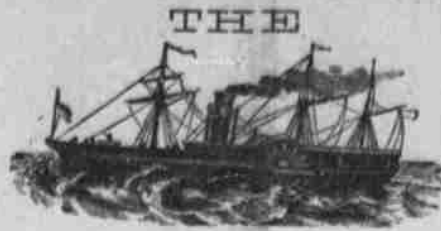


COAST



MAIL.

The Development of our Mines, the Improvement of our harbors, and railroad communication with the Interior specialities.

The Principles of Lee and Jackson for the Use of Schools, N. Y. Tribune.

We have on our table a "New School History of the United States of America," by J. S. Blackburn, Principal of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Virginia, and W. N. McDonald, A. M., Principal of the Male High School of Louisville, Kentucky. It is published by William J. C. Dulany & Co., Baltimore. The copy before us is dated 1880, and purports to be of the "eleventh edition revised."

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The North recruited her armies by hiring "European mercenaries." "The South had nothing but her gallant children to put in the field, and thus she was condemned to stake her most precious jewels against the trash of Europe." The South was a nation of cavaliers, "peculiarly fitted by blood, climate, institutions, and education to contend in defense of their rights with a world in arms."

The Republican party "was entirely sectional in its principles, and had no adherents in the Slave States." The ascent of the South to the exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory was a great mistake, since that developed "sectional antagonism."

had fallen into the hands of their avowed enemies." It was alleged that the right of secession was a necessary part of the sovereignty of each State, and that "the property, lives, and liberty of the citizens were threatened by the aggressive aspect of the incoming Administration."

In the narrative of military operations the Confederates are so victorious against overwhelming odds that the final surrender at Appomattox becomes incomprehensible. The Federal hordes are almost invariably routed by a handful of heroes. Wade Hampton is perpetually putting Sheridan to flight. Hood regularly beats Sherman. Hancock is never mentioned; the battle of Williamsburg, where McClellan says that Hancock's behavior was so brilliant, and Forney says that Hancock entered "a sort of unconscious vestibule," is converted into a disgraceful defeat of the Federal forces.

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by internal dissensions: "In the history of the world a united people, struggling for liberty, have never been subjugated."

It is of little consequence that Messrs. Blackburn and McDonald, and many like them, entertain the animosities which are displayed in this book. It is of great consequence that false views of history and revolutionary theories of politics are taught in the Southern schools; that the rising generation is educated to repeat the wickedness and follies of its fathers, that the peace and justice we have bought at so great a price are thus secretly imperiled by the irreconcilable fanatics to whom the South sees fit to trust the training of the young.

The Heroes of Battle Rock.

Capt. Tichenor has furnished us the names of the nine men left by him on Battle Rock June 9th, 1851, and who held that famous defense situated in our harbor, from the 9th to the 20th of that month—abandoning it the night before the Captain returned in the steamer Columbia. The names of the little band were—

W. H. Kirkpatrick, Capt. J. H. Egan, Joseph Hussey, Cyrus Hedden, —McCune, —Rideout, R. Summers, P. D. Palmer and —Slater.

Kirkpatrick was in Idaho early in the history of that Territory, and ran for Delegate in Congress against E. D. Holbrook, subsequently assassinated in that Territory by one Douglas, and defeated; he afterward located in Linn county, this State, following his trade as a stair-builder, constructing the new Court House stairs in Albany, for Perry Watson, the contractor. He is now in Napa county, (Cal.) we believe. Egan is a sign writer in Portland. Palmer resided for many years at Salem, but left there some six years since, going to Southern California. Returning to San Francisco, he engaged in the saloon business. From there we learn he went to British Columbia. Hedden is a merchant at Scottsburg, and Ralph Summers is said to be somewhere in the vicinity of the mouth of the Umpqua.

