arbitrary annual levy of the sum of not less than two mills for educational pur-

poses, being fixed by constitutional amendment, which is not a fair and im-

partial system, and works injustice to the

taxpayers of our State. I was opposed to keeping the fraudulently elected and counted-in Radical members of the Leg-islature, and was in favor of purging it

received bribes or to have been a party

to corrupt legislation, and in this I was sustained by the Legislature and the

people. I was opposed to Hampton's

universal amnesty act, which, contrary to the organic law of the State and all

precedent, gave him the privileges be-longing to the Attorney-General, order-ing a nolle pros upon the indictments against the Radical thieves who for eight

fact that I was right, and the evil of the act is now felt and seen by the presence

of some of these old thieves who are now

reorganizing the Radical party, whilst others are returning to the State, for I am glad to say that I am opposed to every compromise of that kind which Hampton's fusion policy led us into.

Senator Hampton had more prestige

han any other man in the State, and for

that reason I nominated him for Gov-

ernor in 1876, (another evidence of my

peing "unwise, narrow and dangerous,"

I suppose.) His delusion that his fusion

I suppose.) His defusion that his fusion or conciliatory policy, or rather his personal power, popularity and influence made 17,000 (supposed) negroes vote, when they had refused to vote for Gens. Kershaw and Butler, who had tried this same plan in 1874. This, I say, makes him believe that he and 17,000 negroes

saved the State, and I am afraid that be-tween his ambition and vanity, which

has been flattered no little of late years,

he has forgotten or ignored the great un-derlying principle of white supremacy for which our people have instinctively contended, and which has really saved

the State, and without which we cannot

hope to have permanent peace and pros-

perity or genuine good government for all classes and colors in South Carolina.

There are some fundamental political

and myself. He is what is called a Con-

Straightout Democracy we must keep it.

lieve in the sovereignty of the people,

and am opposed to autocratic or aristo-

politics on the score of "political neces-

Governorship, and his well known dispo-

ition to dictate to our people concerning

positions, shows that his opposition both

Mr. Tilden and myself springs from

ther feelings than a mere desire to serve

he State and nation. What we need in

South Carolina is peace and prosperity,

which can best be maintained and at-

tained by sticking to the Straightout

policy. Let the nominees and leaders of

the party represent not only the platform

or expressed principles of the party, but

est instincts of our people. Our educa-tional system should be gradually per-

schools, and looking to a higher and

more perfect system of education, keep-ing in view the material progress and de-

prises now springing up, the State is on the eve of a great era of material pro-

opinions, and these things accomplished

shall be content to retire under my own

vine and fig tree and leave the rest to

put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive

saved Isaac from a severe extract of tri-

poid fever. They are the ne plus unum

habits and all comic diseases.

on our part, the elimination

commencing with the common

the inexpressed principles and the

fected.

dvised step

the nominees for both State and National

and forget his errors and mis-

I am a true Democrat, and be-

of true Conservatism.

years had prayed upon the State.

GARY AND HAMPTON.

His Course Towards Gen. Hampton, and His View of the Present Issues in the

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

What Gen. Gary said to our special correspondent in reply to the charges contained in the letter of Col. Haskell has already been published in the News and Courier. We now give, in full, what

It will be remembered that my first interview with the correspondent of the New York Herald was an off-hand commore thoroughly understood. versation into which I was led without any premeditation on my part, and which he insisted upon; saying that he had been sent here for the special purpose of interviewing me, producing his telegraphic orders to that effect. The conversation was mainly devoted to National politics it my intention to provoke Senator Hampton or any one else into a controversy. Senator Hampton, however, answered in such hot haste, used such language and indulged in such reflections as to make a reply on my part necessary, which I put in as mild and inoffensive myself, I confess that I felt disposed to seply, in order to show the true situation and harmony of the Democratic party of paramount importance, and I propose to conduct this discussion so as to help and not hurt it, by showing what its fundamental principles are. Systematic efforts have been made to break and keep me cal stand on the bond and other ques-tions, and I have just as much right to accuse Senator Hampton of inspiring attacks upon me as he has to charge me with inspiring attacks upon him. We have made such a God of Hampton for public sentiment for the next election. propose to show that I am and have bee right, and do not hesitate to say that I would rather be right than be Governor of South Carolina, for so far as that posineither be sought nor declined," and I shall certainly remember the first part of his injunction. It will be seen from said, Senator Hampton's last interview that friend statements, except as to the proposition made to me at Abbeville, which as he In first said had "escaped his recollection." difference between a meeting and a consul-tation, in which he and Gen. McGowan

