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GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

He Discusses Mr. Davis' New Book.

Staff Correspondent of Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

General Joe Johnston sat this afternoon in his cozy house in this city, on Connecticut avenue, near L street, seemingly enjoying life in his quiet, dignified way, and in good health and spirits. He did not seem in the least disturbed at Jeff. Davis' attacks upon him in his book or in recent newspaper interviews. From a military standpoint General Johnston sacrificed more for the Confederacy than any officer of the United States Army who went into the rebellion. He was a Brigadier-General and the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, and the fact that he occupied that position was, and is, the cause of much of Mr. Davis' malignant hostility to him. In 1860, when the then Quartermaster-General died, General Scott wrote Mr. Buchanan a note, saying that he might like to make use of his knowledge of the officers of the army in the selection of a Quartermaster-General. He submitted five names to him, including Colonel Albert Sydney Johnston, Colonel Robert E. Lee, Colonel C. S. Smith, (a Philadelphian), Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, and one other, whose name I do not now recall. The Cabinet selected Joseph E. Johnston. Mr. Davis, who was then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, had a hallucination that on account of his position at the head of that committee he should regulate the military appointments in the army. He wanted the Quartermaster-Generalship for his favorite officer, Albert Sydney Johnston, and when Mr. Buchanan's administration selected Joseph E. Johnston instead he was greatly affronted, and never forgave General Johnston for having secured the place. The animosity thus held by Mr. Davis was noticeable in every act of his affecting General Johnston while the Confederacy lived.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AT HOME.

When I met General Johnston to-day he was tastefully dressed in a suit of black, and looked every inch a soldier. None of his pictures I have seen do him justice, for he has a strikingly kind yet firm expression, and his face is fringed with a gray beard, neatly trimmed, instead of a mustache and goatee, as represented in the portraits. He has a pleasant way in conversation, yet talks with care, and what he says is to the point. I recited to him the story in relation to the Quartermaster-Generalship, which I had heard from a distinguished Southerner some months ago. He corroborated the essential points I have given. I found in the course of conversation that he had not yet read Mr. Davis' book, but had seen extracts from it, which satisfied him of its general tenor so far as it dealt with his acts.

"The trouble with Mr. Davis," said General Johnston, "is that since the war he has lived in practical seclusion, surrounded by a few people, whose efforts have been directed solely to making him think he is a great man. They have succeeded, and he imagines that he shapes public opinion on any subject he chooses to declare himself upon. In his own mind his decision and utterance settles any question of fact or conjecture with which he deals. In his own estimation, all men are made or destroyed as he wills."

"I see Mr. Davis labors in his book to show that he took a conspicuous part in the first battle of Bull Run."

"So I have understood," replied the great soldier; "the facts are that Mr. Davis did not arrive upon the field of battle during that engagement. I remember distinctly that I was sitting on my horse looking in the direction of the retreating enemy, intent upon his movements and gratified at the result of the day's fight, when I felt a horse's head against my knee. I turned, and as I did so, Mr. Davis' face was pushed close to my ear, and in almost a whisper he said, 'How has the battle gone?' 'The enemy are beaten,' I replied, but it hardly needed my statement to show him that, because no enemy was in sight, and not only myself, but the half dozen officers about me, gave no expression of anxiety, but rather one of pleasure. We felt much in the condition of a man whose feet had been for six hours in a steel trap and were suddenly loosed."

"Mr. Davis conveys the impression in his book that you should have gone into Washington."

"So I have heard; but many of Mr. Davis' statements I find are a tissue of inconsistencies and contradictions. In the first place, if Mr. Davis took a 'conspicuous part' in the battle of Bull Run, he was the commander-in-chief of the army as President of the Confederacy, and should have taken the responsibility of ordering the advance upon Washington. Mr. Davis knew, if he knew anything about the situation, that after that battle ended in our success the army was in no condition for an advance movement. The men were naturally demoralized; they thought the war was ended and that the permanent success of their cause was assured. With that spirit—and those men had borne the brunt of the first battle of the war—the talk of capturing Washington was simply ridiculous. Besides, Mr. Davis seems to forget the mile of watercourse to have been crossed to reach the capital and the force to be destroyed before even the Potomac was reached. My judgment is that the thought of marching upon Washington, after the victory at Manassas, was an afterthought. However, I assume the responsibility, whatever there is, because at Bull Run I was in command of the army and exercised my best judgment as to what should be done, and as Mr. Davis, over his own signature, says that I was the ranking officer at that time, it also disposes of the story that I had yielded the command to General Beauregard and that he fought the battle."

"Did you ever have any personal controversy with Mr. Davis which would account for the animosity which he has ever evinced toward you?"

COULD NOT KEEP A SECRET.

