offices, and placed in office incompetent

and corrupt men, and outraged and degraded

the mame and honor of the State. They

now charge all these crimes on the "carpet

baggers"; we hear the cry in all parts of

the State. They will tell you these "terri-

ble carpet baggers" must be driven out of

the State and natices must administer the

Now, everybody knows, see have no sympathy for "carpet baggers," we devoutly wish them all back in, the country which spewed them out upon us. They are guilty of every mentionable crime, and deserve to be driven out and descerated by every houest man, without regard to "race, color, or previous condition;" but they are not alone responsible for the crimes perpetra ted in this State. No; the "scallawage" helped them; they gladly became the willing tools and cat's paws of "carpet bag gers," who have superior intelligence and large experience in crime and villany. (We use emphatic and, some may think, harsh terms, but the condition to which our State and people have been reduced, justifies them.) The scallawags consented to be bought and sold by the "carpet baggers," to do their bidding. They formed the gigantic "Railroad Ring," and the scallawags in the Legislature passed the necessary acts and appropriations, and other officials executed these acts. The "carpet baggers" "ran the machine," by and through the assistance of the native scalinwage -These are just as guilty, then, of the fraude and corruptions that have been practiced as the "carpet baggers;" it possible they are

The "carpet baggers" came among those who were strangers to them; to prey upon those whom they despised, to despoil them and get gain. In doing this they were not preying upon their own people, their neigh bors and Triends; their own blood, so to speak. But the "scalawaga" do these evil crimes, and their guilt is, to that extent greater. But for these mean, degenerate North Carolinians, the "carpet haggers" would never have had any toothold among us; they have been sustained, put and kept in position and power by degenerate, false and unpatural North Carolinians, who have shared with them the spoils of their schemes.

These men can't cheat and deceive the people now, by crying out against 'carpetbaggers," for both slike constitute a political postilence, and a moral blood that shock humanity, and they must stand alike the frowns and executions of the virtuous, the good, the honorable of this and future generations in all civilized lands. Yes, the "carpet bagger" and the "scallawag" have been "united in life; in death they shall not be divided," they have together perpetrated crime and outrage, and in their political, moral and social extermination, they will not be separated. History will write them down as the most infamous and execrable of the human race, and make a black mark around their names and memories. They will alike be known to posterity only by their crimes and infamy.

THE BOOK QUESTION-AGAIN.

Will any of the friends of the present State administration-will Superintendent Ashley, himself, tell the people how they are benefitted, when a hundred thousand sets of Arithmetics, selected by him and the Board of Education, costs twenty-two thousand dollars more than the same number of Arithmetics, of a higher standard of merit ? Will they explain this fact to the estislaction of the people t. Will they explain how dent became the special advocets, if not the Agent, of A. S. Barnes & Cot Will they explain why the Board selected, at the instigation of Mr. Ashley, books of an inferior standard of merit, costing more money than others, substituting for books with which the people are familiar, others to which teachers and people are almost strangers t Let them explain these things, and show how the people are to be benefitted, financially of otherwise. Let them give our single, good repost for such a course. With they deny that Mr.

Ashley is to receive, or has received, a pecuriary benefit for this adoption of the school banks of A. S. Barnes & Co ! Pray let us see how these things can be satisful turnly accounted for.

The * editor of the Standard says "the Senting is evidently for enriching its triends, the book agents, at the expense of the people," to which, the " estitor simply utrers a talaction d. This " writer further ways "the SENTINE, and the Democratio party of the State are opposed to educating the people-opposed to free public schools, in which assertion the " editor utters another deliberate falsehood, for in the very ar icie to which this " editor is trying to riply, we took ground openly and decidedly u favor of public schools, and asked, why t was that the Legislature could vote millower of dollars for Railroads, many of them since declared unconstitutional, and others that will be so declared, said yet not vote one dollar for Common Schools. The * editor knew this when he penned the above lying sentence, and we dely him to produce in tota of proof of his assertion

This " chitor says the Board in its late acture in regard to fext books "has emisents consulted and promoted public convenience and economy." How? Let's have the figures; don't make bare, unsupported statements on a subject in which the penple's money is involved to thousands of dalars, and their feelings and the in-great of their children to an amount that foliars and cents can't indicate. We have given harts and figures let this " cilior relate them and not attempt to hide himself is. bind a subterluge of _____ assertion.