There can be no doubt as to the disposition of Hampton to sacrifice National source from which anything trustworthy to State politics, or Tilden's electors to can emanate; what I say is "utterly and secure his own, for it is well known this absolutely false," and I am so "unwise, feeling prevailed all over the State, after narrow and dangerous," that he has by the following unbroken chain of evidence: 1st. The meeting or consultation in Abbeville the 15th September, 1876. him full justice, he had never recipro-2d. The Manton Marble letter again cated the feeling, and that I had his consuggesting the idea of separating the State from National politics. 3d. The advocacy of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton and Simpson from Democratic Cooke and Mackey, in the presence of Governor Hampton, and without objection from him. 4th. After the election the advising by Gen. Hampton of some votes for Tilden. 5th. The Mackey mission to Hayes before the electoral was committed. 6th. His travelling around the country with Hayes, endeavoring to reconcile the South to the great-est political fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people or against constitutional government. 7th. The advocacy of Hayes' Southern policy, which meant the disintegration of the solid Demo-cratic South. Now these are issues for Democracy, McGowan's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. I have taken want to see that kept while we help to save the Nation from the tyrant Grant

I did not have Senator Hampton in my

centralization and the destruction of

for the future. Tilden is certainly of more importance in National politics than Hampton, and in showing how he was derived of his and over rights which than Hampton, and in showing how he was deprived of his and our rights, which may yet be restored, I only do the National party a service; for I believe the present Democratic demoralization and the failure in New York is largely due to the opposition of Hampton and others to Mr. Tilden, and the outside Democratic as well as Republican support and encouragement received by John Kelly.

Senator Hampton had opposed, the passage of the bill prohibiting the intermating marriage of the races, which passed at the last session of the Legislature. 5th. I was in favor of a thorough reorganization of our Circuit and Supreme Courts, and, therefore, opposed the re-election of Judges Willard and Mackey, and with these two exceptions I was sustained by the Legislature. I was opposed to the arbitrary annual levy of the sum of not

and Courier. We now give, in full, what he said to our correspondent concerning his relations with Gen. Hampton, his own political course, and the political issues in the State at this time, as he understands them:

I had, as I told you in Columbia, a day or two ago, concluded to take no further notice of the controversy between Senator Hampton and myself, but since this matter has been revived, I will take this occasion to put myself right before the public.

I will be remembered that my first in-

orders to that effect. The conversation was mainly devoted to National politics, and I simply gave frank answers to his questions, he afterwards writing out the been saved the necessity of making any compromises with the Radicals in State or whole interview, which was not put in compromises with the Radicals in State or the shape I should have chosen, nor was National affairs, for the truth is he came near losing the State by his much-talked of "conciliatory policy." It was the Straightout aggressive policy which saved the State in spite of Grant's bayonets, as every one knows, not 17,000 negro votes, as Hampton says. The conservative, reform and conciliatory polilanguage as I could command, and, besides, indicated my willingness to "let him alone if he would let me alone," though I was unwilling to recede from anything I had stated, simply because it was the truth. Here I was willing to last saved by the enthusiasm courses. was the truth. Here I was willing to last saved by the enthusiasm, courage let the matter drop, regardless of the insults offered me, because I knew that any quarrel between Senator Hampton and preserve our State and civilization;" and preserve our State and civilization;" and when the negroes saw that we were in when the legioes saw the the legioes are the help give may although they gree, mar the harmony of the Democratic party. After the publication of the "Big Talk with Hampton," by the Washington correspondent of the News and Courier, in which Senator Hampton covered a great deal of ground in State and National politics, and endeavored to make political capital against Mr. Tilden and myself. I confess that I felt disposed to now we can have a fair election, having earnest they gave way, although they had previously laughed our milk and water Fusion policies to scorn. Fair necessary, do again with greater ease, for now we can have a fair election, baving the State government in our own hands between Senator Hampton and myself, and in order to vindicate and justify my so that we are in a condition to conciliate political course. I consider the unity and harmony of the Democratic party of paramount importance, and I propose to conduct this discussion so as to help and and I am glad to see him take the posiing State and National politics, and our State debt, and I hope that in the future we may have no advocates or apologists for fraud in any shape, which should be rebuked by the people in the approaching

To return to my so-called opposition to Gov. Hampton and our personal rela-tions. That my opposition has not been several years past that any one who dared to disagree with him has been in danger of being politically ostracised (as a number of deserving men in this State have been made to feel) whether he was have been made to feel) whether he was right or not. Even now some people are trying to damn me politically for my so-called "opposition to Hampton," although the State has been greatly benefited thereby. Since Senator Hampton has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governor-like of the state has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governor-like of the state has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governor-like of the state has been the first to introduce the question of State politics and the Governor-like of the mans of the banks of the Mississippi, I alluded to him in the most compliment ary terms. Every one knows the part I took advocating his nomination in 1876, and how I labored to secure his election. At Edgefield, in 1878, after my so-called opposition began, I alluded to him in the secure has alluded to him in the most compliment ary terms. Every one knows the part I took advocating his nomination in 1876, and how I labored to secure his election. At Edgefield, in 1878, after my so-called opposition began, I alluded to him in the secure his election. which have been uttered by our Chief Magistrate, Gov. Hampton. It is with Edgefield. It is well known among the members of the General Assembly that I tion is concerned, like Mr. Lowndes said have always favored his renomination of the Presidency, I think it "should and re-election, although I have honestly Edgefield accepts what he has so well 'We can honestly differ and be friends.' Such, sir, is the reciprocal senwe are not so far apart after all in our timent of the entire Edgefield Demo-

