

**AMERICAN HISTORY.**

REV. DR. J. WM. JONES ON THE SUBJECT.

Injustice Done the South--Failure to Present Both Sides of the Secession, Slavery and Other Great Questions.

[From the Baltimore Sun]

The bitter attack of some of the Northern papers on the use of school histories of the United States by Southern authors in Southern schools is fully met by a paper prepared for the Southern Educational Association, by the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of Miller School, Virginia, chaplain general of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. The paper of Dr. Jones was written before these attacks were made, and had therefore no reference to them. But it fully meets the points made by these sectional and partisan utterances.

After referring to the importance of the study of American history in schools and colleges and of establishing chairs devoted to that subject, Dr. Jones calls attention to the special claims of our national history for consideration in the South. The South, he points out, has done more than any other section to make American history. The first permanent English colony established on this continent was at Jamestown, in Virginia. In the Indian war, Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland and Georgia bore their full share. In the struggle for independence Patrick Henry led the first public pronounced opposition to the rule of Great Britain in his resolutions against the Stamp Act in the Virginia House of Burgesses and his famous burst of patriotic eloquence. The first blood of the Revolution was shed, not at Lexington, Mass., but May 16, 1771, at Alamance, N. C. At Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a Declaration of Independence was adopted on the 20th of May, 1775, more than a year before that adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. North Carolina instructed her delegation to vote for a Declaration of Independence, if one should be offered in Congress; Virginia instructed her delegation to move a Declaration of Independence, and accordingly Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, made the motion which resulted in the immortal document which Thomas Jefferson wrote.

The war which followed not only did George Washington lead the armies of the colonies, but official figures show that the Southern colonies furnished a much larger proportion of the troops who won the independence of the country than the Northern colonies. Southern statesmen were conspicuous in formulating and having adopted the Constitution which emanated from the Convention of 1787; Old Virginia gave as a free gift to the Union her "Northwestern Territory," out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were afterward carved; North Carolina gave the territory which afterward constituted the State of Tennessee, and Georgia donated what became the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

From the formation of the Union to 1860 the South always led in the great events of American history.

**THE WAR OF 1812.**

In the war of 1812 the soldiers who won most laurels were Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and William Henry Harrison, of Virginia, and in the Mexican war the commanders of both of our armies (Taylor and Scott) were Southerners; the majority of the brilliant officers they gathered around them, such as Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, T. J. Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, John B. Magruder, G. T. Beauregard, A. P. Hill and others were Southerners, while a very large proportion of the rank and file of our armies were from the Southern States.

From Washington to Grant, a period of eighty years, Southern-born men filled the Presidency of the United States for fifty-seven years and Northern men for only twenty-three years, while Southern men filled the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for sixty-three years and were always prominent in the Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Representatives, as foreign ministers and in every position of honor and responsibility. It may be added that during all these years there was no stain upon any of these Southern men and no scandal connected with the administration of any one of them.

It is another interesting fact that every accession of territory to the United States, from the purchase of Louisiana to that of Alaska, has been under a Southern-born President and usually over the bitter opposition of the Northern States.

Even in the great "War Between the States" in 1861-65, the President of the Northern States (Abraham Lincoln) and his second Vice President and successor (Andrew Johnson) were Southern-born men, as were some of their ablest soldiers and sailors, such as Winfield Scott, George H. Thomas, Canby, Blair, Sykes, Ord, Getty, Anderson, Nelson and Alexander Farragut, Porter and Goldsborough. And America cannot afford to lose from her "read roll" the names of Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert Edward Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart, A. P. Hill, Bedford Forrest, Stephen D. Lee, John B. Gordon, Pat Cleburne, J. B. Hood, W. J. Hardee, J. A. Early, R. S. Ewell, D. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, Kirby Smith, G. T. Beauregard, Fitz Lee and many others of their comrades, nor to ignore the ragged, bare-footed heroes of the rank and file who followed these leaders to an immortally of fame, as they illustrated the brightest pages of American history.

If we add that in 1860 there was more money invested in, and more students in attendance upon Southern than Northern colleges; that we had then in the South, in the University of Virginia, the only real university in existence in the country, and a much higher standard of scholarship than could be found in any Northern colleges; that our people were conservative in religion and in politics, and were free from the isms which cursed the North; that our cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco constituted the large bulk of the foreign exports of the whole country; and that in thirty years, since 1875, the South, despite the desolutions and utter ruin of the war and the "Reconstruction" period has so far recuperated that she is clearly destined, in the not distant future, to more than take her old place in the van of the nation's progress, and it will be seen that I do not put it too strongly when I say that the South has made and is now making, a very large part of the history of this great country.