FEARFUL HURRICANE ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST

PROVIDENCE, R. L. September, 9 - The gale hat evening from 4 to 5 o'clock was the most severe known since 1815, when the city was partially submerged. Throughou; this State the damage was immense,

and several lives have been lost. In this city the Hariford railroad depot was demolished, and Rase & Walker's annery was partially blown down. The Oriental mills was unroofed, and two of the operatives were badly burt. The Chesnut street church steeple was blown down, and nearly all the other church steeples were injured. Nearly 100 buildings were unroofed, and truit and shade trees were de

The Bristol railroad will not be passable or several days. Many vessels are ashore in Narraganset and Mount Hope Bays , the last of them will come off without much damage.

A small new church in Nairaganset p'er was entirely demolished. Octavian Rice was killed in his barn in Warwick. Great damage is reported in Briscol, East Greenwich, Newport, Paws

tucket, Fall river, and other places.

Bostos. September 9.—The hurricane last night extended over the most of castern

At Nahant a large dwelling and stable were blown down, and the depot on the steamboat wharf was blown into the At Hull every boat at anchor in the har-

or was either driven ashore or sunk indows in the mansion were blown in, and he out buildings unroofed. At Hingham the streets were blocked with trees, and barns and chimneys were

Agricultural Hall, in Mansfield, was leveled with the ground.
In Abug ton three church steeples fell and a large nail and tack factory in south

Abington was unroofed. At Braintree the steeple of the Congre ational church was carried off level with

At Newburyport and towns further east the gale was less violent. The damage to the fruit trees, shrubbery, and corn is immease in all directions. The Coliseum organ is rained. It has just been sold to Hongo parties for \$5,000. The big drum is also ruiped. Nearly every vessel in the Boston harbor dragged their anchors and many collided, sustaining damage. At Marble Head, Frank Barrett, of Na-

bau, N. H. was killed. The Sagamore House, on Nantasket ach, was swept from its foundation.

umates escaped injury, having just left the louse to find saler quarters. The gale along the eastern coast was the most terrific experienced for years.
FORTLAND, September 9.—The schooner

Helen Erza, of Gloucester, went ashore on the south end of Peak's island last night, and went to pieces instantly. Eleven persons were drowned, and but one person was saved. Two bodies have been recovered. Very little will be saved from the

An unknown schooner is ashore on Hog island, but she is light, and will probably come off with the next tide.

Five vessels are ashore on Saco beach the schooners Mercy, Hope, Albion, and three unknown. Fifteen are said to ashore between Cape Porpoise and Ports

The marine hospital had one third of the roof blown off. The fog bell at Portland headlight was blown over the bank into the The gale raged fearfully on the cost. Every description of vessels dragged their anchors and drifted about helplossly.

MISSISSIPPI-THE NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN CONVENTION.

JACKSON, September 9.—The Conserve ive Republican Convention adjourned sine die this evening, great harmony prevailing. The State ticket was completed with the nominations of Thomas Sinclair, colored nominations of Thurses Sinclair, colored, Secretary of State; A. W. Wills, Auditor; Jeseph McElsoy, Treasurer; R. H. Lowry, Attorney General; General Thus S. Garbright, Superintendent of Education, and Leroy S. Brown, for Congress in the 5th District.

Speeches were made by Judge Dent, Jange Jeffied, and Mr. Harris, colored, of Tennesses, which were followed by exciting and most enthusiastic applace.

and most enthusiastic applace.
The carvass for the National Union Re-

publican ticket opens most promisingly.

