a good representation in the Legislature. Governor Hampton is statesman enough to recognize the value of a strong minority in every law-making assembly, and would prefer a Legislature with a good representation of honest Republicans to so nearly unanimous a Democratic one as they have in Georgia and Mississippi. On the other hand, there is no Republican, unless it be one of the old Ring thieves, who ever wants to see again one of the old fashioned Republican Legislatures, wherein on one occasion there were 98 negroes, the great majority of whom could neither read nor write, out of 124 members, and ignorance under the lead of corruption enacted confiscation into law. The honest Republicans see that even such a Legislature as the last is infinitely better than any that their party could ever hope to elect, and they will not mourn as those without hope if the next one contains no larger representation of their own party. The negro enthusiasm for Hampton will of course carry a considerable colored vote over to the Democratic legislative ticket as well, and it will need no cheating or returning board to elect a majority. Where the Republicans do elect men, they will be given their seats.

South Carolina to-day presents perhaps the most interesting field of study to be found anywhere in this country. There are many topics that I meant to have taken up, but this letter is already so long that I must postpone them to another.

Two Bootblacks.

A day or two ago, during a lull in business, two little bootblacks, one white and one black, were standing at the corner doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work.

When the bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots 'till it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud, this bootblack, who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots, refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white bootblack had made blacking other men's boots. This the bootblack, whose boot had been blacked, refused to do, saying it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot blacked, and he didn't care whether the boot that the bootblack hadn't blacked was blacked.

This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boots as angry as a bootblack often gets, and he vented his black wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This roused the latent passions of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with the boot which the white bootblack had blacked; a fight ensued in which the white bootblack who had refused to black the unblacked boot of the black bootblack, blacked the black bootblack's visionary organ, and in which the black bootblack wore all the blacking off his blacked boot in booting the white bootblack.

— Lying about a politician never hurts the man lied about. It is having the truth told that hills him.

Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

Agriculture as a Science.

We offer no apology for presenting the following extract from Col. Philpot's address, lately published in the *American Farmer*, and earnestly commend its careful perusal to all progressive farmers. Every fact stated here is equally applicable to our section of the country and to our farmers, except, perhaps, that the improvement observable in our system of agriculture dates from the war. Depressed, harrassed and impoverished as our people have been by reconstruction, (so called) inefficient labor and carpet-baggers, there is a very great advance perceptible in our mode of agriculture. Very little guano, and not much manure of any kind, was used by our farmers before the war. Now no crop is considered worth planting without a free application of some commercial fertilizer or homemade compost. And our common farmers speak as glibly of phosphates and superphosphates, of the per cent. of ammonia, phosphorous, potash, nitrogen, &c, contained in fertilizers, and their solubility, as our chemists did fifteen years ago. All kinds of improved implements of husbandry are used to some extent by our farmers, and every succeeding year familiarizes them with new and more efficient labor-saving farming implements. Reapers and mowers, field threshers and plantation engines are coming into common use, and often worked with the strictest economy of skilled labor; for it is not unusual to see a specimen of the fifteenth amendment little over three feet high engineering a plantation steamer with much more dignity than skill. This address was delivered on the occasion of the installation of the officers of a sub-Grange, and we think it would prove highly interesting, and not less edifying, if the chief officers of our sub-Granges would keep up a similar greeting to their brethren at each annual installation of officers. The following is the extract refered to:

The Master, saying what he had written was given with no special claims to originality, after a suitable introduction as to the importance of the interest of agriculture, said:

Various facts, which cannot now be stated in detail, strengthen the conclusion that American agriculture, especially during the last twenty years, has made great progress. Farms throughout the country are more thoroughly cleared of stumps and stones; fences are neater and more durable; farm houses are more conveniently and tastefully built and adorned; barns are constructed with more reference to the comfort of stock, to the housing of produce and to the preparation and preservation of manure; a more ready access to markets is afforded by railroads and canals; improvements are made in the implements in general use—while a salubrious climate, a prolific soil, a broad and quiet land, and a beneficent Providence have crowned with abundant success the labors of the husbandman.