The Indians, although they agreed not to molest the men before Capt. Tichenor's return to the place, opened the attack upon the men on the rock the day following their taking possession. The fighting was continuous almost during the eleven days the men occupied the stronghold; the casualties being twenty-five savages killed, and one or two of the men receiving slight wounds from arrows. By a vote of five to four, the project of abandonment was carried; the majority preferring the great hazard of finding their way out of a country of whose geography they knew absolutely nothing, with the chances strongly in favor of encountering the Indians in force, and all being slain. They all escaped, however, and got out to the settlements in the valley.

Mr. Nasby Makes a Pathetic Appeal to the Democracy of the North.

TOLEDO BLADE. CONFEDERATE X ROADS. (which is in the State of Kentucky.) Sept. 27, 1880.

If the Democracy of the North could only realize the condition the Democracy of the South is in, they would put on their armor, and never lay it off till the last vote was polled.

The condition of the South is pitiable in the extreme, and unless immediate relief is extended nobody can be ascerable for the consequences. The mountains is full of distillers, which is being hunted by a tirickler Government. The rites of the citizens of the South to manufacturer their corn into whisky, and sell that whisky without paying any tax onto it, is disapproved. Fedrel revenue agents, backed up by armed men, is a scourin the mountains, and when a moonshiner is caught, his likker is confiscated, and his still destroyed. If wood be suthin of the likker wuz brot down to the villages and distribitid to the citizens, but it is not. The hed uv the barls are crooely stove in, and the preshus flood is drank up by the non-appreciative earth, wich hez no bowls that need it.

Over 30,000 gallons hev bin this destroyed within 10 milos uv the Corners, this yee. Think uv the Dimirkers that this likker wood hev made! Think uv the comfort that likker wood hev bin to me and Deekin Pogam! But it is lost forever.

We want a Congris that will keep the tax on likker, but we want a President and a Treasury Department that will not collect the tax in the South. Ef the tax wuz removed the North wood undersell us, and destroy this revenoo, but by makin the North

pay the tax and hev in revinoo officers that wood not collect it in the South, this industry cood be maintained.

We want the tax on terbacker repealed entirely, ceptin on sich varieties ez they raise in the North. Our Northern friends must remember that the heaviest tax we pay is on terbacker, and it bears heavily onto our people. The impoverished South needs a heap uv nussin, jist now, and this would be help for us, only sekond to a proper arrangement of the likker interest.

Then we must hev the offices. The Dimocriay uv the South lost their labor when the feend and goriller, Linkin, emancipatid the niggers, and the Southern gentleman is altogether too hawty to perform manyooel labor hisself. Next to nigger labor, he is adapted to holdin light and easy offices, where the labor isn't too hefty, and the pay is ample. The offices is all in the hands uv the Radikels now, and we languish. All our interests languish. Not, bein Postmaster, I hev no mooney to spend at Bascom's, and he mourns. Not bein collector, M'Pelter hev been obliged to put a mor,gage on his farm in favor uv Bascom, wich Bascom don't want, ez hez to pay cash for likker in Louisville.

We want these places ourselves, and we must hev em.

Then we want to be shoov uv being free from any interference with our system uv labor. We perpose to hev the nigger back to his normal condition in some shape or another, wich we kin never do so long ez abolitionists are at the hed uv things in Washington, and the Government is controlled by a Radikel Congris. Republikin Government is a standin menace to the South.

It ain't necessary for me to refer to the payment uv our claims for losses doorin the war, and the penstunin uv our Confedrit heroes. That is the very first thing to be done, for what the South needs is capite.

We hev now clames before Congris wich amounts to several billions, and we must hev a Congris wich will pay them clames, and a President wich won't veto the bills. We are sufferin for this mooney. Deekin Pogam hez a clame in for a hundred milos that Morgan ceezed, and the poorold man on the verg uv the grave, wants the mooney. I hev a clame in for a penshun for servis in the Looizeaner Pelikins, and I want it to smooth my pathway to the toom.