Of sil the growing cross submerged by the late overflow in Texas it seems that the ramicassfered least. The Goczales liagities are that according to the control of the control ashs that several persons are trying experi-ments wish it in Western Texas, and they come to think the prospect for success for a

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC

SCHOOLR. Mr. Editor. In your issue of this morning an allusten is made to the action of the Board of Public Instruction in adopting the publication of Mosers. A. S. Barnes & Co., to the exclusion, almost, of all the other valuable text books published in this country. As reference is made to some of the works published by the House I represent, D. Appleton, & the of New York, I does it to be my duty to put you in possession of the facts, so far as my conduct, and that of Board towards me, is concerned. You will bear me witness, sir, that we are entire strangers to each other (or I am not actrainted with a person in your office) and that neither by conversation, communica-tion or observise, did I put you in possesien of any of these facts previous to this I beg to state this to relieve invaelt from the expressed suspicion that I had methog to do with your article in this morning a some of your paper.

Sow to the facts in the case:

Laffered the B and our new and beautital series of Acuthmetics for adoption. laid them side by side with Ducter and exhibited their superiority by actual compar-ison. I snowed them the superiority of our series, both in d finitions, analysis and il-lustrations of methods. I showed them that in our Mental Arithmetic we had clab orate discussions of Partnership, Bankruptcy, Insurance, Tax s. Duries, Discounts ocks and U.S. Securities, and Gold Cur tency and Greentiacks, and that there was iot a word on these subjects in Direct. I also showed, and streng hene I my claim by eminent Bankers of timesty, that the dis-A., &c., were vastly superior in our book to that of Davies, and that it can Practical Arithmetic we thoroughly discussed U.S. Securities, Bankrup'cy, Accident and Life Insurance, National Taxes, Annuities, "Account of Sales" and "Cash Balance," and that all of these subjects were unitted by *avies. Despite these claims, Dunes' books

wee adopted Itsour conversations with several mem bees withe Board we were informed that prices would have a great influence in accaring the Inption of the books. If they were found a be nearly equal in merit, the were found a be nearly equal in mean, in-lowest priced soks would most likely be adopted. To shy how far prices influenced the action of the Board, let us compare Quackenbos Arithme es (rejected) with Du-

QUACKENHOR' ARITHMET -8:- (As offered to

| The Eorra | |
|---|--------------|
| Primary, Etcinentary, Meutal, Practical, | 10 cents. |
| DAVIES' ARITHMETIC (A. Board) | adopted by a |
| Primary, | 14 cents. |
| Elemente: | 88 (*) |
| Intellectual, | 28 ** |

By adding up these columns it will be seen that the Board compel the pupils to pay teenty-less cents, per set, more for their Arithmetics than they would have had to pay if Quackenton' had been adopted.— Now on one hundred thousand sets of these Arithmetics the parents and Guardians of North Carolina are compelled to pay to the publishers of Davies' Arithmetics twenty to thousand dollars more than they would have had to pay if Quackenbes' had been adopted. With three hundred thousand tren in the schools it will be seen that

the above is a small estimate. Not only did we offer these reddeed prices, but we a so officed to put a new copy I our Arithmetic. free of all cost or trouble copy of Davies', no matter its condition, This would save any extra expense to the hildren. We, also, effered to establish depositories of our books, under direction Mr. Ashley, all over the State, at points f easy access to the children; and we aformed the Board (when in seasien) that if prices were the controlling motive, we would, if necessary to put our books into of all charge, for one year. In the face of these Davies' Arithmetics were adopted,—

We don't know why ! The disparity of prices are still more evident when we compare our Geographies (Corneli's) with those adopted, (Montieth's.) We omit Montieth's first two books, as ou "Primary" comes really in competition with their third book, or "Manual," We compare, therefore, our "Primary," "Inter-mediate" and "Grammar school," with their "Intermediate" and "McNally's system." The pages in each are also given The size of pages in both is nearly the same

CORNELL'S GROGRAPHIES. - (as offered to the Roard New Primary (100 pages)

" Intermediate (96 pages) 70 " Grammar School (122 pages)80 MORTEITH'S GEOGRAPHIES. - (As adopted by

Manual, No. 3, (112 pages) Intermediate, No. 4, (91 p.g.s.) McNally's system, No. 5, (110 93 cepts pages)