In Spartanburg, a few days later, I suggested Hancock and Hampton for President and Vice President in 1880, in the event of the nomination of Grant tation, in which he and Gen. McGowan acknowledge that the withdrawal of the a few days later I alluded to Governor Democratic Electors was discussed just | Hampton as follows: "Compare Hampas I stated, and if the proposition was under consideration that night, does it paring Hyperion to a Satyr." This is under consideration that night, does it appear at all improbable that Governor Hampton should have approached me that day upon the same subject? I do not care by what name they call it, whether a consultation or a meeting, and McGowan says that Hampton occupied the chair, as detailed by him in the him it was then that the gagging process began by his instructing the executive presence of other gentlemen, and as told to me by others who were present and as committee not to assign me to speak at any place where he was to appear, thus can be promen. In saying in my first interview that "I think Tilden has been endeavoring to rule me out of the camdenying me the freedom of speech and the opportunity of replying to

badly treated, he was sold out by South-ern leaders," I only repeat what has been This is the sum and substance of my and Republican press, and I believe it to Candor compels me to say that opposition to Senator Hampton, and it have Senator Hampton in my will be seen therefrom that although I mind's eye, for he was not at that time a have treated him with the greatest member of Congress, and could not properly be considered a Southern leader, speaking from a National standpoint. opinion I am not even a respectable discussed at headquarters, from never even "consulted" me on any occasion. I may have had some little personal feeling at times, when I felt that, sion. I may have had some little although I had shown the desire to do stant, unrelenting opposition and weight to carry, he quietly wielding a power and influence that I had largely nelped to place in his hands. But I repeat that my opposition has been in the honest discharge of my public duty, and I have too often risen above mere personal feeling to do him justice and h onor, my State and country a service, to be damned now velopment of our resources; for, as indi-without a fair inquiry into the nature of cated by the Charleston jetties and ship

that opposition being made. canal, the Spartanburg and Asheville,
I have been sustained by time and the Democratic party in my opposition to railroads and the manufacturing enter-Governor Hampton on all public ques-tions, as I will show. 1st. I was opposed ed debt, as it had been adjusted by the Radical Legislature, in which I was supported by the majority of the Dameston in the Legislature and the late decision of the Supreme Court by which we have of all fraud in elections, we can all feel saved the State at least one and a half secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty Senator Hampton to consider and furnish saved the State at least one and a half evidence of disloyalty to the National million of dollars. 2d. I advocated the and property. Such are my feelings and passage of the usury law, prohibiting the charging of more than 7 per cent. inno great credit or virtue to myself, and I terest, and its passage has given general am surprised that Senator Hampton so satisfaction. 3d. I was opposed to unit-strenuously denies what he must know to ing the South Carolina College and the be true. So far as I am concerned I Claffin (colored) University under the helped to save the State in 1876, and I same President, thereby placing the Claffin (colored) University under the white and colored youths upon the same educational plane, and advocated a more and the corrupt Republicans who aim at practical and scientific system of education for the present, and have been supported first by the Classin University, By pointing out and avoiding the which refused to unite with the white errors of the past, we may secure success college, and the Legislature at its last medicines.-Boston Globe.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Gen. Hood's Explanation of the Loss of

From "Advance and Retreat," by Gen. J. B. Soon after the 1st of June, (1863) the Confederate forces crossed the Rapidan, and advanced again in the direction of Maryland. About the middle of the month we forded the Potomac, which was so swollen by recent rain that the men were forced to uplift their cartridge haves in order to tridge boxes, in order to keep dry their ammunition. Nevertheless, they march-ed in regular order to the northern bank of that beautiful stream, and as they moved through the deep water the in-spiriting strains of "Dixie" burst forth from bands of music. Never before, nor since, have I witnessed such intense enthusiasm as that which prevailed throughout the entire Confederate Army. Shortly afterwards we crossed into Pennsylvania, amid extravagant cheers which re-echoed all along the line. Our forces marched undisturbed, and were massed in the vicinity of Chambersburg, where intelligence was received of General Meade's assignment to the command of the Federal Army.

My headquarters were again in close proximity to those of General Lee, and, after a few days devoted to rest and quiet, I, as usual, rode to pay him my respects. I found him in the same buoyant spirits which pervaded his magnificent army. After the ordinary saluta-tion, he exclaimed, "Ah! General, the enemy is a long time finding us; if he does not succeed soon, we must go in search of him." I assured him I was never so well prepared or more willing.

A few days thereafter we were ordered to Gettysburg, and to march with

all possible speed.

The following letter which I addressed General Longstreet in 1875, gives, up to the hour I was wounded and borne from the field, on account of the part taken by my command in the great battle

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 28, 1875. Gen. James Longstreet:

"General: I have not responded earlier o your letter of April 5th, by reason of difficult for me to give due attention to the subject in regard to which you have "I found that in making the attack lesired information.