**NORTHERN BOOKS IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.**

But a still stronger reason for establishing chairs of "American history" in our Southern universities and colleges is the fact that we have done so little toward writing the history we have made and have left the story so completely to others that we have had but scant justice, and frequently base slanders, in the so called histories which Northern writers have prepared and Northern publishers have issued and which are to be found in our libraries and as text books in our schools, colleges and universities. In looking at the list of text books used in over forty leading Southern universities and colleges I find that in nearly all of them books by Northern authors are used--books which are beautifully gotten up as specimens of the bookmaster's art and well adapted for use as text books except for the very important fact that they entirely fail to do justice to the South in the Colonial, Revolutionary, military, civil, political, educational, social or religious history prior to 1860, and when they come to treat of the great "war between the States" they are absolutely unfair, misleading and false in what they say and what they omit concerning the causes, conduct and results of the mighty contest, the motives, character and deeds of our Confederate leaders, soldiers and people.

**MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS.**

In the Colonial history they grossly misrepresent the character and motives and history of the Southern colonists and exalt the settlers of the New England and Middle States to the disparagement of those of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. In the account of the Revolution they make the most of the "Boston tea party, where men so completely disguised as Mohawk Indians that they were not known at the time and whose names perished, threw the obnoxious tea into Boston harbor, but they fail to tell of the "tea party" at Annapolis, Md. where, in broad daylight and undisguised, men towed the tea ship "Peggy Stewart" out into the harbor and burned her and her cargo to the water's edge, or the "tea party" at Wilmington, N. C., where men without disguise, their names coming down to us, pitched overboard the tea brought to that port. They write as if the war was fought chiefly by the North, ignoring the fact that the South not only furnished the most men, but sent them to Boston and to New York and New Jersey, shedding Southern blood on every battlefield of the war.

They tell glowing stories of Israel Putnam and other Northern heroes but have little to say of Sumter, Marion, Pickens, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Morgan, Lewis, or George Rogers Clark, who, with his Virginia volunteers, conquered back the Northwestern territory, prevented the British boundary line from extending at the close of the war down to the Ohio, and enabled old Virginia to lay in the lap of the Union this princely domain.

**THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.**

The same misrepresentation or systematic omission of facts characterizes the Northern historian's treatment of the slavery question, nullification in South Carolina, and the discussion of secession and the civil war. In regard to secession they ignore all the historical and constitutional theories and facts that tell against the North. They fail to tell, of course, that New England had through a long period of years an unbroken record in favor of secession; that in 1802 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an Act to the effect that the purchase and annexation of Louisiana would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union and would absolve the old States from their allegiance to the Union; that during the war of 1812 the New England States not only nullified laws of Congress for the prosecution of the war, but from pulpits, press and rostrum boldly advocated secession until the agitation culminated in the famous Hartford Convention, held December 15, 1814, in which delegates from all of the New England States not only advocated the right of secession, but formally resolved that the New England States would

actually secede if the war was not stopped by a given day on which the Convention was to reassemble, and it was only the close of the war, as far as can be seen, that prevented the actual secession of these States; that April 30, 1839, Ex-President John Quincy Adams made a speech, which was heartily endorsed by New England, in which he said that it would be better for the States to "part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint," and "to form again a more perfect union by dissolving that which could not bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre;" that January 24, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from the citizens of Haverhill, Mass., to Congress, praying that it would "immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the union of these States, and assigning seven reasons for such action, and that when Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered resolutions censuring Mr. Adams for presenting such a petition the question was debated for two weeks. Mr. Adams ably defending himself in secession speeches which would have done credit to William L. Yancy or Robert Toombs, and the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote laid the resolutions of censure on the table; that in 1844, and again on the 22d of February, 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions avowing the right of secession and threatening to secede if Texas was admitted into the Union, at that date the right of secession being admitted in all sections, North, South, East and West, and, finally, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and up to the actual breaking out of the war, Horace Greeley, (in the New York Tribune,) the New York Herald, the Cincinnati Commercial and other leading papers at the North, boldly advocated the right of secessions and opposed the coercion of the seceding States.

These histories, moreover, ignore the immediate grievances which caused the Southern States to secede, as well as their efforts to preserve peace and secure compromise; the superiority of the North in numbers and resources; the brilliant victories of the Southern armies and the heroism of her soldiers. They tell about the burning of Chamberburg, but omit all mention of the "eternal infamy" of "Sherman's march to the sea," with its pillaging and burning, of Hunter's vandalism in the valley of Virginia and Sheridan's desolation of the same section. They do not tell truthfully the story of the treatment of prisoners, of the refusal of the Federal government to accept several humane propositions made them by the Confederate government, nor the fact that nearly 4 per cent. more Confederates died in Northern prisons than of Federals in Southern prisons.

**THE PRACTICAL MORAL.**

The logic of all this, Dr. Jones urges, is that we should have chairs of American history in our Southern universities and colleges fully endowed and equipped and filled by competent professors, who shall teach the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning the history of the United States, and who shall prepare text books on American history which shall not be partisan, but broad, conservative and judicial, and which at the same time shall recognize the South and so present her glorious achievements that coming generations may not be ashamed of their fathers or of the land they loved so well.