Although Cornell has a larger number of large pages, still if we admit they are simply equal with Montelth's in "ems" of actual composition," Cornell's Geographies, are unty one controlleaper, for three books, that those adopted by the Board, We only disred three books, and there three contain all the Geography necessary to be taught in our High Schools. Monseith offers, and books, which are adopted by the Board. One set of Menteita's Guographies an adopted by the Board will cost \$3.03, whilst Cornell's Geographies which they rejected would cost the pupils \$1,99. (We only offered the books enumerated above,) on the entire set the adopted books are \$113

dearer than the rejected ones-Cornell. These Geograpies were also carefully com-pared with Monteiths. The plan was shown to be better. The Maps were shown, and admitted by Mr. Ashly and all the Board to be the most distinct and beautiful they ever saw; the paper was shown to be fire and toned, whilst that in Monteith was course and yellow. The binding and general appearance was also admitted to greatly superior. Still the well and h greatly superior. Still the well and favor-ably known books of Cornell, with all their ably known leaks of Cornell, with all ele-beauty were rejected and a set of course and imperiestly made books were attented, and at much larger prices. Why this was done we are at a loss to know. Let the teachers, parents, guardians and tax payers of Morth Carolina ducide upon the merits of our claims. We present saked

forts. We charge no misconduct or the part of any member of the Board. This is passes a befores truescation. If therepople

of North Carolina do not reap the barefus THE GREAT MINING CALAMITY CONFEDERATE CAMP SCENES IN stand that it is not our fault.

Respectfully, GEO. C. CONNER. P. S. Lyend a copy of the above to the Standard for publication. RALEIGH, Sept. 11th 1869

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WORDS OF WARNING Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, whlas been on a visit to California, on arri given a public reception by the p ople of that place. In his speech a that #wension be gave to the people not only of Nebrask abut of the whole Union, these words of warning against the centralizing policy of the Radical party. They should be carefully read and pondered upon by the peobecause they dieuse a question in which the masses have a deep and lasting

The only question is shall we stand by the policy that was established by our fathers in 1787 and 1789 - that policy which distributes the powers of the government between the Federal and the State governments, or whether we shall adopt this modern doctrine of centralization. This, men of Nebraska, is a question of vital im-portance to you. For one, I am willing to let well enough alone. The government that our fathers made, that reats upon the doctrine, if I may express it, of popular s vereignty, in regard to domestic questions. That doe rise is the doctrine to make our institutions permanent. In it lie he security, liberty, and prosperity and happiness of the people [Applaus.] Our government rests upon the r-lea that all questions and subjects between the people of the United States and the people and powers of other countries shall be regula bed and controlled by the Government of the United States; but that all question and all subjects that are naturally domestic and local in their character, shall be regulated and controlled by the people of the several States. It is proposed in these latter days to surrender up the control of those questions that our fathers left with the people of the States, and to awallow them up in a centraliz d or general government. I say to you, men of Nebraska, that this is a question of more importance to you than to the men of Indiana.

if fore you reach Nebraska you have to pass over litinois and I wa in going from Indiana. You are two States further removed from the center of their power than Indiana. Because you are farther removed from the center of power you are farther removed from the con rol of that power ; you are removed from the glare, gliter, show and parade of the great centralized power. --But you are not removed from the heavy burdens that will be imposed, and they will rest upon your shoulders forever. Now. entlemen, why not stand by the doctrine why not stand by the doctrine men olocal to Nebraska, why should the not leaveliana assume to settle it? Why interests you the men of Nebraska if it allow you to regt you alone? Why not your own ple sure it in and according to

As a man of Indian ... ight to control, as one of would claum the that State, such a question wa, citizens of is of that State. But, follow-cathe limo much better to leave to each tocal it lecide all local questions and to have to general government to regulate these onestions that properly and legitimately belong

How much are we to gain when the star tional bancer? When Nebraska has no nger the power to settle her own domesta affairs, but when all the heat and light and giory of this Union is lost in one centralzed government, how much happier wil

you be do you believe?