"You are correct in your assumption that I failed to make a report of the operations of my division around Suffolk, Va., and of action in the battle of Gettysburg, in consequence of a wound which I received in this engagement. In differences between Senator Hampton justice to the brave troops under my servative or Fusionist, and I am a Straightout Democrat. He does not becommand at this period, I should here servative or Fusionist, and I am a Straightout Democrat. He does not believe or does not appear to believe in the principle of white supremacy and I do. His policy of destroying all party lines, if carried out, would lead to social equality of the races, which means miscegonative or does not appear to believe in the principle of white supremacy and I do. Had recovered from the severe wound received at Gettysburg, your corps (excepting Pickett's Division) was ordered ity of the races, which means miscegonative or does not appear to believe in the principle of white supremacy and I do. Had recovered from the sextere whist climbing up mention another cause for this apparent the rocky precipics. I found, moreover, that my division would be exposed to a heavy fire from the main line of the enemy in position on the crest of the high range, of which Round Top was to join Gen. Bragg, in the West, for battle ity of the races, which means miscegonation, the greatest possible evil which could befall both races, as there is no telling what degradation and demoralizations. The state of the state tion it would entail, as appears from the li may say, among strangers—to take history of Mexico, the South American Republics, Hayti, St. Domingo, Maurian appeal from a number of the brigade tius.

I am willing to stand by and on the platform of 1876, and to respect, protect, elevate and educate the negroes, giving them all of their natural and legal rights, but as a Democrat I am not willing to jeopardize the harmony and unity of the party, and thereby the good government, welfare and progress of both races, by a wholesale introduction of negroes into the Democratic party, because I know that it will divide and destroy it. The attempt to do this as "Hampton Democracy" has been the true cause of all the trouble and division in Charleston and honor of commanding your corps toand regimental officers of my division, I trouble and division in Charleston and honor of commanding your corps toelsewhere in the State, for by Straightout gether with three divisions of the Army Democracy we saved the State, and by of Tennessee, respectively under A. P. Stewart, Bushrod Johnson and Hindman. Any other policy, under any name, sim-ply means Radicalism or the very reverse as the admirable conduct of my division as the admirable conduct of my division at Gettysburg, I have left unrecorded. I wish to see the harmony and unity

"With this apology for seeming negof the party preserved by justice and fair lect, I will proceed to give a brief sketch, from memory, of the events forming the

subject of your letter: "My recollection of the circumstances cratic government, of which we have had too much in South Carolina. I don't were lying in front of Suffolk, to reach believe in making compromises with Radicals, and I want to see the party and battle of Chancellorsville, is very clear. battle of Chancellorsville, is very clear. State relieved of those already made as The order directing your corps to move soon as possible. If Senator Hampton to the support of Gen. Lee was received vishes to excuse himself for what has about the time Hooker passed the Rapbeen done either in State or National pahannock. Unfortunately we had been compelled by scarcity of forage to send ity," and thus throw himself upon our off our wagons into North Carolina to enerosity as a people, then I am willing gather a supply from that State. A short delay necessarily ensued, as coutakes as freely as any one, but I am not riers had to be dispatched for requisite to be "weeded out" as an "extremist," as transportation before the troops could be promised the negroes at George's move. Every effort, however, was made he to get to Lee at the earliest moment. If would do, nor am I to be kicked out as my memory betrays me not, you repaired "unwise, narrow and dangerous," for the State has profited even by my "opposition to Hampton," and I have never us to march with all possible speed to On the contrary I have endeavored to serve my State both in war and peace chief, and made strenuous efforts to do and to deserve the approbation of our so; but, whilst on a forced march to acpeople, but I am no more ambitious for complish this object, I received intelli-honors or position than Hampton or others, and can as well afford to do without office, my main object now being to justify my political course. The introduction by Senator Hampton of the next Rapidan, near Gordonsville.

preparations were made for an offensive

"Accordingly, my troops moved out of camp, crossed the Rapidan about 5th June, 1863, and joined in the general move in the direction of the Potomac. We crossed the river about the middle of the same month and marched into to advance and make the assault. Pennsylvania. Hill's and Ewell's Corps were in advance, and were reported to Whilst be in the vicinity of Carlisle. lying in camp, not far distant from Chambersburg, information was received that Ewell and Hill were about to attack in flank around Round Top. come in contact with the enemy near Gettysburg. My troops, together with McLaw's Division, were put in motion rode forward with my line under a heavy upon the most direct road to that point, which, after a hard march, we reached before or at sunrise on the 2d of July. So imperative had been the orders to hasten forward with all possible speed that on the march my troops were al-lowed to halt and rest only about twohours, during the night from the 1st to the 2d of July.
"I arrived with my staff in front of

the heights of Gettysburg shortly after daybreak, as I have already stated on the morning of the 2d of July. My divis-ion soon commenced filing into an open field near me, where the troops were allowed to stack arms and rest until further orders. A short distance in advance of this point, and during the early part of the same morning, we were both engaged in company with Gens. Lee and A. P. Hill, in observing the positions of the Federals. Gen. Lee-with coat buttoned to the throat, sabre-belt any of the quack rostrums, as they are buckled around the waist, and field regimental to the human cistern; but glasses pending at his side—walked up trees near us, halting now and then to observe the enemy. He seemed full of commands whose advance up a steep hope, yet, at times, buried in deep ascent was impeded by immense boulders

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

Army.
"Gen. Lee was, seemingly, anxious you should attack that morning. He remarked to me, 'The enemy is here, and if we do not whip him, he will whip us.'
You thought it better to await the arrival of Pickett's Division—at that time still in the rear-in order to make the attack; and you said to me, subsequently, whilst we were seated together near the trunk of a tree: 'The General is a little nervous this morning; he wishes me to attack; I do not wish to do so without Pickett. I never like to go into battle with one boot off."