We shan't be hard upon the Government. We shet want a part uv it cash down, and the balance in bonds. To make the down payment the Government kin ishoo greenback, wich by increasin the volumn uv the currency wood stimulate trade, and the bonds mite run forever ef infrest wuz promptly paid. Yoo see we are reasonable. We don't want to embarrass nobody.

Pay these clames, penshun our soldiers, and give us sich appropriashens ez we want and the South will be loyal to the Government so long ez it hez a Government bond left. Is it likely we'd ever rebel agin a Government on the intrest uv whos debt we wuz livin in, and wich we controlled? There is but one way uv soothin the Southern hart, and pacifyin the Southern soul.

Dimekrats uv the North, to yoo we appele. Yoo see the fix we are in. Ef a Southern planter cood go to work like a Northern farmer, it wood be diffrent. We mite then cooperate ourselves. But it can't be did. We are a proud, governin, roolin race, and must be cored for ez sich. It wuz the North that took away our niggers, and the North must take their place. The South holds out its hands to you. See that we are not disappointed agin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Manager for Hancock.)

P. S.—Bascom hez jst returned from Injeany where he went to see the Dimekratic State Committee to see ef he cooden't indoose em to send some mooney into Kentucky. English sternly refuzed, but said he shoov pay sich Kentuckians ez come over to Injeany to vote, liberally and even generously. Bascom don't like it. Wat good is Dimocriay to him, he sez, ef they don't send mooney to where he is. He sez he can't go over to Injeany and start a bar. He woodent vote for English ef he cood help it.

A Word to Voters.

Col. Robert G. Ingers.

I want to tell you what kind of company you are in. I want you to know that every man who thinks the State is greater than the Nation, is a Democrat. Every man that defended slavery is a Democrat. Every man that signed an ordinance of secession was a Democrat. Every man that lowered our flag from the skies was a Dem-

ocrat. Every man that bred blood-hounds was a Democrat. Every preacher that said slavery was a Divine institution was a Democrat. Recollect it! Every man that shot a Union soldier was a Democrat. Every wound borne by you Union soldiers is a souvenir of a Democrat. You got your crutches from Democrats. Every man that starved a Union soldier was a Democrat. Every man that shot an emaciated maniac who happened to totter across the dead line, with a hellish grin on his face was a Democrat. Nice company you're in! The keepers of Andersonville and Libby, those wings that will bear the Confederacy to eternal infamy, were all Democrats. There were lots of splendid Democrats. I mean the war Democrats. I never will have hard feelings against a man who bared his breast in his country's defense. The men who attempted to spread yellow fever in your Northern cities were all Democrats.

Garfield on the Tariff.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Garfield, in House of Representatives, June 4th, 1878. We commend its careful perusal:

The men who created this Constitution also set it in operation, and developed their own idea of its character. That idea was unlike any other that then prevailed upon the earth. They made the general welfare of the people the great source and foundation of the common defense. In all the nations of the Old World the public defense was provided for by great standing armies, navies, and fortified posts, so that the nation might every moment be fully armed against danger without or turbulence within. Our fathers said: "Though we will use the taxing power to maintain a small Army and Navy sufficient to keep alive the knowledge of war, yet the main reliance for our defense shall be the intelligence, culture, and skill of our people; a development of our own intellectual and material resources, which will enable us to do everything that may be necessary to equip, clothe, and feed ourselves in time of war, and make ourselves intelligent, happy, and prosperous in peace."

To lay the foundation for the realization of these objects was a leading motive which led to the formation of the Constitution, and was the earliest and greatest object of solicitude in the First Congress.

Two days after the votes for President were counted, and long before Washington was inaugurated, James Madison rose in the first House of Representatives and for the first time moved to go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the express purpose of carrying out the theory of the Constitution to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, and on the 8th day of April, 1789, he opened a debate which lasted several weeks, in which was substantially developed every idea that has since appeared save one, the notion that it was unconstitutional to protect American industry. All other phases of the subject were fully and thoroughly handled in that first great debate.