"None in the world. I sometimes ran against Mr. Davis' ideas in my plans and operations. For instance, while in the campaign at Manassas, after the battle of Bull Run, he had a very peculiar arrangement for furnishing supplies to the army. I had a very competent commissary officer, Colonel Lee, who thoroughly understood his business, but he was obliged to apply to the general depot at Richmond, and if the supplies were there he would get them; if not, he would be instructed to buy the supplies where we were, which was not always easy to do, and in the delay the men oft-times got hungry. I had some correspondence with Mr. Davis on the subject, but he adhered to his original plan, and finally I asked Colonel Lee to furnish me a detailed statement of the supplies on hand and their cost, which he did, and in my next letter to Mr. Davis I transmitted it with my deductions. The very next day Colonel Lee was removed, and I believe was never again employed in the service during the war. This was Mr. Davis' method of punishing me for my suggestions in reference to the care of my own troops. He hardly cared to remove me, but Lee had to go to gratify his spite.

"I notice, however, that he says that when Sherman was making his march to the sea the Confederacy was in its death agonies, and yet I understand one of his charges against me is that I did not prolong the war by retreating and maneuvering after he himself acknowledges that the cause was in its death agony. The point he makes about Stonewall Jackson's 'foot cavalry' was a very trite saying in 1861, but the condition of that superb body of men was quite different in 1864. They were badly shattered even before Jackson died. His calling me the Fabius of the civil war, thus contrasting me with the famous Roman general who won his victories by avoiding battles, is amusing. He forgets that Grant, with no larger force than Sherman had, pushed Lee with a force equal to mine further in a month than General Sherman pushed me in two months and a half of continued fighting. The difference between Grant and Sherman was that Sherman seemed to avoid fighting as much as possible, so as to save his men, while Grant forced the fighting from the time he struck Lee.

SHERMAN'S SUPERB ARMY.

"In many respects General Sherman had the strongest army. It was made up mostly of men raised in the west and used all their lives to firearms—men who were self-reliant, and would fight without officers almost. The best soldiers do not come from the populous centers. The man who has always relied upon himself is fuller of resource than any other and safest in an emergency. This bold, self-reliant force of Sherman's was officered by men of the same mettle, and, I believe, it is generally conceded that, taking it as a whole, Sherman's army was officered all through with stronger men than Grant's. It was a superb army for the service it undertook."

"Mr. Davis charges that when you took command of the army of Tennessee he urged upon you an aggressive campaign, but that you utterly opposed the plan of an invasion of Tennessee."

"The history of that matter is a peculiar one. General Bragg was one of Mr. Davis' pets, and he had had command in the West of a superb body of troops for a long time without doing much more with them than to stand and then retreat when the enemy gave battle. Look at the march through Kentucky where Bragg nearly reached the banks of the Ohio River and was within gunshot of Louisville and Lexington. He then retreated through the Cumberland Mountains to Knoxville, and thence to Murfreesboro, where that terrific battle was fought and his troops beaten. Then Chattanooga and then the undecisive battle of Chicamauga, which I regard as the bloodiest battle of the war, and thence to Dalton, covering a series of disasters under one leadership rarely known in the history of war.

"While this army was in Dalton, I received an order from Mr. Davis to report immediately at Dalton and relieve General Bragg of the command; that I would find instructions awaiting me there. When I arrived I found instructions the most ludicrous I think ever saw written for a like purpose. They consisted in detailing the superb morale and spirit of the forces of which I had taken command. After reciting their character, they concluded with the statement that I was taking command of as strong and effective a force as then represented the Confederate Army in any quarter, etc. The facts were that there were only about two thousand mounted efficient cavalry and about thirty-eight thousand infantry, just from the serious reverses I have described and the terrible conflict of Chickamauga. I realized the necessity of gathering a more effective force of cavalry and of augmenting and putting in condition the infantry force which had so long marched to battle without an inspiriting victory before making an aggressive campaign. My fear was that before this could be done, Sherman, who had 280,000 men under his call, all of whom were not, of course, at Chattanooga, but under his command, would strike us at Dalton before my arrangements were completed.

"General Longstreet, with his corps, although not with me, was to reinforce the shattered army I have described. But the absurdity of Mr. Davis' proposition to invade Tennessee, the failure to appreciate which, being one of his grievances, can be seen by the fact that to do so General Longstreet would have to march from one point by a circuitous route to the river, and I by another, and there form a junction, he having an army on his flank, while I was to leave Sherman's army on my flank or rear and move with a wagon train forty miles long.

"After General Bragg had been relieved of this command, Mr. Davis took him to Richmond as one of his advisers, and gave him a position, unknown to the law, of commander-in-chief of the armies, and it was through Bragg that I received many of these suggestions as to the contemplated military maneuvres in Tennessee, which Mr. Davis evidently thinks were brilliant. As I expected, General Sherman attacked me at Dalton before I could recruit the cavalry and reinforce the infantry, and then began the running fight to Atlanta, where I was relieved."

BEFORE ATLANTA.