Having reached this agricultural vantage ground by honest toil, guided by experience and the lights of science, it is an interesting question to every farmer, what are the conditions of a still grander progress and prosperity? Let us, brothers and sisters, endeavor to make this inquiry, and see if we cannot find out and explain the conditions so necessary for our prosperity and happiness. The essential conditions, it seems to me, are, in the first place, peace; second, a continued demand for agricultural products, both at home and abroad; third, an increased *respect* for labor; fourth, a more thorough knowledge and practice of agriculture as an art and science; fifth, and finally, a more complete education of our farmers in political economy, in taste and general reading.

Let us, brothers and sisters, briefly consider these conditions. In the first place a state of war is inimical to agricultural prosperity. It always (whether domestic or foreign) reduces the productive industry of the country engaged in it, and disturbs nearly all the great interests of society. We must preserve our normal condition, which is peace, if agriculture is to prosper. The second condition, on which depends our agricultural progress, is the continued and increased demand for our products, both at home and abroad. If our population increases in the ratio of the last decade, 100,000,000 of inhabitants will be under American law in the year 1950. Beside supplying this rapidly growing population, Europe and portions of South America will continue to be our customers. The statistics of our commerce prove that *corn is king*, and that it can always be made as it is now—the great conservator of peace between England and the United States. The parliamentary returns of Great Britain for the calendar year even as far back as 1861 exhibit the following important facts in regard to the amount in bushels of breadstuffs imported for that year: Wheat, 36,552,097 bushels, of which the United States furnished 33,361,675 bushels, or forty-four per cent.; Indian corn, 20,360,004 bushels, of which the United States furnished 11,705,034 bushels, or fifty-seven per cent. This vast amount has been exported to Great Britain during the war while all the Southern ports were blockaded, showing that we furnish even in time of war about one-half of all the food imported into Great Britain, and is immensely increasing every year. The third condition on which depends our agricultural progress, is increased respect for labor. In many portions of the United States this condition is amply fulfilled, and the healthful results are plainly seen in finely cultivated farms, in improved homes, in education, thrift and all the honest pursuits of an intelligent and respected industry. The two prominent causes which have tended to degrade labor in the United States are, first, the many avenues to wealth, respectability, and position open to young men, independent of manual labor; and, secondly, the condition of a large portion of our population. A great point will be gained for agricultural purposes when farmers shall cherish not only a high respect for their employment themselves, but instill their sentiments and convictions into the minds of their children. It is not only a great mistake, but a great misfortune that young men should feel dissatisfied with the comparatively slow gains of agriculture, or that they should regard the farmer's life as one of tameness and drudgery. They notice the rapid growth of the prosperity of the merchant, the trader or the professional man, and see him in the situations of apparent comfort and ease, limiting, however, their observations to the few who are successful, and not noticing the many who fail of ultimate success. Independent of the unrest, the disappointed ambition, the wear and tear and mean rewards of public life, it is said that of one thousand merchants who had kept accounts at one of the Boston banks, only six died rich. On the other hand, the farmer, if not absolutely rich, is at least independent. He has a home which his labor and taste have adorned; he has broad acres, not always held by lease as in many countries, but as a freehold—if not at the beginning, this is generally the final result. In England and Scotland land in the general is in the hands of few, and remains in that condition. Not so in our country. No law of entail or primogeniture fosters the accumulation of overgrown estates. It is one of the blessings of the American farmer that he owns in fee-simple the land which he cultivates; if he does not, by industry and economy he hopes soon to do so.