**Poking Fun at Senator Ben.**

[Greenville Daily News] This is funny and needs explanation: Senator Hill and Senator Tillman voted together on the senate bar room question. Senator Hill enjoys his wine, his brandy smash, his Manhattan, and other pleasant and seductive mixtures; but it has been the impression that Senator Tillman ignored these insidious and deceptive temptations of the devil and favored prohibition as illustrated by his devotion to the dispensary.

**Asking Too Much.**

[Columbia State.] We hope Senator Ragsdale will remember that the anti-free-pass act was a reform achievement of his distinguished predecessor, Col. Tom Woodward, and one of the brightest jewels in Fairfield's crown; and that, thus inspired, he will proceed to knock spots out of the repeal bill if it reaches the senate.

**A Pointer for Gaffney.**

[Darlington News.] The best investment which Darlington can make just now is to appropriate a few hundred dollars for the purpose of maintaining a good fire department. With a fairly good company thousands of dollars worth of property would have been saved during the last few weeks.

**Your Boy Won't Live a Month.**

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at DuPre Drug Co.

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**LATEST COTTON MILL NEWS.**

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO TEXTILE WORKERS.

North and South Carolina Mills, Their Improvements and their Advancements--Operative Personalities.

[Southern and Western Textile Excelsior]

A knitting mill is in progress at Bishopville, S. C., by Wm. M. Reid.

The Whitney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. have now 250 new Northrop Draper looms.

S. W. Oliver, boss weaver at the Mtn. Island (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has resigned.

Robert James has resigned as 2d hand in the card room at Henrietta (N. C.) Mill No. 2.

It is rumored that B. D. Davidson, of the Hiawatha Cotton Mills, Gibsonville, N. C., will shortly add Northrop looms.

The wife of Supt. G. A. Buchanan, of the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is quite sick at the home of Capt. F. W. Culp there.

Robert Wilson, overseer of carding at Newberry, S. C., left Sunday to take charge of the Eagle & Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga.

Thos. W. Harvey, overseer of carding and spinning, has changed from Gibsonville, N. C., to the Oneida Mills, Graham, N. C.

Manager W. T. Jordan, of the Mtn. Island (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been spending a few days in Baltimore on business the past week.

D. W. Meacham has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and is succeeded by Thos. Bolton, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

J. H. Robinson, who resigned the superintendency of the Columbia (Ala.) Cotton Mill some time ago, has been employed to take charge of their mill again.

Geo. H. Peckham, of Newburyport, Mass., who was announced as to take the superintendency of the new Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has now removed to Abbeville.

W. K. Sanborn, late overseer of weaving at the Maginnis Cotton Mill, New Orleans, La., has been engaged to take charge as Supt. of the new Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

The Textile Excelsior hears that D. R. Bird will build a knitting mill at Grover, N. C. This village adjoins Kings Mountain, where there are so many prosperous cotton mills.

J. R. Killian, formerly boss carder with the Columbia (S. C.) Mills Co., and since then in the mercantile business at Columbia, has removed to Newberry, S. C., to become overseer of carding.

The Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills have adopted the American "Vortex" humidifier, for their No. 2 mill, the system to be installed by the U. S. Aeroprop Air-moistening Co., of Providence R. I.

Supt. F. M. Grimes, of the York Cotton Mills, has a pretty, roomy, yet cozy looking house, beautifully situated, on the knoll beyond Rev. F. C. Hickson's on the Charlotte road. The house has been finished and his family have moved into it.--Yorkville, S. C., Yoeman.

Jacob Ehrhardt, S. C., writes the Textile Excelsior in regard to an \$8,000 knitting mill proposed there that "the stock was raised for the mill but stockholders are holding off. Can't say when the enterprise will go into effect--maybe never."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills was held at the mill office on Jan. 19. All officers re-elected. The company made a good showing, and declared profits, it is reported, to the amount of 10 per cent.

The Concord (N. C.) Bleachery has received a new calendar machine from H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia. This will enable them to do all their finishing without running extra time at night, which they have been doing some time.

The Seneca (S. C.) Mfg. Co., have received their charter recently applied for. Jacob Schirmer is president and manager, and he with Jos. Bearden, of Oakway, S. C., H. S. Chadwick and E. A. Smith, of Charlotte, N. C., and Jno. W. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., are the directors.

We were misinformed as to the removal mentioned in last week's paper, of the Crown Cotton Mill plant from Greensboro, N. C., to Palmetto, Ga. Mr. Causey only moved his individual hammock looms from Greensboro to Palmetto, while the spinning mules are still resting at the former place.

It is reported that a cotton mill will be built in Kingston, N. C., this year, and that it may take the form of a mule spinning mill. The men named as at the head of the enterprise are Benj. Sutton, who is sheriff of the county, and W. S. Herbert, editor of the weekly paper at Kingston.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayre's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased averdupois.

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