"Mr. Davis in his book undertakes to prove that you were removed while at Atlanta because you would not give him a positive answer as to whether you would fight General Sherman there, and quotes an interview with Ben Hill to show that you evaded his categorical question as to whether or not you would make battle there."

"Mr. Davis always kept a class of men about him for witnesses, and Ben Hill was one of the most prominent of them. Judah P. Benjamin's duty was to keep his record straight. There is not a person who knows anything about Atlanta who does not know that it could have been held to this day against any force that could have been sent against it. I so informed General Hood when I turned over the command to him, and detailed to him my plan for then and there resisting Sherman's attack. I have never had any doubt but that General Hood left his impregnable position at Atlanta and went off into Tennessee from suggestions made to him either directly or indirectly by Mr. Davis himself, and that he is primarily responsible for General Hood's operations, which he characterizes now in such severe terms. I did not, to be sure, confide by telegram to Mr. Davis or any one else my plans. I did not think it safe to do so. Mr. Davis was constantly asking questions by telegraph, which would have most certainly made common property of the most important military movements in advance of execution. He did not seem to have the slightest idea of the necessity of secrecy.

A CASE IN POINT.

"I remember distinctly that some time after the battle of Manassas Mr. Davis sent for me. He desired my presence in Richmond, he said, on matters so important and secret that he dared not trust to the mail or telegraph. I went and had a conference with him and the Cabinet, which lasted nearly all day, and when I finished I went to the hotel. Just after walking into the corridor a Colonel of one of the regiments came up and said, 'General, these people say,' waving his hand toward the crowd, 'that the Cabinet have been discussing with you all day the reasons for your failure to capture Washington after the battle of Bull Run.' This early experience, perhaps, illustrates the reason why I did not always so promptly disclose to Mr. Davis by telegraph my plans, as he seems to have desired."

"Mr. Davis says in his book that your answer to his telegram whether you would surrender Atlanta without a fight was not only evasive, but indicated the contingency of the surrender of Atlanta on the ground that the Governor of the State had not furnished, as expected, sufficient State troops to defend the city while the army was giving battle outside."

"This is absurd and utterly without truth. I never had any intention of surrendering Atlanta without a fight, as all my statements to General Hood will show."

IN THE LAST DITCH.

"When were you called to the command of the army of which you were relieved again?"

"Not until the war was virtually over and after Columbia, South Carolina, had been captured."

"Mr. Davis claims that you did not, after again assuming command of the army, retreat to some portion of the South, gathering reinforcements as you progressed and making a stand somewhere in the Southwest, and thus prolong the war."

General Johnston seemed very much amused at this proposition, and said with much spirit: "That is ridiculous. The idea of falling back through the country to Texas is absurd. The war was really ended before General Grant compelled the surrender of General Lee, and there was nothing left for us but to accept the best terms that we could get. Mr. Davis was not in a position to understand or appreciate the situation. I was satisfied that the war was virtually ended when Hood vacated Atlanta and was afterward destroyed near Nashville.

THE SURRENDER.

"When I took command of the army after Columbia fell all that was to be done was to confer with General Sherman upon some military basis of peace that would be equitable to both contending forces. It was not alone the surrender of the army, but the basis of peace that was most important."

"Where did you first meet General Sherman to treat for peace?"

"About twenty-five miles west of Raleigh, North Carolina. We were alone, in a little room in a wretched hovel, when we talked over the basis of surrender. I never shall forget that meeting. Before we proceeded to the discussion of the terms of capitulation General Sherman handed me a dispatch from Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, stating that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated. I was greatly shocked at the announcement, as was General Sherman, for it seemed to us both to bear with great force upon the important events that called he and I together. General Sherman at that time told me that he had been called to City Point not many days before to confer with Mr. Lincoln upon the terms of surrender which should be offered to me."

OUR TALK WAS FULL AND FREE.

"The basis of surrender and peace which were agreed upon between General Sherman and myself at the time were such that General Sherman understood Mr. Lincoln himself had suggested to him. The question how his death would affect them was discussed, and both thought, as President Johnson retained Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, that it would carry out Mr. Lincoln's plans for my surrender, as stated by Mr. Lincoln himself."

STATE TAXATION.

How can Revenue be Most Easily and Equitably Raised.

Beaufort Crescent.

There are over 20,000,000 acres of land in South Carolina, and a tax of five cents an acre would yield a million of dollars, about the figure of the taxes required. There are those who say that taxation can easily drive capital and skilled labor out of the country, but it cannot drive the lands away; they cannot move or be moved, or, what is more to the purpose, be secreted; that if this State should put itself forward as the first State in the world that had freed capital and labor from taxation, such an influx of these movable and prime elements of wealth would take place that a great tidal wave of prosperity would flow over our immovable lands and multiply their value. Every sensible man would do his utmost to make every acre of land he held productive; all that was not would be so much space cleared for immigrants, who would be scared away from very few acres in South Carolina by a rental of five cents or even of twenty-five cents. Paying a fixed tax by the quantity and not by the quality of the land, every improvement to it would be a clear profit as far as taxes are concerned. How far all this, or any of it, would be realized in practice it is not intended to discuss here, but to say by this means, if by no other, at least what was being done would be known, the taxable property would be set down to a mathematical certainty, there would be no questions of values and no misstatements as to them would be possible. One man, one township, or one county could take no advantages of another.