Our fathers had been disciplined in the severe school of experience during the long period of colonial dependence. The heavy hand of British repression was laid upon all their attempts to become a self-supporting people. The navigation laws and commercial regulations of the mother country were based upon the theory that the colonies were founded for the sole purpose of raising up customers for her trade. They were allowed to purchase in British markets alone any manufactured article which England had to sell. In short, they were compelled to trade with England on her own terms; and whether buying or selling, the product must be carried in British bottoms at the carrier's own price. In addition to this, a revenue tax of 5 per cent. was imposed on all colonial exports and imports.

The colonists were doomed to the servitude of furnishing, by the simplest forms of labor, raw materials for the mother country, who arrogated to herself the sole right to supply her colonies with the finished product. To our fathers, independence was emancipation from this servitude. They knew that civilization advanced from the hunting to the pastoral state, from the pastoral to the agricultural, which has such charms for the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Tucker.) But they also knew that no merely agricultural people had ever been able to rise to a high civilization and to self-supporting independence. They determined,

therefore, to make their emancipation complete by adding to agriculture the mechanic arts, which in their turn would carry agriculture and all other industries to a still higher development and place our people in the front rank of civilized and self-supporting nations. This idea inspired the legislation of all the earlier Congresses. It found expression in the first tariff act of 1789; in the higher rates of the act of 1790; and in the still larger schedule and increased rates of the acts of 1797 and 1800.

In 1806 the non-importation act forbade the importation of British manufactures of silk, cloth, nails, spikes, brass, tin, and many other articles; and the eight years of embargo witnessed a great growth in American manufactures. When the non-importation act was repealed in 1814, John C. Calhoun assured the country that Congress would not fail to provide other adequate means for promoting the development of our industries; and, under his lead, the protective tariff of 1816 was enacted.

I freely admit that revenue is the primary object of taxation. That object is attained by existing law. But it is an incidental and vitally important object of the law to keep in healthy growth those industries which are necessary to the well-being of the whole country. If gentlemen can show me that this is, as they allege, class legislation which benefits the few at the expense of the many, I will abandon it and join them in opposing it. This is the Legislature of the nation; and it should make laws which will bless the whole nation. I do not affirm that all the provisions of the existing tariff law are wise and just. In many respects they are badly adjusted and need amendment. But I insist that in their main features they are national, not partial; that they promote the general welfare, and not the welfare of the few at the expense of the many.

Let us glance at the leading industries which, under the provisions of the existing law, are enabled to maintain themselves in the sharp struggle of competition with other countries. I will name them in five groups. In the first I place the textile fabrics, manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, jute, and silk. From these we received during the last fiscal year \$50,000,000, which is more than one-third of all our customs revenue.

It is said that a tax should not be levied upon the clothing of the people. This would be a valid objection were it not for the fact that objects of the highest national importance are secured by its imposition. That forty-five millions of people should be able to clothe themselves without helpless dependence upon other nations is a matter of transcendent importance to every citizen. What American can be indifferent to the fact that in the year 1875 the State of Massachusetts alone produced 992,000,000 yards of textile fabrics, and in doing so consumed seventy-five million dollars' worth of the products of fields and gave employment to 120,000 artisans?

In the second group I have placed the metals, including glass and chemicals. Though the tariff upon this group has been severely denounced in this debate, the rate does not average more than 36 per cent. ad valorem, and the group produced about \$14,000,000 of revenue last year. Besides serving as a source of public revenue, what intelligent man fails to see that the metals are the basis of all the machinery, tools, and implements of every industry? More than any other in the world's history this is the age when inventive genius is banding all its energies to devise means to increase the effectiveness of human labor. The mechanical wonders displayed at our centennial exposition are a sufficient illustration.