Labor, for a fair remuneration, whether of the brain or hand, should be the glory of America; besides, there is true dignity in labor, especially in cultivating the soil. The object which the farmer has in view is to subdue the earth, to eradicate its briars and thorns and to plant in their stead what is useful and beautiful to man. It is to fulfill the original appointment of the Creator that man "shall eat bread in the sweat of his face." "Labor," says a noble worker, "has been made by Providence the law of man's condition; it is the price at which whatever is valuable in life must be earned." Whatever, therefore, degrades labor as the business of life, or renders it distasteful or dishonorable, does violence to our social laws no less than to a wise economy. All improvement, all progress of the race of man in civilization, has been the result of intelligent labor. It has built our cities, dug our canals, constructed our railways, developed our mines, built our steamers and ships, given life and energy to the industrial arts, and, above all, is feeding and clothing our people and providing for their happiness. "The nation," says Doctor Samuel Johnson, "that can furnish food and raiment (those universal commodities) may have her ships welcomed at a thousand ports, or sit at home and receive the tribute of foreign countries, enjoy their arts or treasure up their gold." Let labor, therefore, be crowned with honor—that labor especially which contributes so much to the welfare of man, and allows him to approach nearest, through Nature, to Nature's God.

The fourth condition on which depends our agricultural progress, is a more thorough knowledge and practice of agriculture as a science and as an art. And by this is meant a knowledge of the principles, the whys and wherefores, which lie at the foundation of successful farming, and of the practical application of those principles, combining skill, economy and all the appliances of art. The great difficulty with the American farmer has been, and still is, that he has been nurtured and educated in the habit of cultivating a primitive soil. The labor and expense attending the accumulation and application of manure, with the necessity of unlearning old habits and theories, have made him tempt Nature to the verge of exhaustion and degrade a noble profession to one of mere routine. While our people are ever disposed to boast of their inventive skill and teachable disposition, the older nations which we affect to despise offer us some valuable lessons in agriculture. The Chinese, for example, by minute and careful culture, by rotation of crops and by the use of every possible kind of manure, have made their lands yield undiminished products for thousands of years. The northern provinces of China produce two annual crops. (And it is said that towards the south five are usually obtained every two years.) This prodigious yield has continued for ages, and yet the soil is rich and productive, teeming with nearly four hundred millions of human beings. The spade is extensively used, every inch of ground is thoroughly tilled, the hills are terraced and the soil irrigated wherever possible. Agriculture is everywhere honored and encouraged; the Emperor himself goes annually to the field and turns the first vernal furrow. If China or Japan were to follow our methods of farming, famine and death would soon sweep millions into their graves. There is still in our country (strange to say) a large amount of what may be styled routine farming—that is to say, farming as our fathers and grandfathers used to do. In some cases, where the soil is inexhaustible, this method may be the best method of farming for the present owners; besides, the example of father to son is invaluable, provided that example be good. Practical knowledge is certainly superior to mere theory; but to persist in the same succession of crops, in replanting the same and often the poorest seed, in pursuing the same methods of culture, in rearing the same common stock, in using the same poor implements of husbandry, is to deny the value of the aggregate experience of men of similar pursuits, and to ignore the progress of the age in science and the useful arts. It should be the aim of every young farmer to do not only as well as his father, but to do his best "to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." We are all, I fear, too apt to ignore to too great an extent book farming. Books, I know, often err in their theories and fanciful farming projects; but let me assure you that there is to be found much of value in their suggestions, and it becomes the intelligent farmer to select the wheat from the chaff, and not by prejudice reject the whole. Agriculture is a growth—like the plant it cultivates, and like the mind, also, the more it is developed the more it yields. Of all human pursuits agriculture is first in order, in necessity and importance. The best farmer is likely to be the most intelligent man; and a community of knowledge is one of the strongest ties that can bind and bless society. Agricultural knowledge, therefore, begets productiveness, and in the same proportion develops the wealth, the prosperity and the progress of our country. Sir Humphrey Davy once remarked, in speaking of the future influence of agriculture, that "nothing is impossible to labor aided by science. The objects of the skillful agriculturist are like those of the thoughtful patriot. Men value most what they have gained by effort, and a just confidence in their own powers results from success. They love their country better because they have seen it improved by their own talents and industry, and they identify with their own interests the existence of those institutions and pursuits which have afforded them security, independence and the multiplied enjoyments of civilised life." How strongly do these noble words from the father of agricultural science appeal to the judgment and pride of every farmer to excel in his calling? To this end the farmer should be educated in those studies which aim to make him a thoughtful and intelligent citizen. Being the vast majority in numbers and wealth, and sustaining the wheels of finance, of trade, manufactures and commerce, the agriculturist has too much at stake to be behind any in education and influence. Finally, the farmer should breathe the genial atmosphere of thought, which, coming to us from distant ages and across the sea, is fanned by press, pamphlet and printed book.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Its Importance and Extent as a Product of this Country.