The above is from a correspondent of the Aiken *Journal and Review*, and presents a suggestion which if followed out, if only in part, would add greatly to the certainty of the revenue to be derived from taxation and would save great injustice to the taxpayers of certain counties. Take Beaufort, for instance; while in some of the counties the proportion of people to the number of houses returned is 37, that of Beaufort is 12! Will some of our esteemed contemporaries who have to hold their noses when even talking about the "Black County," let go of their olfactory organs for a moment and take a snuff at these figures? What do they mean? Why simply that while the counties that are depended on to continue to the State a pure government are shirking the payment of their just assessments, poor Cuffy stays on and pays his "tack." That some change is needed there is no doubt, but the question is one of such importance that we refrain from any positive opinion until the matter has been more generally discussed. In the meantime we would suggest as a worthy subject for the summer campaign the consideration and discussion of this subject by the State Press. The question is one of vital importance and is not one upon which our fiery friends can become angry.

— Beware of him who hates the laugh of a child or children.

THE TRIAL OF COL. E. B. C. CASH.

Evidence for the State Same as on Previous Trial.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

DARLINGTON, June 21.

The Cash case was called at 9 o'clock to-day. The State and defence were both ready, and at 9.30 a. m. the indictment for murder was read. Col. Cash pleaded not guilty, and the jury was impanelled in about 20 minutes, all white, and only one put on his *voir dire*. The jury are:

E. M. Griffin, Foreman; Joe. W. Terry, J. J. McCown, W. S. Campbell, C. H. Jones, C. A. Brown, N. L. Harrell, M. B. Timmons, J. W. Honkle, C. P. Parrott, G. H. Carriway, J. A. Young.

At the request of the Judge and by consent of the parties F. E. Norment was appointed stenographer to take down the testimony. The witnesses for the State were John O. Durant, S. M. Harrell, S. M. Crosswell, W. W. Stuckey and Dr. H. J. Lee, whose testimony was substantially the same as on the previous trial.

The defence put up Mr. John M. Canty who had been subpoenaed by them. In reply to questions he stated that Col. Shannon sent the challenge, but he had no conversations with the deceased on the subject. Did not know of any proposition for a compromise by Shannon. Would have known if there had been. Witness was certain that no friend of Shannon made such a proposition.

The defendant, Col. Cash, then went on the stand and, being sworn, said: I did make the remark attributed to me about the Pee-Dee man, but not in the spirit atributed. I had not slept much the night before, and the remark was in reply to my friend with reference to my nervousness. No proposition of compromise was made to me. The testimony to that effect was false. Col. Cash then stated that he had been grossly misrepresented by the public and the press at the time of the duel, and he desired to make a full statement to the jury, which he wanted the public to hear so as to hear his side. The beginning of the difficulty arose from the imputation of fraud cast upon Mr. Cash in the Ellerbe-Wienges case, which has already been placed before the public. He said previous to this there had existed the kindest feeling and best relations between Col. Shannon and himself. He then proceeded to read the whole correspondence between Col. Shannon and himself, which he read from the *News and Courier*, stating in answer to a question by the solicitor that the copies were correct, except in some unimportant points, which he corrected as he read. After the case was tried in Camden and from Judge Kershaw's decree I plainly saw that fraud was charged, and that Mrs. Cash's attorney and Judge Kershaw understood that fraud was charged. I determined to get redress. I went over to Kershaw and the DePass difficulty arose. Col. Shannon having refused to fight Ellerbe I could not challenge him. My son wrote an offensive piece about Shannon on the back of Ellerbe's circular and sent one to Shannon. My son did not believe half what he wrote, but did it to aggravate Shannon in revenge for the insult to his mother. My son is of age and not under my control, and I had nothing to do with the circular written by him. During the first correspondence my wife was living; she died in April. My wife felt that a stigma had been cast on her name. I had Mrs. Cash's picture on the field. I never fought a duel before. I fought with Col. Shannon and he fell. I objected to fighting in the State, but Col. Shannon was unwilling to go out of the State. I had nothing to do with my son's letter to Shannon, but would not have hesitated to write it if it had been my taste, as I desired to get revenge. I wanted to fight Shannon on account of the charge of fraud. The conversation on the field passed between my son, Ellerbe and myself, and could not have been heard by any one. They came to bid me good-bye, and Ellerbe said: "Remember, the distance is long taw." Bogan said: "Remember our poor mother." I replied: "If Col. Shannon does not disable me, I will send my bullet through his heart." This closed the defence.