The people that cannot make their own implements of industry must be content to take a very humble and subordinate place in the family of nations. The people that cannot, at any time, by their own previous training, arm and equip themselves for war must be content to exist by the subsistence of others.

I do not say no rates in this group are too high. Some of them can safely be reduced. But I do say these industries could not have attained their present success without the national care; and to abandon them now will prevent their continued prosperity.

In the third group I place wines, spirits, and tobacco in its various forms which come from abroad. On these rates of duty range from 85 to 95 per cent. ad valorem; and from them we collected last year \$10,000,000 of revenue. The wisdom of this tax will hardly be disputed by any one.

In the fourth group I have placed imported provisions which come in competition with the products of our own fields and herds, including breadstuffs, salt, rice, sugar, molasses, and spices. On these provisions imported into this country we collected last year a revenue of \$42,000,000, \$37,000,000 of which was collected on sugar. Of the duty on the principal articles of this group I shall speak further on in the discussion.

On the fifth group, comprising leather and manufactures of leather, we received about \$3,000,000 of revenue.

On the imports included in the five groups I have mentioned, which comprise the great manufacturing industries of the country, we collected \$119,000,000, more than 90 per cent. of all our customs revenue. I ask if it be not an object of the highest national importance to keep alive and in vigorous health and growth the industries included in these groups? What sort of people should we be if we do not keep them alive? Suppose we were to follow the advice of the distinguished gentlemen from Virginia [Mr. Tucker] when he said:

Why should we make pig-iron when with Berkshire pigs raised upon our farms we can buy more iron pigs from England than we can get by trying to make them ourselves? We can get more iron pigs from England for Berkshire pigs than we can from the Pennsylvania manufacturers. Why, then, should I not be permitted to send there for them?

What a market for our raw material, for our products, if we only would take the hand which Great Britain extends to us for free trade between us.

For a single season, perhaps, his plan might be profitable to the consumers of iron; but if his policy were adopted as a permanent one it would reduce us to a merely agricultural people, whose chief business would be to produce the simplest raw materials by the least skill and culture, and let the men of brains of other countries do our thinking for us and provide for us all products requiring the cunning hand of the artisan, while we would be compelled to do the drudgery for ourselves and for them.

(Continued on 3d page.)

The Blue and the Gray For \$2.50.

Detroit Free Press.

On a Michigan central train the other day was a passenger who had lost his right arm. Soon after the train pulled out of Detroit he began talking with those around him in regard to the political candidates, claiming to have served under both. That led some one to inquire how and where he lost his arm, and he replied:

"It was down in the wilderness. We were charging on the enemy's line. A bullet struck my arm, crushed the bone and I fell unconscious. When I was restored to consciousness I was in the hands of the Confederates. Indeed, a soldier was going through my pockets. When he discovered that I was alive he was about to bayonet me, but a corporal sprang forward, knocked the wretch down and saved my life."

While he was telling this a man with his left arm gone had risen from his seat and came nearer, and as the other finished he bent forward and said:

"I am that very corporal! I remember the incident as if it happened only yesterday. I had you conveyed to an old log barn over on the right."

"Yes, yes—let us shake hands, let us shake hands let us embrace! Thank heaven that I have found you out. How came you here?" "I have been to Detroit to be treated for cancer; but there is no longer any hope. I am going home to go to the poor-house, and there end my days. I haven't a shilling or a friend."

"And I am going to the poor-house as well," replied the other. "I have consumption, and as I am penniless I must go and die among paupers."

Then they embraced some more, and seemed to weep. One passenger fished up 50 cents and passed his hat, and in five minutes a collection amounting to \$3.50 was divided between them. Everybody said it was a shame, and one old man seemed willing to adopt them both if they would go on to Illinois.

But they didn't; they got off at Dearborn, and it was a quarter of an hour after before a commercial drummer dared to make the statement that both chaps lived in Detroit; both lost their arms by accident, and that they had played the same game over and over on every railroad in the State.