



BOUTELLE RESOLUTIONS.

A Heated Debate Concerning the Norfolk Navy Yard.

That our readers may have the full text of the remarks of Hon. George B. Wise, of Richmond, in reply to the speech of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, we present it as clipped from the Congressional Record of yesterday:

Mr. Wise.—In the brief time which is allotted to me I have opportunity to make only a statement of facts. I had hoped that the subject of this resolution would not have been discussed in this House until we had been informed by the Secretary of the Navy. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Boutelle] on more occasions than one has sought to revive the passions and the prejudices of the war. Let us see how much of truth there is in the statements of this resolution.

The Secretary of the Navy is called upon to report to this House if any tablet has been destroyed at the Norfolk Navy yard which commemorates or commemorated the fact that the drydock at Portsmouth had been destroyed. I am glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the drydock at Portsmouth never was destroyed. [Applause.]

The gentleman asks the Secretary of the Navy if inscriptions have been removed from guns captured from the Confederate army. I will inform the gentleman from Maine that no guns with such inscriptions were ever in the Portsmouth Navy yard.

Mr. Boutelle rose. The gentleman from Maine wants to know if a Union soldier has been discharged and a Confederate put in his place. The man who was discharged was never in the Union army, was never within a thousand miles of a line of battle, never heard the music of a minie bullet.

Mr. Boutelle.—Did he not render great service to the country? Mr. Wise.—No, sir, no, sir! He is, in receipt of a large salary in a bombproof position [laughter on the Democratic side] while brave men fought the battles of their country.

Mr. Brady.—I desire to ask the gentleman a question. Does he yield? Mr. Wise.—No, sir, no, sir! The Speaker.—The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. Wise.—No, sir, I do not yield, I will give my attention to you [addressing Mr. Brady] in a moment. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady.—The gentleman will not allow me an opportunity to reply. [Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. Wise.—The Confederate, or the man who the gentleman from Maine alleges was appointed on account of services in the Confederate army, was selected after a competitive examination, and the man to whom he refers as having been removed, was dismissed for being intoxicated. [Renewed laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle.—What man do you refer to? Mr. Wise.—One other fact I comment to the consideration of the gentleman from Maine. During the Arthur Administration the postmaster at Portsmouth, who was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry, was removed at the dictation of William Mahone. [Renewed laughter.]

The Speaker.—The gentleman's five minutes have expired. [Cries of "Go on!" "Let him go on!"]

Mr. Wise.—[Continuing.]—Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is a good thing to raise a fuss over this matter, is it? You fellow-citizens in Maine [addressing Mr. Boutelle] are anxious to know if a Confederate has been appointed in the Norfolk Navy yard by this Administration. Have you forgotten that during the Grant Administration, that during the administration of Hayes, and during the Arthur Administration you sought out the captain of the Confederate guerrillas, John S. Mosby, and sent him to represent the United States in a foreign country? [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle.—Does the gentleman decline to reply? [Cries of "No!" "No!"]

Mr. Wise.—I would say to the gentleman, go read the speech of a Senator of your own party, one of whom, I think it is no discourtesy to the gentleman from Maine to say that in the estimation of the whole country, he was a better man than you are—go read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Boutelle.—Will the gentleman permit me? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Regular order!"]

Mr. Wise.—I say to the gentleman, go read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. If I mistake not, he was the first in the country who declared, some fifteen years ago, that the time had come for peace and that these memorials of the war should be removed.

The resolution of Mr. Sumner was as follows: Whereas the national unity and good will among fellow-citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war; Therefore, be it enacted, &c., That the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register or in the United States. Again, mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. [Renewed applause.] The last words spoken by that great leader on his dying bed at Mount McGregor were that he thanked God that he closed his eyes upon a world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country.

FINE YELLOW TOBACCO.

The Best Method of Cultivating and Curing.

[Written, after sixty years experience, by J. B. Hobgood, of Granville Co., N. C.]

Plant Beds.—The first work in preparing for a crop of tobacco, is to burn and sow in good time plenty of plant land, in warm moist situations. Select a land that will not become sodden by too much rain, and, if possible, let the spots be on creeks or branches (far enough off to guard against overflowing) with a south or southwest exposure. Burn the land well. My plan is to put down on my bed, about four feet apart, what we term "skids" or poles the size of a man's arm. These are to keep the wood off the ground. When these skids are burned up one may, as a rule, know that the land is burned hard enough, and that it is time to move the fire on further. This is the best guide I can give to the inexperienced as to the length of time the land should be burned. The best time for burning, in the latitude of North Carolina and Virginia, is from the first of January to the first of March. Good, fine, stable manure, free from seeds of grass, oats or clover, with some good commercial fertilizer, is what I think best on plant beds.