Ah, gentlemen, in France, that land o where the valleys are green with the grow ing harvest, and the hill sides rich with the lustering vine-10 France, where men ought all to be happy and prosperous -France is but Paris. known. The men out in the provinces have no influence. Their power is not felt,-Paris is France, and when you establish the doctrine of a centralized power, then Ne-braska is not known," and the men of Nerasks are not known, but Washington will be the United States. (Applause and cries

As it was in the days of ancient Rome, then civilized Rome had grown over all the lands where Gani was governed, but she had no power. The provinces upon the Danube were governed, but they had no power. Judea, the land of the Jews, was governed, but they had no power. They were the provinces, and the battering rams of Titus, as they shook the walls of Jero salim, expressed this idea. The law of Rome is the law of Gaul. To bow to the will of Rome is the patriotism and loyalty of the Jew. So it will become to us. When it shall be that Washington shall be come the Rome, then Nebraska and Indiana will become the Gaul and the provinces up on the Danube and the Judea, to obey the sentral law, and to have no government for themselves. This is not what we want,

For the Sentinel

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the Standard of the 7th inst., over the signature of one Priday Jones, purporting to be an address to "My Brethren of the Baptist Church."

That such advice should emanate from such a vite sycophant as he, is truly laughable, and I would not condescend to no is, but for the active part which I had taken in the Excursion to Morehead City, Had the advice come from any one else I should have looked upon it as well and good, but when he takes it upon himself to advise persons who have more sense in reality, than he ever had in imagination, (for upo such foundation is his small stock based) I could not refeats from replying. So long as he not his two sons can peddle on chickens and other produce, and charge two prices, I do not blame him to advise per-nona to stay at home. He had better may there himself and study less about the Almighty Dollar. His business at the Capitol thould occupy his entire, thoughts, and nothing else. As for his religion I say is the name of the People, "May God hel-tim."

BRYAN LUNN. P. S. Many other person's, doubtless, would like to borrow money to go into beakruptcy on.

General Custer, with a party of English noblemen and several ladies, has been bun-ing buffaloes near Custer's camp. Se five

Latest from the Scene of Disaster at Anondale. Pennsycania - Burial of the Dead-Feeling of the Miners.

The great mining calamity at Avondale, The great mining calamity at Avontiate, Pa, though it has hearly ceased to be an neutre sensation, stiffctains attention. One of the unfortunate man, E-ward Owen, it is plantations yielded their richest atoms of the unfortunate man, E-ward Owen, it is ated, has a wife and tamily living in Bal timore. The details of the disaster, and

The working complement of men was one hundred and filty-six, and it was known that eightful near were out at the time of the five attending the Junesal of a contract, which alticuld have left one hundred and thirty-eight in the mine, now can any one of plain why so many hodic were not found.

Despite the thereouth explorations which house to the inmates of every tent was an open house to the inmates of every tent was an open house to the inmates of every tent was an open. want of an air hole in Avondule mine.

business was general, and trains to and champagne. Such were the experiences of the appliencely crowded, especially in the latter dier. The hardships amounted to comparation. part of the day, one of thirty seven plat- atively nothing, the discipline was not seperfect the day, one of thirty seven places forms cars carrying over three thousand people. The sitendance at the mines has been greater than on any day since Monday, then his one long holiday. With the closure of the day are then his one long holiday. and at one time not less than ten thousand were gathered about the fatal shaft,

seven men were borne in one cortege by ten among the things to be remembered. hearses, and many wagons, early in the afternoon to the We'ch concern at Beranton; 1,500 people comprised the escent, and bells of all the churches were tolled. —

BOY'S RIGHTS—BY A BOY. One woman, on the arrival at the grave with shricks of lamentations, threw herself with difficulty were prevented from throwing then selves into the grave. A father you all their names. Ask 'em all. They'll was baried with a son on either side, and tell you to be a boy is to be somebody withstricken wife and mother stood dumb out a right in the world. and tearless by her loss. At 7 P. M. the scenes were repeated on a lesser scale, when a second tuneral of eleven bodies and after-boy. You are to pay full fare in the cars

The mining villaga of Avondale has been nearly depopulated, the head of nearly every family has been taken to the tomb, and in some cases two or more members have been your sixpence. No matter—that is nothing, your sixpence. No matter—that is nothing, your sixpence. No matter—that is nothing, some cases two or more members have been away. Monday last it was a flourish—all day. Who cares I—you're a boy. Now ing, happy village; to-night there are only a horse has such a load given to him as be five men left in the hamlet. With rare excep-tions, the victims were Welsh, and married than he can walk under. Ask boys what men, and were the most excellent and experi- grown folks think they can carry. good miners in the valley. The widows no limit to it. Who doesen't known a boy in fity-nine and the orphans in the coun who does a man's work, and does it well, had children living in the old Who basn't read an advertise

any pay. There was neverigh to receive more strongly to these that aper has not diminished to any extendians | wages the affair is sugarly discussed in hopd rains and wherever persons congregate.