To what extent is the cultivation of tobacco expanding in the United States, and what is the ratio of our production to that of other countries? These and other interesting questions relating to our chief staples are answered by some curious and valuable statistics collected in a late report of Col. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, on the cultivation of tobacco in that State. The report also contains valuable and interesting statistics, showing its commercial importance, etc. Colonel Killebrew says that it is believed that with proper encouragement Tennessee can be made the largest tobacco growing State in the Union, and that the extension of the area in cultivation would add largely to the income of her citizens and without detracting from the fertility of the soil to the same extent that cotton or corn does. That its cultivation is remunerative is evident from the fact that the people of the tobacco growing counties are in easier circumstances than those in any other localities. Besides tobacco does not interfere in any considerable degree with the cultivation of the grasses or the bread grains. The busiest season in tobacco comes on in August and September when the other crops are laid by or harvested. The tobacco crop is in a degree an extra crop which, while it supplies the planter ready money, does not interfere with his raising abundant supplies.

The commissioner claims superior qualities for Tennessee tobacco as being rich in nicotine, the active principle in tobacco, and that it can bid defiance to that grown in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and says that the effect of increased culture will be to drive these poorer grades from market and leave a broader field for that of Tennessee. As an article of general use it ranks first, being more generally used than any other single article, being used by 400,000,000 of people or 8-12 of the population of the world, while Chinese tea is consumed by 500,000,000, Paragua tea by 10,000,000 human beings, coca by 10,000,000, chicory by 40,000,000, coca by 50,000,000, and coffee by 100,000,000, hasheesh by 300,000,000, and opium, in one or another form, by 100,000,000. In the brief period of three centuries, tobacco, like the potato, has made the conquest of the world; and if we accept but one-half the amount of per capita consumption asserted by competent statisticians, the total annual demand for the weed from the whole population of the globe will still reach 2,625,000,000 pounds, or 1,312,500 tons. Admitting that 800 pounds is raised to the acre—and this as an average is a very liberal allowance—the stupendous quantity of tobacco just estimated would require upward of three million acres of good land to be kept under culture. The use of this plant appears therefore to have become universal. Indeed, next to salt, it is supposed by some to be the article most extensively consumed by man, tea alone being the competitor.

Of the 2,625,000,000 pounds required for the world's consumption, let us see how much is contributed by the United States. In 1860 we produced 434,209,461 pounds, but ten years afterward the yield of our plantations had dwindled to about 260,000,000 pounds valued at more than $25,000,000. We add, that according to the United States Bureau of Statistics, we sent out of the country in the year ending June, 1877, leaf tobacco valued at nearly $20,000,000. These figures would make tobacco rank sixth in the list of exported staples, cotton, breadstuffs, petrolium and the precious metals alone exceeding it in importance. Before making the distribution of our surplus among foreign customers, it may be well to note how far the latter are able to meet their respective demands from domestic sources. Prussia, for example, raises 100,000,000 pounds; Austria-Hungary about as much, and France some 45,000,000. Among the countries which have an excess for export may be named Brazil, which sends out upward of 30,000,000 pounds; Japan, whose shipments have amounted to 40,000,000; and New Granada, which can spare about 12,000,000. The whole average crop of the Phillippine Islands is set down at 22,000,000, much of which is exported, and the same may be said of Java, whose yield is estimated at 33,000,000. From China, on the other hand, while the home consumption is enormous, the exports are only about 2,000,000, and even Cuba can spare only about 12,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, although she sends out, of course, a vast quanity of cigars. If we except, indeed, those fine qualities of leaf employed in the manufacture of Cuban, and some would add, Manilla cigars, it may be said that the tobacco raised in the rest of the world is merely grown to supplement the American crop, since no varieties except those of the district named vie with it in richness and flavor.