"Thus passed the forenoon of that eventful day, when in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, it was decided to no longer await Pickett's Division, but to proceed to our extreme right and attack up the Emmetsburg road. McLaws moved off, and I followed with my division. In a short time I was ordered to quicken the march of my troops, and to pass to the front of McLaws.

"This movement was accomplished by throwing out an advanced force to tear down fences and clear the way. The down fences and clear the way. The instructions I received were to place my division across the Emmetsburg road, form line of battle, and attack. Before reaching this road, however, I had sent forward some of my picked Texas scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy's extreme left flank. They soon reported to me that it rested upon Round Top Mountain; that the country was open, and that I could march through an open woodland pasture around Round Top, and assault the enemy in flank and rear that their wagon trains were parked in rear of their line, and were badly ex-posed to our attack in that direction. As Top, with line bending back and again forward, forming, as it were, a concave line, as approached by the Emmetsburg road. A considerable body of troops was posted in front of their main line, between the Emmetsburg road and Round Top Mountain. This force was pressure of business, which rendered it in line of battle upon an eminence near

according to orders, viz: up the Emmetsburg road, I should have first to encounter and drive off this advanced line of battle; secondly, at the base and along the slope of the mountain, to confront immense boulders of stone, so massed together as to form narrow openings, which would break our ranks and cause the men to scatter whilst climbing up concavity of the enemy's main line, that we would be subject to a destructive fire in flank and rear, as well as in front, and deemed it almost an impossibility to clamber along the boulders up this steep and rugged mountain, and, under this number of cross-fires, put the enemy to flight. I knew if the feat was accomolished, it must be at a most fearful sacrifice of as brave and gallant soldiers

The reconnoissance of my Texas scouts and the development of the Federal lines were effected in a very short space of time; in truth, shorter that I have taken to recall and jot down these facts, although the scenes and events of that day are as clear to my mind as if the great battle had been fought yesterday. I was in possession of these important facts so shortly after reaching the Emmetsburg road, that I considered it my duty to report to you at once my opinion that it was unwise to attack up the Emmetsburg road as ordered, and to urge that you allow me to turn Round Top, and attack the enemy in flank and rear. Accordingly I dispatched a staff officer, bearing to you my request to be allowed to make the proposed movement on account of the above stated reasons. Your reply was quickly received, 'Gen. Lee's orders are to attack up the Em-metaburg road. I sent another officer to say that I feared nothing could be accomplished by such an atta newed my request to turn Round Top. Again your answer, 'Gen. Lee's order are to attack up the Emmetsburg road.' During this interim I had continued the use of the batteries upon the enemy, and had become more and more convinced that the Federal line extended to Round Top, and that I could not reasonably hope to accomplish much by the attack as ordered. enemy occupied a position by nature so strong—I may say impregnable, that in-dependently of their flank fire, they could easily repel our attack by merely

throwing and rolling stones down the mountain side as we approached. staff to explain fully in regard to the sit uation, and suggest that you had better come and look for yourself. I selected, in this instance, my adjutant-general, Col. Harry Sellers, whom you know to be not only an officer of great courage, but also of marked ability. Col. Sellers eventually went into bivouac upon the Rapidau, near Gordonsville.

"After the battle of Chancellorsville metsburg road." Almost simultaneously Col. Fairfax, of your staff, rode up and

> After this urgent protest against entering the battle at Gettysburg according to instructions-which protest is the first and only one I ever made during my entire military career-I ordered my line

> "As my troops were moving forward you rode up in person; a brief conversation passed between us, during which again expressed the fears above men tioned, and regret at not being allowed You answered to this effect: 'We must rode forward with my line under a heavy fire. In about twenty minutes after reaching the peach orchard I was severely wounded in the arm and borne from

> ticipation in this great battle. was borne off on a litter to the rear, I could but experience deep distress of mind and heart at the thought of the inevitable fate of my brave fellow soldiers who formed one of the grandest divisions of that world-renowned army; and mitted to turn Round Top Mountain we would not only have gained that position, but have been able finally to rout the enemy.

Notwithstanding the seemingly impregnable character of the enemy's posi-tion upon Round top Mountain, Benning's Brigade, in concert with the First Texas Regiment, succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the Federal line; they captured three guns, and sent them to the rear. Unfortunately the other

far off, with glass in constant use, examining the lofty position of the Federal Army.

front, and render the neccessary support. Never did a grander, more heroic division enter in battle, nor did ever troops fight more desperately to overcome th insurmountable difficulties against which they had to contend, as Law, Benning, Anderson and Robertson nobly led their brave men to this unsuccessful assault command of the division, and proved himself, by his courage and ability, fully equal to the responsibilities of the posi-

> by the reports, and have often caused me the more bitterly to regret that I was not permitted to turn Round Top Moun

Grant, the Confederacy and Mexico.