There are others of these mines that have line doing you a favor places, as if they miners who have but the one avenue of sisters do anyw miners who have but the one avenue of sisters do., in the parlor. YoJ Year ercape from threatening dangers. The don't he also was ask you whether atherminers know this, and hence the feeling they have manifested since Honday is excusable, if not justifiable. They are as a body mo-rose, irritable, almost savage and dangerous you up. Young helies "hate boys." Young Earth time, capital has no rights that mon tease you, and goe it to you if you labor is bound to respect, and the miners tease back. Other fellows—it's because everywhere are absolute masters. An in- they are aggravated so, with one exception, was that of Evan Hughes, the "Inside boss," it was passed by many times and was not touched until nany of the bodies more remote had been

accomplished their purpose at great per-sonal bazard, Coroner Wadham, attempting show a party of gentlemen the tunnel, were driven from its mouth by the miners. and himself and party smalled as "paper collar wretches." A decent suit of clothes or more properly a dress showing the wearer to be something else than a miner, seemed enough to provoke the wrath of these poor fellows, who have been unman ned by the horror that had come upon their. comrades, and the perils surrounding them-

AND POR THE AVORDALE SUPPRIESS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19,-The Commercial Exchange has voted \$2,000 and George Childs gives \$1,000 for the ismilles of

the Avondale sufferers, PLYMOUTH, Sept. 10 .- The Committee appointed for the relief of the Avondals authorers organized to night, electing E.C. Waldsma, President; Renderson Gaplord, Treasurer, W. L. Webster, Secretary of Treasurer, the Relief Committee, was appointed to attend to and relieve the immediate wants of the needy,

The various committees throughout this

country are requested to lorward, without noncessary delay, any contributions they may have on hand, or may beten in receive, to Henderson Gaylord, Treasurer, Plymouth, Pa.—Bultimore tons.

At a soin sale in Philadelphia, on Threads, a Naw Jersly C. 11, 1787, realized \$25; United States 1795 cent, \$12; United States 1795 cent, \$12; United States 1797 dune, \$12; United States 1845 dune, \$44; United States 1790 cent, \$5; United States 1797 dune, \$12; United States 1790 cent, \$7.

The national horse fair, advertised to be The introductions party interest to be below the property of the introduction of the interest of the first being held at the property of the interest of the first being held at other places on the previous distals.

The Milliamsport, Penully vania, on the Milliams of the Interest of th

THE WAR.

A letter in XIX Century, published in Charleston, S. C., describes the scenes, in Charleston, S. C., describes the scenes in the Confederate camps to the early part of

"Until the establishment of the blockade provisions; time housed wine collura conits extent, have, from time to time, been ful mothers and sisters remembered in lib-

Despite the thorough explorations which have been more, some believe that more dead bodies will be found, and the general dishelief eng aders many rismors that new table was the never failing bottle hospitalbeaps of boons have been discovered. - ity in the shape of 'plantation bitters' or Bourbon cocktails 'under the table a demithat the exact extent of the calamity is not now known, and that one handred and arms length was the exact number of lives lost by eight was the exact number of liver lost by mollifying stores of English cheese, lemons The lever of excitement through all the mit unforcement and condiments; while The lever of excitement through all the mot unfrequently a miniature vau't below the floor of the tent bad only to be tapped to disclose a mine of Madeira, sherry and

ing of the blockade, however, the depart-The scenes at the various functals were home, and the driving of tent pins in the are of the troops from the neighborhood of heart rending to the extreme, when thirty- soil of Virginia, luxuries took their place

BOY'S RIGHTS- BY A BOY. Talk about the woman and the darkies, on her husband's coffin, breaking the lid, and the—the—all the rest of 'em v none of and could scarcely be removed, while others 'em all are half so badly used as boys are. em all are half so badly used as boys are. Ask any boy. I know a lot, and can give you all their names. Ask 'em all. They'll