It appears that in 1875 our best customer was Germany, notwithstanding the large quantity grown, as we have seen, in Prussia. Our exports of tobacco to the German empire exceed 56,000,000 pounds, while England which produces none, took only 54,000,000. To Italy we send about 32,000,000, and to France 21,000,000. Spain too notwithstanding the inflow from her colonial possessions, required nearly 14,000,000 pounds of the American staple, buying for the most part of the Virginia and Tennessee leaf. It is equally curious that the Netherlands, in spite of the large crop of Java, should have drawn almost 17,000,000 pounds from the United States. Our next largest customers are the Austrian empire, Canada and Belgium, in the order named. In the same year we exported some 45,000 pounds to Cuba, double that amount to Poto Rico, and considerable quanities to all the South American republics. We may also mention that the British and French West Indies, and even Hayti are relatively to their population very large consumers of our staple.

In almost all countries tobacco is made to contribute a notable share of the national revenue. In Germany hitherto the duty on American leaf has been four thalers per 100 pounds, but Bismarck now proposes to largely augment this impost. In Austria, France, Italy and Spain the growth, importation, manufacture and sale of tobacco are controlled by that form of government monopoly known as a regie. The custom tax on American tobacco in England is three shillings per pound. In Belgium the impost is $2.40 for 100 kilograms, while in Holland duty on the same quantity is only 28 cents. Leaf tobacco imported into Russia must pay about $3.30 per *pud*, (36 pounds) while smoking tobacco must pay six times as much, and cigars, on the other hand, only $1.65 per *pud*. In Turkey the duty is 50 cents for a unit of weight equivalent to 11½ American ounces. The amount of revenue drawn by the United States government from tobacco is, of course, very large, but up to 1870 it was much less than the sum derived by the United Kingdom from the same source. Thus in 1865 the tax on tobacco yielded us less than eleven and a half million dollars, while in England it produced thirty-one millions in Great Britian. During the past seven years, however, our returns have been much augmented, exceeding $37,000,000 in the last year covered by Mr. Killebrew's table. In view of the remarkable stimulus lately given to the culture of tobacco in some of our Western States, and especially in Tennessee, there is reason to think the income from this staple will be materially increased during the next decade.

HOEING WHEAT.—A few weeks ago one of your correspondents asked whether the wheat crop could be improved by hoeing. Let me offer my experience. I say offer, because I have found it difficult to get people to accept unpaid-for experience. In this case experience is asked for, and I hope I may be the means of making two blades grow where one only grew before. Some years ago my sons (as now) had the working of my farm (now a farm for improved sheep.) They put in a twenty-acre field of wheat. I wanted them to put it all in with the drill, using only every other tube, stopping up the others, but they would only put in half an acre this way. This made the drills fifteen inches apart, and one peck of seed per acre was sufficient. In March following, the ground being dry enough, I passed through it with an old fashioned shovel plough that was wide enough to disturb the whole width between the rows of wheat—half an hour's work. The result was this half acre produced fifteen bushels of wheat, while the rest of the field produced only twelve bushels per acre.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Advantages of Poverty.