After burning, rake off the ashes, cover the ground well with stable manure, hoe up the bed thoroughly, and make it fine by repeated hoeing and raking. Then mix the tobacco seed, using one and a-half table-spoons in every twenty-five pounds of fertilizer to every one hundred square yards in the bed, and then tread in with the feet or with a light roller. Tobacco seed requires but little covering, and if covered to deeply will fail to come up. Cover the bed with fine brush (dogwood is best if convenient), to protect the plants from frost and to keep the bed moist. Sometimes it becomes necessary to force the growth of plants in order that they may be large enough to transplant at the proper time; this is done by using some quick, reliable fertilizer as a top-dressing, care being taken not to apply it when the plants are wet with dew or rain.

Soil.—Gray, friable soils—fresh from the forests, or long out of cultivation with a dry, porous subsoil, are the best adapted to the growth and maturity of yellow tobacco. A man must top and put it in good condition before bedding; run the rows off three feet four inches each way, using, according to the strength of the land, from ninety to one hundred and ten pounds of good fertilizer to every one thousand hills. Use farmyard manure in the drill with the fertilizer. It will be found of very great advantage, even if it is not convenient to use it except in small quantities.

Planting.—Plant in hills as early after the first of May as the plants and season will admit. As soon as the plants take good root, commence cultivation, whether in a grassy condition or not, and continue to stir the land with plow and hoe until the tobacco begins to come in top, using short singletrees as the plants increase in size, to prevent bruising and breaking. After the plant becomes too large to admit of the use of the plow, use only the hoe to keep down grass.

Topping.—It is best to wait until a good number of plants button for seed before beginning to top, as these will then ripen together. A man must top according to the appearance and promise of the plant, the strength of the land, etc.; he must use his own judgment on topping, bearing in mind that a strong healthy plant can bear higher topping than a small one. As a general thing the first topping will bear ten to twelve leaves, pruning off the lower leaves neither high nor too low, so that when the plant ripens the bottom leaves may be well off the ground. As the season advances continue to top lower, so that the plants may ripen before frost.

Cultivation and Topping.—Never plow tobacco later than the first of August, after which time use the hoe, as late plowing keeps the tobacco green too long and causes it to ripen with a green color. When tobacco begins to ripen use neither plow nor hoe, as quality is better than quantity in this case. After being topped tobacco should be kept as clear as possible from worms and suckers.

Outting.—Let your tobacco stand on the hill until thoroughly ripe, bearing in mind not to cut any until a barn filled with plants of uniform ripeness, color and quality. Put seven medium sized plants on a sick four and a-half feet long. Let the plants go from the cutter's hands over the sick in the hands of the holder. After being filled the sticks should not touch the ground for any length of time; in fact it is better for them to go directly from the holder to the wagon and from the wagon to the barn, where they should be tied about eight inches apart—that is, if the tobacco is of medium size.

Barns.—I think those that are seven and a-half feet square are the best for curing successfully; a barn of this size, with four firing tiers below the joists, will hold about four hundred and fifty sticks.

Curing.—As a rule curing has taken the place of the older method of curing by charcoal, it is only necessary to give directions for that process. A dry curing heat—the principle of both methods. Fine curing has many advantages over the primitive way, being cheaper, cleaner, giving the tobacco a sweeter flavor, and it is attended by less danger of fire. My advice, right here, to the novice is, to see for himself the plan on which tobacco barn is built and arranged for curing.

Temperature.—After filling the barn with ripe tobacco, start the heat at about ninety or one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and keep there for thirty or thirty-six hours, which length of time is commonly required to yellow tobacco, some taking a little longer or shorter time. Right here is where a man must exercise his judgment, as

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Object and Results of the War—Northern and Southern Views.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