You're to take all the sass that's given to a second funeral of eleven bodies and afterward five took place, the enterment being made in the same commetery; other burials also took place at Pittson and Wyoming.—

you, and give none town, the cars of wholesome living and fresh after a did committee, cause your're a buy and the laws of health, an earness purpose is like, and regular employment, are too best preventives for the evils of over made in the same cometery; other burials also took place at Pittson and Wyoming.—

Fifty-seven have been interred to-day, leaving fifty-one for sepulture to-morrow,

The mining villaga of Avondale has been mays, "My son," reprovingly. Conductor says, "Come, now, you boy." You've paid of the be bundred and nine. A number for a tenth of what a man would get for it? and requires destitution existing is great, who "writes a good hand, understands aca half months' stiediate relief. Three and counts, is willing to make himself useful; families to the vegrebad reduced all the boards with his parents; is trustworth; no not being at work long-tarvation, the men objection to sitting up all night; not anx dence about him. The best recommends The hitter feeling in reference to titable .- tions .- mired, and two dollars a week

Ask boys wheth old fellows don't make

You make your mother's head sche, when stance or two will show exactly how these want to fight, if they don't know you; and, men itel. When the heap of bodies was when you get a black eye and a torn jacket, discovered in the gangway the first reached, you hear of it at home. You look back and wonder if you ever

were that pretty little fellow in petticoata that everybody stuffed with candy; and you wonder whether you'll ever be a and be liked by the girls, and treated pofrom distant cities, emaying to enter the your work, and allowed to do as you choose,
line for the purpose of gaining lutelligence, and you make up your mind avery day,
were met with a torrent of abuse, and only
accomplished their purpose at h-lp it; and hear your grandfather or some-body complaining that there "are he boys now," and wonder if he remembers the life they led, that he don't consider it a subject t rejoiding.
There's only one comfort in it all; boys

There's only one community do they gen-will grow up, and when they do they generally forget all that they went through in their youth, and make the boys of their day suffer just as they didd

CLEBURKE's Swond,-The Atlanta Constitution has recently seen the sword which was presented to Gen. Cloburne by his old the time of his death at Franklin. It is in the custody of Misa Gay, of Decatur, Ga., the lady who has done so much for the graves of the Confederate dead in her more. State and in Tennes ce. The sword is thus described by the Constitution: "It is a very handsome weapon, with a fluely-tempered flushing blade, in a handsomely embosse and carved scabbard, and strangely enough and carved scabbard, and strangery enough it bears, as the name and place of its The bids, over two hamiled in number, makers, H. Marshall & Co., of Allasts, Go. ranged from \$390 to \$15,00. The successive medallion of Mr. Davis in profile, and on the other side the harp and allaming paid a prior attirely too high to save him and on the other side the harp and allaming the other side the harp and allaming the other side the harp and allaming the other side that har an anistaken and on the other side that harp and allaming the other side that the same an anistaken and on the other side that harp and allaming the other side that the same anistaken and the other side that the same and allaming the same and all same and allaming the same and a

die one the largest, and underneath it letters "C. 5." representing those ill-fate but historic words—Coafederate States."

NO. 13

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

THE PARTY SERVICE

G. F. Adre writes from Newtonville, Spencer county, Indiana, to the Cincinnati Genetic follows:

This county is rich in such American antiquities, Indian arrows, wedges, stone hatches, pessels and maintis are planty.—
One of the most prominent manade can be seen on them island, next. Toy, by the travelling public. It is half a mile above the coal incling: has a large two story the coal ian ling; has a large two story frame house on it. A peller and a cistern have been dug in it. The mound covers tributed the choicest liquors, while thought its extent, have, from time to time, been given in the telegraphic dispatches, and letters of correspondents published in the Son. The list of victime, by all accounts, seem new to be complete, with the 108 seem new to be complete, with the 108 seem new to be complete, with the 108 seem new to be said to well accounts the mine. What remains to be said to well indicted in a fetter to the New York Zione, dated Scranton, Pa., September 9th, irong which the following is taken.