Mr. Watts opened for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Prince. After he had finished the court adjourned for dinner.

After dinner the court was called at 3.30 p. m.

Mr. Dargan, for the State, said that he appeared in his official duty for the State, and that he addressed the jury in their official capacity. He made an eloquent statement to the jury of their duties, not to be influenced by fear, prejudice or favor. The defendant must not be known as Col. Cash. He was no better nor worse than the humblest citizen of the land. The sole question is: Has the law been violated? Is he guilty of murder? If he is, it is your duty to say so. You are not to look at the results of your verdict. The judge under the law decides that. If you believe him guilty of murder and acquit him you are guilty of perjury. Has the law been violated? The solicitor read the law on murder. He called especial attention to the malice expressed which is done in a duel. The law draws no distinction between the Her-in-wait and the duelist. If that is the law is not the defendant guilty of the killing of the accused, as it is admitted by the defence? He was very explicit on the subject of malice by various examples and cases, and showed that Col. Cash had openly expressed malice on the field. The difficulty arose because Col. Shannon in the discharge of his legal duty attempted to set aside a verdict in favor of Mrs. Cash on the score of legal fraud. Here he explained the difference between legal fraud and a moral fraud. Col. Shannon in his letter explicitly stated that he had used the term fraud only in its legal sense. But, after Judge Kershaw's decree showed that fraud had been charged, Col. Cash, without waiting to examine carefully, forthwith writes an insulting letter to Col. Shannon charging him with lying, &c. It makes no difference what course has been pursued in reference to other duelists; it is your duty to act on this case according to the evidence and your oath. Your duty cannot be dodged by pleading that others have done the same. He then reviewed the conduct of Col. Cash in the matter, showing that he knew the consequences and openly violated the law. He charged the jurors again on their duties, that they were bound to take the law on the facts. The verdict in this case will affect our posterity. It will carry its influence for good or evil, according to your verdict. If you say not guilty, there will be many more such cases tried. If dueling is murder where will you find a plainer case?

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Judge, in charging the jury, said: "Mr. Foreman and gentleman of the jury, I would gladly have escaped this trial, being an inexperienced judge, but I would have thought myself unworthy if I had tried in any manner to escape. It is a great responsibility to sit on the life of a human being, but it is our sworn duty to discharge it according to our best ability. It is well you are not required to judge of the law. The Constitution decides this. In only one case are you the judges of the law, and that is in an indictment for libel, in all other cases the Judge declares the law. Thirteen years ago a judge would have been allowed to comment on the facts, but he cannot do it now. He can only State the law. This is right, for if the judges err the Court of Errors will correct them, and the prisoner has the right to go there. The crime charged here is murder. Murder is defined in our statutes, and the definition has been stated to you. Malice is that which differentiates murder from other crimes. Express malice and implied malice are well-defined and cannot be mistaken. Do you find from the testimony in the case any evidence of expressed malice? That is a question for you to decide. Was there a formed design of the prisoner to take the life of the deceased? The killing is admitted. The whole circumstances have been detailed to you. The prisoner himself has made his statement to you, and no one has denied it. The Statutes declare that all the common law of England, not inconsistent with the Statutes and the Constitution is in force in South Carolina. It has been argued that because the law has been allowed to sleep, it has no force. This is not so. The law is in force and has never been abrogated. It has been testified that this duel was fair. If it is meant to urge that as a matter of self-defence, I charge you as matter of law that self-defence is no plea where one has a purpose. The offence cannot be condoned, because Mr. Shannon participated in it. Each man must answer for his own acts. If the case had been reversed the deceased would now be at the bar to answer for the violation of the law. You have nothing to do with Executive clemency. Discard from your minds this consideration. Mercy does not belong here. The Executive alone has that power. Juries may do it, but if you do it you do wrong. If you find the defendant guilty, say so. If you find him not guilty, say so and no more. The distinction drawn by the solicitor as to legal and moral fraud was correct. The Constitution plainly declares the law on dueling, and is supplemented by the Acts of 1870 and 1880 and declares killing in a duel murder and death the penalty.

After reading the testimony and charging the jury again on their duty, the jury retired at 5.15 p. m. They will probably be out all night. D. D. E.

Immigrants in the Up-Country.