From the point of view of the North the great struggle of 1860-65 was for the suppression of rebellion, while the States which seceded regarded it, and are compelled to regard it, as a war of conquest waged by the Northern States against the South. It was successful as a conquest; and because it was a conquest, and nothing more nor less. It was the law of the Southern States that prevailed, that the Union-to-day by the power of the sword, and not by virtue of the Constitution of 1787. It is not expected that the Northern States will take this view of the war, in this generation at least, and the South is content to hold to its own opinions, without seeking to force them upon others. But the representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States, whether they come from the North or from the South, if they are loyal to the Constitution as it is, must not regard this great country simply as two hostile sections held together by military power. They cannot treat the people of one-half of the country as pardoned rebels, who are neither trusted nor respected and who may be safely insulted at all times and for all time. The Southern Congressmen, at all events, the men who fought under the Confederate flag, or who are the descendants of the men who fought under it, must, in order to be sustained by their constituents and in order to be truly representative, maintain and assert the view that the citizens of the Southern States who fought in the Southern army, as such in the right, and as truly loyal, as the citizens of the Northern States who fought in the Northern army. The North honors and rewards, to-day, the Southern citizens who, in violation of their convictions, fought against the Southern States; and it cannot consistently refuse to recognize the force of similar convictions in the case of those who fought in defense of their homes. It was a war of principle on both sides, and it is useless, and worse than useless, to attempt to ignore this fact. It is in vain that a man preaches, or that a man makes a speech, or that a man writes an inscription or device perpetrating an historic lie should be allowed to stand.

There is another view of the question, the view that Mr. Sumner took many years ago when he proposed that the names of the battles won by the Northern troops over their fellow citizens in the civil war should be removed from the regimental colors of the army and from the Army Register. On account of his action he was, indeed, censured by a vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, but that vote was afterward rescinded. The patriotic position assumed by Mr. Sumner was that no country should wish, or be allowed, to build monuments to commemorate the defeat of its own people, or to perpetuate in any way the victory of brother over brother. This is the position that should be taken by the Southern members of Congress. For if they are not equal in every respect to every other member of the Congress of their common country, and to every citizen of that country, and if they have not the same rights and privileges, then they have no business in Congress and the Southern States have no place in the Union.

It is insulting and degrading to speak of the Confederates and rebels, or of any American citizen as ex-rebel and pardoned traitor. The people of the Southern States are as loyal as the people of the North and West; they never were traitors or rebels. They sought to establish a government of their own, and they bow to the logic of force and accept the results in good faith. They are deemed worthy to hold the highest offices under the Government, and they are qualified, by the Constitution and laws, to represent the Union at home and abroad. They cannot, therefore, consent to be branded as rebels, or to be treated as such, whether on the floor of Congress or on bronze or in marble. Sumner was right. The highest patriotism in a reunited country is that which buries early and deep the epithets and stings of the struggle, and, without surrendering any honest convictions, forgets all that is bitter and brutal in the past.

WHY THE PRESIDENT REFUSED.

Declining to Give Ex-Governor Crittenden an Office.

[Washington Star.]

A Missouri Democrat, who claims to be possessed of the facts in relation to the refusal of the President to appoint ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, to a diplomatic mission, told a Star reporter that Senator Cockerell originally made the application for the appointment, and told the President he would esteem it a personal favor to have Gov. Crittenden appointed. Senator Cockerell made the personal appeal, he said, the Star's informant, the relations between himself and Crittenden had not been personally pleasant for some years, and he wanted to manifest his good will and intentions by securing the appointment. The President intimated that he could not give Crittenden a foreign mission, but did not state his reasons. Subsequently Senator Vest called upon the President and urged Crittenden's appointment. To him Crittenden frankly stated that he could not and would not give Crittenden anything. The President then reviewed Crittenden's connection with the killing of Jesse James, saying that while the latter was an outlaw and deserved death even in such a case as this, he was not a murderer. He held that the fact of the Ford brothers having been paid the reward offered for the killing of the bandit and of their having been saved from the legal penalty of their act by the interposition of Gov. Crittenden showed that the latter was cognizant of the scheme to kill James and encouraged the assassination. This is said to have been the President's view of the case, and that his view was not willing to appoint Crittenden. Senator Vest, so the reporter was informed, wrote Crittenden telling him that the President's attitude, whereupon the ex-Governor wrote Senator Cockerell a tart letter requesting that his application papers be withdrawn, and intimating that he would take occasion to sue for a libel if a more popular man in Missouri than the President. The report that the President's refusal caused a coolness between Senator Vest and himself is denied.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, January 20.—The Queen's speech was read at the ministered dinner to-day. Referring to Ireland, the speech says, in substance, that although in some respects there are favorable indications of progress toward order in that country, yet at present Ireland is disturbed by an increasing tendency to resort to unlawful practices and a disposition to set the law at naught. The government therefore, recognizes its duty to take energetic steps to enforce law in order to provide security for life and property, and to maintain in its fullest meaning the integrity of the union, and the measures necessary to secure these ends will be submitted to Parliament. The speech further promises a local government measure for England, to be followed by similar measures for Scotland and Ireland, and a bill to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land. It refers to the "hopeful prospects" of the Egyptian commission establishing a stable government in Egypt; says that the question of annexing Burma will not be decided until Lord Dufferin reports on the subject, but that the deposition of Theba was necessary; congratulates parliament on the peaceful foreign relations of Great Britain; trusts that peace will be maintained in the Balkans through the self control of all the powers interested, and concludes by expressing the hope that the new Parliament will follow the great traditions of former Parliaments.