John Russell Young, who made the tour of the world with Gen. Grant, is writing an account of the travels of the party. In the advanced sheets published appear the following remarks by Gen. Grant, in speaking of the Confederacy in

connection with Mexico:
"When our war ended, I urged upon
President Johnson an immediate invasion of Mexico. I am not sure whether I wrote him or not, but I pressed the mat-ter frequently upon Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward. You see, Napoleon in Mexico was really a part, and an active part, of the rebellion. His army was as much opposed to us as that of Kirby Smith. Even apart from his desire to establish a public, against which every loyal American revolted, there was the active cooperation between the French and the rebels on the Rio Grande, which made it an act of war. I believed then, and I believe now, that we had a just cause of soon as I arrived upon the Emmetsburg road. I placed one or two batteries in position and opened fire. A reply from the enemy's guns soon developed his lines. His left rested on or near Round Top, with line bending back and again. post-haste, not giving him time to parwas to give him a corps, have him cross the Rio Grande, join Juarex, and attack Maximilian. With his corps he could have walked over Mexico. Mr. Johnson

seemed to favor my plan, but Mr. Se-ward was opposed and his oppositoin was decisive. I was for fighting Napoleon. There never was a more just cause for war than what Napoleon gave us. With our army we could do as we pleased. We had a victorious army, trained in four years of war, and we had the whole South o recruit from. I had that in my mind when I proposed the advance on Mexico. I wanted to employ and occupy the South-ern army. We had destroyed the career of many of them at home, and I wanted them to go to Mexico. I am not sure now that I was sound in that conclusion. I have thought their devotion to slavery and their familiarity with the institution would have led them to introduce slavery or something like it, into Mexico, which would have been a calamity. Still, my plan at the time was to induce the Southern troops to go to Mexico-to go as soldiers under Sheridan, and remain as settlers. I was especially anxious that Kirby Smith, with his command, should go over. Kirby Smith had not surrendered, and I was not sure that he would not give us trouble before surrendering. Mexico seemed an outlet for the disappointed and dangerous elements in the South-elements brave and warlike, and energetic enough, and with their share of the best qualities of the Anglo-Saxon character, but irreconcilable in their hostility to the Union. The best place

haps as great a work in Mexico as has been done in California. No one dreaded war more than I did. I had more than I wanted. But the war would have been national, and we could have united both sections under one flag. The good results accruing from that would in themselves have compensated for another war, even if it had come, and such a war as it must have been under Sheridan and his army -short, quick, decisive, and assuredly triumphant. We could have marched from the Rio Grande to Mexico without a serious battle." WHAT BOYS SHOULD BE .- First: Be true-be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read-he had better never learn a letter ... the alphabet, and be true and genuine in intention and in action, rather than being learned in all sciences and languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above In fact, it seemed to me the all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, more than culture, more than earthly power or position. Second: Be pure in thought, language

man, young or old, poisoning the society where he moves with smutty stories and "A third time I dispatched one of my impure examples is a moral ulcer, a plague spot, a leper who ought to be treated as were the lepers of old, who were to cry, "Unclean!" as a warning to save others from the pestilence. feelings and comfort of others. To be polite. To be just in all dealings with others To be generous, noble, and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and things sacred.

Fourth: Be self-reliant and self-helprepeated the above orders. ful even from early childhood. To be industrious always, and self-surporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful. When a boy has learned these four

things, when he has made these ideas a part of being,-however young he may be learned some of the most important things he ought to know when he be-comes a man. With these four properly mastered, it will be easy to find all the rest. - Home Arts.

is one of the most gentlemanly things in the world. It will make a lady or gentleman of one who knows but little of the forms of politeness. The Bible does not pretend to teach manners in detail, nor "With this wound terminated my pardoes it profess to be a manual of politeness, but nevertheless it is the book best suited to produce in any community true gentility. We have nothing in the Testagentility. We have nothing in the Testa-ment, Old or New, how low to bow on entering a room, or how we are to deport ourselves in the ball room, or any such hing; but we have what is far better. We are taught to be kind to all, to love all, to respect age, to be merciful, pitiful, courteous; "not to behave ourselves unseemly," "not to think of ourselves more "I am respectfully yours,
"J. B. Hood." highly than we ought," and to esteem others better than ourselves. With these

Children often wake in the night with burning fever, and the parent is at s loss to devine the cause. Worms! fell asleep, and when his nap was finishthought. Col. Freemantle, of England, and sharp ledges of rock, were unable to Worms! are at work. A dose of Shriner's ed he had twenty-seven blisters to carry was ensconced in the forks of a tree not keep pace up the mountain side in the Indian Vermifuge is the only remedy.

agreeable, polite people in the world.