The working complement of men was one hundred and fifty six, and it was known that eightness upon were out at the time of the fife attending the functual of a comrade, which should have left one bundred and thirty-eight in the mine, nor can any one of the loss was crossed. Every tent was an open of men than the present. Half a mite from the present. Half a mite from the present. Half a mite from show the caraiverous manita of a larger race of men than the present. Half a miss from this mound is another of less proportions, but every way similar. Also tweaty or thirty other small mounds are not far off, all centaining bomes, do. In one was obtained a wedge of pure copper, that weighed over a bound. The mounds are full of

tained a wedge of pure copper, that weighed over a pound. The mounds are full of bones from top to bottom, showing that large numbers were buried there.

In this connection I will speak of a very isrge mound near P-steriburg, Pike county, Indiana. It covers shout four screens the base; is one acre on top, and shout seventy feet high. Here also an excavation shows where the dirt was obtained. Human bones of immense size, hatchets, arrows. bones of immense size, hatchets, arrows, &c., here also mark the habits of a warlike

race of giants. The timber and soil of these mounds and excevations are the same size, and depth and general appearance in the surrounding country, showing great antiquity of the mounds and builders.

ADVICE TO MERVOUS PROPLE.

Irritable nerves are best seothe, not by any indulgence, but by turning the mind resolutely in another direction. Many pass through life without one close grasp of their position or duties, or even without studying the best means of attaining their studying the best means of attaining their own desired each. Such are more likely than any other to become victims of tyrannical nerves and are often grossly unreas able, from the habit of not using their judg ment. Above all, real, carnest labor will put to flight a vast deal of nervous troubles. Few who are pursuing a life work of im-portance are greatly afflicted with nervoussensitive serves. Training and self respect will induce us to suppress tears and to con-quer weaksess. Acts of resolution will teach courage, and a systematic infusion of vigor and self-effecipline will render the whole nature superior to the indulgance of a tyrannical and enfeebling nervous system.

CAR Some. "I say, conductor, do you know whe that good looking lady is there

"Yes, I've seen her a few minutes," "By Jove I she's splendid," You. I think about Where does she live ?"

"In Chicago, I believe." "I'd like to occupy the seat with her." Why don's you ask her." "I do not know but it would be out of

"It would not be if she was willing to have you occupy it. Of course you claim to be a gentleman."
"Oh! certainly, it you are acquainted with her give me an introduction; that is,

if you have no objections." Certainly not."

"How far is she going, do you know?"
"Rochester, I believe."
"Give toe an introduction, by all means in xing his hair, moustache and whiskers tor, wming style, he tollowed the conduc-lady sat, an reaching the seat where the with a poculiar twinkle in his "My wife, Mr. sures me he will co of New York, who

troit if he does not more reaching Deyour sequain The gentleman stammers grew red in the face, faltered omatuttered. cuse, and returned to his seed, leaving ex-lady in company with her husband to the

oy the joke.

PHOTOGRAPHIO SEALS.- An interesting discovery in the art of photography is men-tioned by the Philadelphia Leager. It is a process invented by an artist of Proeberg, by which seals and stamps may be made with portraits instead of names or initials, and is thus described: A thin layer of gel-atin, sensitized with bi chromate of potash, in exposed to the action of light under a photograph positive, by which the parts acted on are rendered indiscoluble in water The geistin film is immersed in water, and the parts not acted upon by light swell up, into a picture in relief of which a plaster cast can be taken. A galvanic copy being taken of the photograph, which can be employed as a seat. This process suggests a method of obtaining period likenesses of employed as a seat. This process suggests a method of obtaining persect likenesses of persons in metallic checks, for the use of the printer, and also an admirable way of ithusbating scientific books.

since for two years for advertising purposes. one is oridenced by the feet that on Tues day last Mr. Bonner paid \$500 joz the priv

lege of its exclusive use a single day. It is given out that Prince Arthur, "mov-od by the expression of friend-slip and good will from the American newspapers," has resolved to pay a visit to New York in the

course of the winter, The lighteling express trains on the Erie road are making, it is said, forty five, and is some instances, sixty sales an hour.—
The travellers don't like it.

The Hobrans in Cincinnati own \$10,000.

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