They are not like the snakes of Ireland. There are some, and they are important. One consists in freedom from the worry of the rich. The poor man has his own worries, but we are not called upon to consider them just now. We are looking at the other side of the shield. Æsop long ago remarked that the traveler whose pocket was empty could whistle in the face of the robber. It matters not what shape the robber assumes. He may come in the form of fire or flood, of panic or pestilence. Whatever his shape, in so far as he threatens, only property, he brings no alarm to the poor man. Such a man does not jump from his bed and sweet sleep at night to consult his fire-alarm card to see if his property is in danger. The ice in the winter and floods in the spring time presage no disaster to him. Men may fail daily, but they owe him nothing, nor is his name on their notes. Practically, for the time being, he stands aloof and apart from the business world. It is quite true that the world's distresses may come in time to have an important influence on him. But at no time does he read the list of failures with the personal anxiety that a man in active business feels. He is not in the midst of a storm which may strike his ship, and he has not to keep his sails closely reefed or to spread them that he may escape from dangerous shoals. The wealthy man worries about his idle capital. He can find no employment for the safe investment of his money. Only a man who has grown accustomed to the sight of money laboring for him day and night, piling up interest in an untiring process, can appreciate the dismay with which one sees that which has been working quit work. The poor man has no money, and he is not troubled by losses of time and losses of interest. The man of capital has to protect accumulations; the man without has only to look out for his daily needs. The capitalist, in anxious times, has everything to lose, and at the same time wants to gain a little. The man without money can sustain no losses; and what he hopes to gain is small as compared with what the capitalist looks for. The capitalist may be the servant of his money. Service is well. *Ich dien* was the motto of one of the proudest of Princes. But to be a servant of money is one thing, and a servant with money another. He who has no property runs no risk of confusing the distinction. It has been the fall of men who have been wealthy that has startled people many a time within the last five years. Men whose repute has been good, who have had the esteem of the community, have tried to save something from the outflowing tide of misfortune, and they have lost their honor and their good names in the effort. It is a great temptation that is set before a man to keep up by unjust means and dishonorable methods the prestige of his name and his social position. It is a temptation the poor man can never feel as it is felt by the man of large property. By as much as their place was higher, by so much was their fall greater.

The moneyless man runs little danger of the peculiar temptations that beset the rich. Goldsmith coupled with the accumulation of wealth a suggestion of the decay of men, and a prophecy of a land "to hastening ills a prey." Marlowe declared excess of wealth "a cause of contentions," and old John Haywood said:

"The loss of wealth is loss of dirt.
As sages in all times assert,
The happy man's a man without a shirt."

And Gray, in the "Ode on Pleasure," spoke of him who is

"Rich from the very want of wealth."

There are dissipations open to the wealthy man which never tempt the poor man, because the poor man is never thrown in their way. It is unnecessary to specify. What, perhaps, is quite as important, the poor man's children will not have to encounter them. They are bred, from the nature of things, to work. The pursuit of wealth, whatever is to be said of what follows upon gaining wealth, has to be marked by economy, self-denial and struggles. The incentives are before the poor man's children, not before those that are the children of rich men. Youth is the time for the formation of habits, and the habits of poor children are those of laborious industry, of unremitting application, and continuous toil.

The poor man need entertain no fear that after his death the doors of the family closet will be thrown open by eager heirs and the choice collection of family skeletons exposed to view. There will be no children to exhibit the weaknesses, bodily and mental, of the father. There will be no heirs at law to tell the world of gossipers what the gossipers should never know. *Nil de mortuis nisi bonum* is not a rule that those observe who think they have been robbed of what should have come to them. It is a maxim the world is more ready to see kept sacred than disappointed heirs.

We doubt if these and other considerations that will occur to the thoughtful reader will have the effect of making him cease in his pursuit of riches. We feel at liberty to say that their force is not so great as to induce any friend to whom they have been communicated to either reduce himself to a poor man's estate, or stop trying to be a rich man. One who preaches the kind of philosophy is apt to be reminded that there is another side of the shield. The careful reader will remember that this was not only admitted but frankly stated at the outset. If what we have said induces anybody to think that the shield has too sides, all that we have aimed at will have been accomplished. The great and universal law of compensation holds in reference to wealth and property as in reference to everything else. There are blessings in the poor man's life in and by reason of his poverty, which in their very nature cannot be to the rich man.—*Cincinnati Times.*

"Too Beautiful to Leave."

The Columbia *Register* learns from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who conversed with McEvoy a few days before his execution, that the unfortunate man, while talking with his counsel on the day alluded to, said that he had always been indifferent about being executed, and more especially since his last escape—even upon the day on which he was respited by the Governor, at which time he expected to be in etern