The effort of the bureau is to procure a good working class in families so as to make them as contented and happy as possible. They are acting alike for the good of immigrant and the employer. Among the number they introduce there will doubtless be some who will soon become discontented, inefficient and worthless, but many of them will become useful citizens. In the number brought to this county a few years ago, many became discontented and began to wander as soon as the sun became hot, yet many of them are still here, useful and thrifty. We think they have proved a success with Col. Crayton in Anderson. We know one who is now leasing one of the finest farms upon the Saluda, in this county, and is managing a number of colored men. We know another place just across the Saluda where an employer has had three for six or eight years; they are industrious, thrifty and doing well. We merely mention these cases that chance to come within our knowledge. Without direct knowledge, we understand that the number received by Dr. Robinson, Pratt and the McGhees and others this year are giving entire satisfaction. Col. Boykin's system of introducing them, it seems to us, will be far more satisfactory than heretofore; he requires the parties receiving them to be well prepared to take care of them; he has them furnished with comfortable transportation and a comfortable reception on their arrival in Columbia; he is bringing them in families and as well as he can, and is settling several families in the same neighborhood. We know several who are succeeding in the cultivation of cotton, though we are hardly yet prepared to believe that they will make as efficient laborers for the cultivation of the fleecy staple as the colored man; but we have other branches of labor in which he will doubtless be superior. His introduction will serve many good purposes; he will supply labor to those who are without it; he will make the negro a more efficient laborer by inciting a healthy rivalry. He will intermarry with our own race, and thus become a part of our country. His introduction may be the means of giving the white race a numerical majority, or at least of teaching the colored man that work and not politics is his first duty to his country. We are not one of those who would like to see the negro leave this State; but if his political race-hatred is to be continued, if he will not act in political concert with the white man, the sooner many leave the better it will be for both races. —*Saluda Argus.*

Let Us Have Sunflowers.

As the spring is rapidly advancing, and plans for vegetables and flowers for the coming summer are discussed in various households, allow me to present a plea for the old-fashioned sunflowers, that they may find a place around every home. I do not think they are beautiful like many more delicate blossoms, but still (like homely persons) they are very good. In the first place, they are the most important disinfectants, they absorb gases that arise from drains, water-closets and other places, either around the house or barn; and I have yet to learn of a home where sunflowers grow profusely around the kitchen or barnyard that was afflicted with malarial fevers. The more foul matter they absorb, the more rank they grow, and they require very little care and time in their cultivation. Just mellow up the earth a few inches below the surface and scatter the seeds, covering them so that the poultry will not scratch them up. This is all the cultivation they need for weeks. As they stretch upward in their rapid growth they may need a short stick set up to tie them to, so that the winds may not break them over till they gain strength to support themselves.

When the flowers bloom they turn their heads to the sun throughout the day, and at night fold their bright petals towards the centre and drop their heads, as if they were resting. I would not fancy seeing them cultivated under the parlor windows or at the front porch, but I do like to see them spread their broad leaves over slop holes and drains, or screen the barnyard fence from view, gathering their nourishment from the miasmatic vapors that poison the air.—*Country Gentleman.*

— Hoops are being worn by the women. At present they are quite small, but the warm July weather will make them expand.

The Culture of Tobacco.

From the Keowee Courier.

Tobacco growing, wherever it has been properly followed, has never failed to yield a large profit to the farmer and to produce general wealth and development. In an article sometime back we showed from statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture that the average yield per acre in those States where tobacco was grown varied from $35 to $100 in value, and further that from the character of our soil and climate, as well as from experiments on a small scale, we could in this county count with certainty on an average return from tobacco culture of $40 to $50 per acre. Besides, its growth does not conflict materially with other staples planted here, and its best yield can generally be realized from fresh lands, which planted in corn or cotton do not prove remunerative. We do not say that any one crop should be grown to the exclusion of others, but surely a staple which commands cash at all times, yields a more profitable return than cotton and is well adapted to our soil and climate, should not be neglected.

The want of a good manufactory here and the fear of getting into trouble with the revenue laws have contributed largely to divert the attention and labor of our people from tobacco. This difficulty need no longer be apprehended. Mr. E. A. Pendley has opened and put into full operation the tobacco factory of Col. J. J. Norton, which had been suspended sometime, and is now buying leaf tobacco at the highest cash prices. He has engaged in the business Capt. France, an experienced tobacconist, and one who for years has made the curing and manufacture of tobacco a specialty. In fact he is said to have been the moving spirit in establishing the tobacco industry in Buncombe county, North Carolina, some years ago, having managed successfully the earliest factories put up at Asheville. Under his supervision here Mr. Pendley is sending out some first quality of chewing tobacco, and if our people will grow tobacco for market they cannot only find ready sale for it at good prices, but they will derive profit to themselves and improve the value of lands and the wealth of our county.

The subjoined article shows what its culture has done for Buncombe county in a short time, not only in annual income in money, but in the increased value of lands and the comfort and progress of the people of that county. We have equal if not superior facilities to market, as good lands and a climate as suitable for the profitable growth of this staple. All that has been accomplished in Buncombe county can be here and even more, for the beneficial results of tobacco culture there are yet in their infancy.