-pure in mind and body. An impure

Third : Be unselfish. To care for the

lowever poor, or however rich,—he has

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN .- Christianity

NO MORE "A NAMELESS HERO." Worthy Tribute to Sergeant Richard

CAMDEN, January 29, 1880.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:
Your Columbia correspondent referred to the incident narrated here, telling the story as 'twas told to him, and inviting corrections. As such a deed should be recorded in the rigid simplicity of actual truth, I take the liberty of sending you for publication an accurate account of a ransaction, every feature of which is in-

dellibly impressed upon my memory.

Very truly yours,

J. B. KERSHAW.

Richard Kirkland was the son of John

Kirkland, an estimable citizen of Ker-shaw County, a plain, substantial farmer of the olden time. In 1891 he entered as a private Capt. J. D. Kennedy's company (E) of the Second South Carolina Volunteers, in which company he was a sergeant in December, 1862. The day after the sanguinary battle of

Fredricksburg, Kershaw's Brigade occu-pied the road at the foot of Marye's Hill and the grounds about Marye's House, the scene of their desperate defense of the day before. One hundred and fifty yards in front of the road, the stone facing of which constituted the famous stone-wall, lay Syke's Division of Regulars, U. S. A., between whom and our troops a murderous skirmish occupied the whole day, fatal to many who heed-lessly exposed themselves, even for a moment. The ground between the lines was bridged with the wounded, dead and with people. By an order of the House

against that impregnable position.

All that day those wounded men rent the air with their groans and their ago-nizing cries of "Water! water!" In the

the General.

have heard these poor people crying for aisle and took a seat beside Mr. Randall water, and I can stand it no longer. I come to ask permission to go and give Speaker Randall asked the Clerk to come to ask permission to go and give

tion, and said:
"Kirkland, |don't you know that you

would get a bullet through your head the moment you stepped over the wall?" was among us to speak of the distress of his country. Mr. Parnell was received "Yes, sir," he said, "I know that; but you will let me, I am willing to try it."
After a pause, the General said, "Kirk-

and, I ought not to allow you to run such a risk, but the sentiment which actuates you is so noble, that I will not refuse your request, trusting that God may protect you. You may go."

The Sergeant's eyes lighted up with pleasure. He said: "I thank you sir," and ran rapidly down stairs. The Gen-

eral heard him pause for a moment, and then return, bounding two steps at a time. He thought the Sergeant's heart had failed him. He was mistaken. The land and solving this great question time. He thought the Sergeant's heart had failed him. He was mistaken. The Sergeant stopped at the door and said: without the shedding of one drop of General, can I show a white handker-chief?" The General slowly shook his head, saying emphatically, "No, Kirk-veins, and this elicited a perfect storm of head, saying emphatically, "No, Kirk-veins, and the hand American blood in his chief?" The General Source, which is a perfect storal or head, saying emphatically, "No, Kirkland, you can't do that." "All right sir," applause. He thanked the Americans he said, "I'll take the chances," and ran hoped this would be the last Irish and hoped this would be the last Irish and hoped this would be the last Irish.

drooping head, rested it gently upon his own noble breast, and poured the precious, life-giving fluid down the feverscorched throat. This done, he laid him tenderly down, placed his knap-sack under his head, straightened out his broken limb, spread his overcoat over him, replaced his empty canteen with a ull one, and turned to another sufferer. By this time his purpose was well understood on both sides, and all danger was over. From all parts of the field arose fresh cries of "Water, water; for God's sake, water!" More piteous still, the mute appeal of some who could only feebly lift a hand to say, here, too, is

life and suffering.

For an hour and a half did this ministering angel pursue his labor of mercy, nor ceased to go and return until he relieved all the wounded on that part of the field. He returned to his post wholly rest that winter's night beneath the cold

Little remains to be told. Sergeant Kirkland distinguished himself in battle at Gettysburg, and was promoted Lieu-tenant. At Chickamauga he fell on the tenant. field of battle, in the hour of victory. He was but a youth when called away, and had never formed those ties from which might have resulted a posterity to his fame and bless his country but he has bequeathed to the American youth, yea to the world, an example which dignifies our common humanity. BLEEDING AT THE NOSE .- There are

two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these brauch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe, and running upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone, about two thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one half of the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied by blood from the left artery, and the right nostril from the right artery. Now suppose your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of forefinger feel along the outer edge of the right iaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist; then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues: hence the nese instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes, and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will no Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped the same way. Those in the back of the head, arms and legs are all arranged very

Saved a Doctor's Bill .- Geo. M. Walter Messenger of the Adams Express Co Balto. Md. says: "Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the past ten years in my family, I wish to say that I consider i things properly engraved on the heart, Christians will intuitively be the most the best Cough Syrup I ever used. It has cured my children of Croup several times and saved me many a doctor's bill.

conveniently for being controlled in like

manner.

- An old darky near Savannah put his feet in the oven of a cook stove and through the rest of the winter.

A PLEA FOR IRELAND.

Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell Addresses the House of Representatives.

Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, arrived in this city on the limited express train this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a reception committee composed of Senator Jones, Representatives Young, O'Connor, Wood, Cox, Ford, Frost, McMahon, Gillett, and Henderson, and members of the various Irish societies of the District, and escorted by the party to Willard's Hotel. Mr. Parnell was accompanied by his mother, sister, Mr. John B. Dillon and Mr. Mur-At the hotel an address of welcome was delivered by Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, President of the Parnell Exec-utive Committee. Mr. Parnell replied briefly, and a general reception followed. The House of Representatives held a

special session this evening in accordance with a resolution adopted last week inviting Mr. Parnell to speak in the hall of the House. The usual Monday session lasted till 4 p. m., when a recess till 7,30 p. m. was taken. There was an immense crowd at the Capitol long before that hour arrived. At 6,30 the broad steps were packed with people eager to hear the great Member of Parliament and pleader for the rights of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland. The doors of the building were not opened till year? was bridged with the wounded, dead and dying Federals, victims of the many desperately gallant assaults of that column of 30,000 brave men hurled vainly against that impregnable position.

The ground between the lines cept the diplomatic gallery were packed with people. By an order of the House this afternoon, the ladies belonging to the families of Congressmen were admitted to the floor. The members were target. many vacant seats on the floor, but up stairs all the doorways were thronged the air with their groans and their ago-nizing cries of "Water! water!" In the afternoon the General sat in the north room, up stairs, of Mrs. Stevens' house, in front of the road, surveying the field, when Kirkland came up. With an ex-pression of indignant remonstrance per-person of indignant remonstrance pervading his person, his manner, and the tones of his voice, he said, "General! I to order, although 7,30 was the hour fixed for the meeting to open. At the hour an't stand this."

"What is the matter, Sergeant?" asked of the meeting to open. At the hour named Speaker Randall entered the hall, he General. accompanied by Mr. Parnell, who was received with cheers as he walked up the

read the resolution under which the ses-The General regarded him for a moment with feelings of profound admiration and said that in conformity with that and said that in conformity with that resolution he had the honor and pleasure to introduce Charles Stewart Parnell, who with applause from the floor and galle-ries. He commenced his speech by thanking the House for the honor con-ferred on him, and entered at once upon an explanation of the suffering of the Irish people and the causes of their mis-fortunes, which he ascribed to the system of land tenure. Every allusion that was ing to Ireland was received with demon-strations of applause. In the course of

famine they would have to aid in relievwith profound anxiety he was watched as he stepped over the wall on his errand of mercy—Christ-like mercy. Unharmed he reached the nearest sufferer. He knelt beside him, tenderly raised the then there was a little commotion in the gallery, owing to the people in the rear crowding upon those in front to hear better. At the close of the meeting Mr. Parnell held a levee in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall. Mr. Phelps, of Con-necticut, introduced a bill in the House to-day appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland which was referred.

> A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY .- A terrible shooting affray occurred at a dance at Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the 27th ult. Four cowboys from Moro, named Ton Pence, James West, William Randall and the fourth supposed to be a man named Beard, came armed with revolvers and Winchester rifles. After loafing about town during the day, making threats against Chief of Who shall say how sweet his Police Carson, for some offense he had given them in making an arrest a few days before, they attended a dance at night and openly abused Carson. The latter grabbed his revolver, but was shot in the arm before he could draw it. A second shot disabled his left arm, and a third entered his body and he staggered out and dropped dead upon the street. When he was picked up there were eight bullet holes in his body. His friends at once took up the fight, and at least thirty shots were fired. The lights were extinguished, and a ne followed which beggars description. Leaden missiles fell like bail in the room. The citizens were aroused from their slumbers and hastened to the scene. West of the attacking party, were shot dead. Their two comrades escaped wounded. Officor Mather, who assisted Carson, was slightly wounded. Carson

was from Knoxville, Tenn.

A STORY OF HENRY CLAY .- An old gentleman who has been very prominent n politics for a great many years is visiting in the city. He tells a very good story on Mr. Clay. One day, during President Monroe's administration, Mr. Clay was invited with other friends of the President, to dine at the White House. A few days before some friends of Mr. Clay's, living in Indiana, had sent him a bottle of wine which had been made in that State. Mr. Clay thought that he would take the bottle of wine up to the White House and have it opened at the table, and show the guests fast they were progressing in the West. When the party was seated at the table Mr. Clay told a servant to open the bottle and serve some of the wine to the guests. They all tasted of it, pronounced t very good, until it came to Mr. Monroe. Well, Mr. President, what do you think of it?" said Mr. Clay. "Well," answered Mr. Monroe, "it is very good, but it tastes to me exactly like old Kentucky whisky. On investigation Mr. Clay found that his son Tom had, some days before, emptied the bottle of the wine for his own benefit and had filled it up with Kentucky whis-

- A Methodist clergyman at Van Wort, O., scolded a charming young lady from the pulpit, calling her by name and accusing her of the terrible and deadly sin of dancing. She took it all quietly until she got a chance, and then she

it! Lose not your infant for want of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which any drug-gist will sell you for 25 cents a bottle.

orsewhipped him.