THE KELLOGG CONCERT.

What the "News-Observer" Says of Its Raleigh Performance.

Certainly no singer ever here had an audience superior in number or in any way to that which greeted Miss Clara Louise Kellogg at Tucker hall last evening. It was an audience which was critical yet generous in its appreciation. Raleigh audiences are always exacting in the matter of encores. The programme was pleasing in the main and the responses to encores were of a character to give special pleasure. Miss Kellogg's voice, though said to be losing some of the sweetness which in years gone by marked it above others, was yet of an amply tender and sympathetic, fine quality, tender and sympathetic, and the reception given her was just such as a true artist relishes and appreciates. The always dear "Way Down upon the Swanee River" she sang in masterly fashion and not a note was lost. She received a double encore after her rendition of a ballad to which responses were characterized by sweetness. Miss Pauline Montegriffo almost if not quite divided the honors with Miss Kellogg. She has a pure contralto voice of great scope and sweetness and sang literally like a bird, and was wistful so clever in mingling acting with her singing as to receive encore after encore. She sang the song "Somebody's Darling" very charmingly, and "Wouldn't You?" was given with both archness and tenderness. Few singers have given audiences more pleasure than she gave. Mr. Adolph Glose, the pianist, is certainly a master of the art, and the audience made plain their knowledge that his playing was so far above the ordinary level of accompanists. He was certainly a very marked feature of the performance. So delicate a touch and so thorough a command of the instrument marked him as a true musician, not a mere seeker after effects. Miss Ollie Torbett, the youthful and charming violinist, was another of the company to make a pleasing impression. She gives brilliant promise of rising to a higher plane of merit as a performer on the "king of instruments." She is a feature of the company.

DISCUSSING ENSILAGE.

The Only Fodder that Farmers Honor With an Annual Congress.

[From the New York Sun.]

The fifth annual Ensilage Congress was held yesterday in the Grand Central Hotel, with the Hon. Orlando B. Potter in the chair. About 100 farmers occupied the morning and afternoon session in telling each other about their experience with ensilage and silos. Mr. Potter, in opening the Congress, said:

In a short time, under the ensilage system, the fodder supply of the country would be doubled. It is a great thing for the Western cattle raiser, for grass can be kept as well as corn. I am using more and more ensilage on my farm every year, and the more I use it the more I like it.

The opening address was read by George G. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Smith gave his personal experience with ensilage on his two farms at St. Albans. He said:

I have fed my stock on ensilage for the last six years, and to-day they are in splendid condition. From the forty acres of land that I planted with corn I obtained last year 1,200 tons of ensilage. To make ensilage that will produce the best butter the corn should be planted in hills from four to six inches apart and then carefully cultivated. In this way we raised 275 tons to the acre last year, and hope to raise 40 tons next year. The total cost per ton of plowing, planting, cutting and putting in silos was seventy-seven cents per ton. The corn should be cut when it is beginning to glaze and the weather is dry.

After being put in the silos it should be carefully tramped down, especially around the edges, and then should be weighed so as to exclude the air. I use 220 pounds weight to the square inch. My ensilage is cut three-eighths of an inch in length.

Mr. Edward Atkinson was then called upon. He said:

My experience in silos is limited. When my attention was drawn to the subject some five or six years ago, I built two small silos of ten tons capacity, on the ensilage of which I keep my two family cows. Since building these silos I have studied the subject as an economist and statistician. I have concluded that if I were not an underwriter by profession I would establish a beef factory in the east and feed the cattle on ensilage.

The general opinion of the congress was that ensilage in its various forms is better than any other kind of fodder for cattle. A gentleman from Pennsylvania said that he had used clover ensilage advantageously in feeding horses, and that it had a fine fruity flavor. He packed it in the silos dry. A gentleman from New Canaan, Conn., said that he had been unable to make good ensilage from clover, but that he had packed it wet. Other farmers said that they were breeding sheep on clover ensilage with good results.