We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the following article taken from the Greenville, East Tennessee, *Democrat*, and hope they will give the culture of tobacco a fair trial, feeling assured it will redound to their interests:

"Buncombe, North Carolina, is a county of mountains piled on mountains. Fifteen years ago all agricultural efforts, rude at the very best, was confined to the rich coves and narrow, fertile valleys, walled in between them. Generally, the people lived in log huts and subsisted on beat hominy, razor backed hogs and pine top whiskey. There was little education, little enterprise and general thriftlessness. It is true that there were cultured and wealthy citizens in Buncombe, and Asheville, though an isolated and monotonous town, was the center of a good deal of refinement and elegant taste and opulence. Nevertheless, in the main, our strictures on old Buncombe are true.

"But what a change is now presented? It is no longer 'old' Buncombe, but progressive, stirring, wide awake new Buncombe. In the last ten years she has leaped forward a half century in civilization, refinement, prosperity and wealth. The farmers are more enlightened and read more newspapers. Elegant residences have taken the place of barbarian hovels. The varied, romantic, rugged landscapes have been beautified by the magic hand of educated taste and culture. Asheville is growing into a beautiful, attractive city, pulsating with a strong, healthy tide of buoyant life and ceaseless activity. The telegraph and the railroad have brought her into contact with the outside world. She has large stores, fine hotels, good newspapers, excellent schools, splendid churches, palatial residences and enterprising, moral, Christian population, and business of all kinds is conducted on a grand and remunerative scale. Every summer Asheville is entertaining from 600 to 800 visitors. The circulating medium is perhaps $100 now where it was only $1 ten years ago. What magic has wrought this marvellous transformation? A word of three syllables will answer this query: Tobacco. If our inelegancy of expression is excusable, the whole population of Buncombe 'has gone ravin distracted' on the tobacco question, and the area, increasing every year, planted in the weed, approaches the wonderful. The barren mountain sides produce per acre twenty, thirty and forty dollars worth of tobacco. Ten years ago these steep, rugged declivities could be purchased at from twenty cents to one dollar; now they sell readily at from thirty to fifty dollars. There are four thoroughly equipped tobacco factories in Asheville, each doing business on a large scale and a large capital. Its tobacco market is visited by buyers from all over the country. The tobacco raised in Buncombe is of excellent quality. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in its production and manufacture. There is an abundance of money in the community, and 'cash down' is the motto and rule of every trade. Men of very limited means a few years ago are amassing ample fortunes, and for everybody who will work there is a bright future.

"Right here is a lesson that Greene county can learn, an example that she can follow with profit. She has hundreds, yes, thousands of acres in every respect similar to the valuable tobacco lands of Buncombe. Her wild, rugged mountains and hillsides, if cultivated on the Buncombe plan, would yield her a revenue at least ten times larger than she derives from her present staple crops. There is not an acre of her broad domain, unless it be too steep or rocky for cultivation, but what will produce a merchantable article of tobacco. A great deal of her lands will bring the finest article. We venture the assertion that her untilled lands, that grow nothing but briars and sedge-grass from year to year, if planted in tobacco, would yield more revenue than any one year's wheat crop that has been harvested since the war. Tobacco is never a drug in the market. It will go at some price, and that price will be cash. Its consumption increases with the increase of population. It has become the leading luxury of civilized and refined life. The cry of its injuriousness only begets a desire and determination to consume more of it. It is in more constant demand than liquor, as salable as the prime necessities of life.

"Our advice to the farmers of Greene county is to go into tobacco raising on a large scale. We know it will pay. You say that it no longer pays to raise wheat, corn and hogs. Then you cannot lose anything by trying something else. Tobacco will pay; the experiments of your neighbors across the State line have demonstrated that fact. The extraordinary profitableness of the crop will enable you to redeem your lands tortured into poverty. You have every facility for transportation to market, or you can build your own warehouses in Greenville and the buyers will seek you, or, better still, if you will raise the tobacco, shrewd, sagacious capitalists will build up factories right in your own midst. Greene county has the opportunity to get up out of the dust and ashes. She has the chance to get herself out of the worn groove of farming on the old fogy plan and to enter upon a broad, smooth highway to prosperity and wealth. If she will only do it, Greene can far surpass new Buncombe, and Greeneville can leave Asheville in the remote distance. Will this be done?"

Thirty-five Persons Dangerously Poisoned at a Picnic in Georgia.

The Atlanta *Constitution* of the 22nd instant contains the following:

"Decatur is excited over what came near being a sad catastrophe.