At the close of the afternoon session it was voted to make the organization a permanent one, with an annual membership fee of \$2.

The following officers were elected: President, Edward Gridley, Wassaic, N. Y.; Vice President, Orlando B. Potter; Secretary, J. B. Brown, New York; Treasurer, W. W. Merriam, New York.

The annual banquet was held last evening at the Grand Central Hotel.

Plush Mirrors, Albums, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Clocks, Silver Ware, at M. E. CASTXZ & Co.'s. 1,500 pounds more of Hams at 11 cents per pound at R. E. PRKINS'. Call and get bargains.

ORDERING AND HANDLING.

After tobacco is cured, let it become cool enough to handle well; himove from curing barn to packing barn, or some tight house, and bulk down so that it will retain its color, as exposure reddens it.

Stripping.—When ready for stripping, take as much bulked tobacco as one wants, and hang at some damp time in a curing barn, so as to bring it to a pliable condition. Strip, making leaves of uniform size and color, making about six or seven different grades, and tie in bundles of six leaves. After tying, the bundles should be hung on a stick, putting about twenty-five bundles on a stick, and the sticks put down in a bulk, perfectly straight. This will press the tobacco out flat and cause it to make a better appearance on the market. It should remain in bulk for several days.

Why the President Refused. Declining to Give Ex-Governor Crittenden an Office. [Washington Star.]

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GRANT AND HALLECK.

More Evidence That the Latter Was Very Jealous of Grant.

The New York Sun contains the following Washington dispatch regarding the attitude of Gen. Halleck toward Gen. Grant: Army officers here who know the secret of the bitter hostility that existed between Gen. Grant and Halleck say that when Gen. McClellan's position was made public a profound sensation will be created and the hatred of Grant for Halleck will be no longer a mystery. An officer who has seen the documents preserved by Gen. McClellan says:

"On February 16, 1862, Gen. Grant sent his famous 'unconditional surrender' letter to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson. The news of the surrender had thrilled the north from one end to the other, and the name of Grant was upon all lips. Gen. Halleck, the commander in the west, was at St. Louis. He was troubled at the great renown so suddenly attained by his subordinate officer. On February 18, two days after the surrender of Donelson, McClellan telegraphed as follows to Halleck:

"Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.: 'Where is Grant?'

"Geo. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding.

"The same day Gen. McClellan received the following:

"Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Washington, D. C.: 'In answer to your question, would say Grant is somewhere in the rear of his army drunk.'

"H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

"Of course," continued the officer referred to, "what Gen. McClellan desired to ascertain from his question was the whereabouts of Grant's forces, and whether they had moved forward from Fort Donelson. The reply of Halleck was all the more inexcusable from the fact that Grant had kept him constantly posted of his aims and plans, and on that very day had telegraphed Halleck that he proposed to go in ahead on a gunboat and reconnoiter the river in the direction of Nashville, and that his army would follow.

"Gen. McClellan kept the originals of all his despatches, and certified copies were made for the War department. These despatches are said not to be among the despatches certified and in the records of the War department, but the originals are among Gen. McClellan's papers. They are carefully pasted into one of the large volumes in which his war despatches are preserved. Three or four years ago Gen. Grant read these original despatches, which was the first intimation that he had ever had that they were in existence.

A full and beautiful line of Colors in Embroidery, Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's.

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PERILS OF MINING.

Most Disastrous Explosion Ever Known in West Virginia.

GRAFTON, W. Va., January 21.—The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the annals of West Virginia mining, occurred at Newbury about 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, in the shaft of the Newbury Orrel Coal Company, at that point. The shaft is 585 feet deep, at the bottom of which thirty-seven miners, men and boys, were at work in the different gangways and chambers. At 2:45 p. m., without a moment's warning a terrific explosion occurred, dealing death and destruction in its vicinity.

The shock of the explosion was felt throughout the village and at once created a panic among its citizens, especially among those who had relations employed in the mine. A large crowd of people quickly gathered around the mouth of the shaft all anxious to succeed in the entombed men. Several attempts were made to descend before a successful entrance could be made. Finally, Mr. Rieby Metz, accompanied by two other miners, entered the shaft and reached the heading in which the explosion took place, but were prevented from going further by the debris, which choked up the little drift. They were unable to discover anything but the shattered timbers of the mine, which were strewn in every direction. Several subsequent attempts were fruitless owing to the prevalence of black damp which precluded the possibility of working in the mine.

It is feared