"Tuesday the Decatur Union Sunday school, the oldest in the State, celebrated its 50th anniversary in a picnic to Kirkpatrick's springs, to which almost the entire village and a large number of people from the country turned out. The morning was passed in the pleasures usual to such occasions, and soon afternoon a rich repast was spread under the shade and everybody prepared for a glorious dinner in the woods. Among the many luxuries which graced the cloth was a huge chicken salad prepared by a lady famous for her skill in culinary art. This was perhaps the most popular dish in the whole lot, and there was a continual passing of plates to partake of its rich contents. One young man noted for his politeness helped fifteen persons to the salad. It was complimented on all hands. So popular was it, that soon nearly all of the well mixed, highly seasoned salad had disappeared. The dinner was finished and the sports of the day were renewed. About two hours after dinner, one or two persons complained of sickness. Then others professed to feel the same way. The number of the affected soon became so large that the hitherto gay picnic party assumed a sad aspect, and serious apprehensions were felt. It was not long before thirty-five ladies, gentlemen and children were suffering from a fearful nausea which nearly threw some of them into convulsions. There were doctors in the party who lent all possible aid to the sick folks, but seemed to relieve them very little. The symptoms of the suffering soon showed that they had beeff poisoned, and the delicious salad was discovered to be the cause of distress. Some of its ingredients had been prepared in a brass kettle, and there were thirty-five people in danger of death from eating it.

"The picnic was hurriedly broken up; the sick were placed in conveyances and carried as fast as could be to Decatur. What came out so festive a party went back a solemn procession.

"All the medical aid of Decatur was called out. The doctors worked faithfully all night long, and had the satisfaction of seeing every one of their patients safe yesterday, though some of them made very narrow escapes. The victims were from among the very best people of DeKalb county.

"All the friends of the poisoned parties feel that they were fortunate in escaping, though some of them suffered horribly all Tuesday night, and many of them are not yet well. The good lady who brought the salad was in great distress, but now must feel quite relieved.

"One of the gentlemen who partook of the dangerous dish was in Atlanta yesterday. He says he never knew before what it was to be sick, and that the sufferings endured by him and his fellow victims are beyond the comprehension of those who have escaped such accidents. The sickest of the sick were the children, and it is a fortunate thing that few of the children at the picnic ate of the salad. It was a fearful danger through which the good people of Decatur passed, and we congratulate them on their escape from the worst that might have happened."

A New Declaration of Independence.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one sex to dissolve the forced and disagreeable bands which have connected them with another, and to assume the rank and station to which they aspire in the grand arena of life, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should give to the world a piece or two of their mind.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are, by nature, equal amongst themselves, but far inferior to woman; that by continuous practice for nearly six thousand years they have burdened and oppressed the opposite sex; that they are in the main, and some of them in particular, conceited, and arrogant and presumptuous; that they have indulged in their petty tyrannies until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Prudence would dictate that a government long established should not be thrown off without sufficient cause; but when a long train of abuses and usurpations and downright meanness, evinces a settled and fixed purpose on the part of men to reduce women to a state of abject obedience, it then becomes the inalienable right of the oppressed to rise in the strength of their womanhood and assert the superiority to which they are so justly entitled by nature. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They, the aforesaid men, have refused assent to our government, so wholesome and necessary for their good.

They have persistently refused to yield to us the "last word," so dear to every one of us.

They insist on the utmost stolidity when we are delivering in dramatic style, little private conversations known as "Caudle lectures."

They heap insult on us by calling us "old maids," if we assert our rights and refuse to form a matrimonial alliance with any of them.

They become perfect nuisances when they find buttons wanted, or garments not fitting with matical nicely.

They make bears of themselves when the bread is overdone, or the coffee too hot or cold.

They meanly refuse new bonnets and shawls, when they know our hearts are set on them.

They admire strange and unknown women too much, while we at home are considered nobodies.

They are, in the main, fools.

We, therefore, declare ourselves free of all allegiance heretofore forced from us, and demand a new adjustment of the relations between the sexes; and, to secure the same, we rely implicitly on our tongues and tears.

— Pay your subscription.

News and Gossip.

— A Breckenridge, Kentucky, mule colt has eight legs.

— The "artesian" well at Galveston, Texas, is 700 feet deep.

— Ninety-two pound turtles are picked up anywhere on St. Augustine beach, Florida.

— Three thousand dollars worth of sheep were killed in Augusta county, Va., last year by dogs.

— The surplus revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be $100,000,000.

— The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men that can't be buried.

— Texas crop estimates give eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre, and a better quality than for twelve years.

— David Westfield, of Ohio county, Kentucky, 62 years of age, has 19 children, 31 grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren and 15 sons-in-law.

— An invalid wife in Savannah walked the other day for the first time in 10 years. She walked far enough to catch her husband kissing the nurse, and the shock completely cured her rheumatiz.

— Every man ought to strive to draw lessons from what he sees and hears. Like the bee gathering honey from the flowers, we should gather wisdom to all which the mind can light on.

— This world is so large, so full of good things, and there are so many avenues to prosperity for every man to walk in, that no excuse can be given for being envious of another's success.

— Now, honestly, do you believe the report that Sarah Bernhardt studied the air and expression of half-crazed women by going to a millinery store and watching them try to select a bonnet?—*Boston Post.*

— Secretary Robert Lincoln has three children, the second being an eight-year-old son named "Abraham," who rides a bicycle like a professional with the sons of President Garfield and Attorney-Gen. McVeagh.

— A Chinese merchant, alluding to the use of opium by his