

# UNIVERSAL

No. 1. Large Family Wringer, \$10,00 No. 2. Medium " " 7,00 No. 21 " " " 6,00 7,00 6,00 No. 3. Smau No. 8. Large Hotel, " 14,00 No. 18. Medium Laundry (to run 18,00 or hand, 30,00 or hand, 30,00 No. 3. Small No. 22. Large Corhand. 30,00 Nos. 24. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

private families. ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

No. 2 is the size generally used in

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. "A child can readily wring out a tubfull of others in a few minutes. It is in reality a Corruss Saver! A Trias Saver! and a Stenous Saver! The saving of garments will slowe pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are saveral kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs. otherwise a mass of garments may clot the volters, and the rollers upon the crusk-sinfs slip and tear the cluttes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly fore fears constant use.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular. No Wringer can be Durable without Cog But such I did witness among the re-

Wheels. A good CANVASSER wanted it every town. ces where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer free of expense.

For particulars and circulars ad-R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y Aug. 12, '63.

### MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Rollistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for emistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.
For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and shie-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the lesst effective, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the lesst effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third fisttalions; they will be armed with swonds.
The duties will be to act chiefly as provent punds and garrisons for cities; gnards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as cierks, orderies, de. If Yound necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.
Acting Assistant Frovent Marchais General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of administon to the furthil Corps, vir.

I. That the applicant is unit for zervice in the field.
That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.

2. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged. ischarged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.
5. For enlishment or further information, apply to the loard of Enrollment for the district in which the appli-

Board of Enrolment to the Carlot State of the American General.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPRELLI,

Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER, MANUFACTURER OF BILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES.

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Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins.
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Specialcase, Medallions, Lockets, Fracilis, Thimbles,
Epicalcase, Silver Table, Desert, Tex., Salt and Sustand
Specialcas, Silver Table, Desert, Tex., Salt and Sustand
Specialcas, Silver Table, Combs, Diamoni Pointed Pens,
etc.,—et of solich will be sold low for Chal.
A. T. TOBLAS & CO. Sheet quality full jewelled Patent
Laver Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers'
of superior quality. ever Movements constantly on hand; also oth f superior quality. N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash. Bept. 9, 1863-ly.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of their inhumanity, but as a pretext. PHILADELPHIA. NO MARINE RISKS - FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

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\*\*B. No premium notes required, consequently no assess
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R. Allison Millell,

\*\*Replé,1865\*\*

Agt. for Huntington & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, A Benevolent Institution established by special Endoument, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic Disears, and especially for the Curs of Disears of the Sexual Organs.

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velopes, free of large.

\*\*Morthus examples to prince will be acceptable.

\*\*Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

\*\*GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

\*\*Dec. 31, 1862.-17.

ALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newb sildies. in the Di mond, Huntingdes. Sept 18, 1857

VOL. XIX.

Chronicle:

pised of earth.

Prisoners at Annapolis, Md.

bility of doubt or mistake, I yet resol-

prompted by no desire to gratify a

sions for their exercise present them-

selves at our doors, but, in imitation of our blessed Redcomer, we are to seek

them out. He "went about doing

good," penetrating into the hedges and

by-ways, and scattering benefits and blessings among the outcast and des-

Actuated by motives such as these.

I paid a visit to the Government hos-

pitals at Annapolis, and proceed to

furnish you with a statement of the

condition of the prisoners recently re-

turned from Richmond. In my visit

there I was most kindly assisted by

Rev. II. C. Henries, the self-denying chaplain in charge of that place.

Be assured it is not possible to exaggerate the scenes of horror there

presented: they defy the descriptive

energies of language. The pictorial

representation in Harper's Weekly, so

far from being an exaggeration, affords

but a very inadequate view of these

scenes of wretchedness. In my pas-toral experience I have been at the

bed-ride of many dying sufferers; but

never before have my sensibilities been

so shocked as at Annapolis, Md. To

look upon men-not brutes-reduced

to bony skeletons, by withholding from

them their daily bread, I never expec-

ted to witness in this land of plenty .-

An unspeakable satisfaction to me was to be permitted, in company with

sins of the world." In every instance,

when it was in the power of these poor men to speak, they have died, the last

lingering accents on their lips consist-

ing of invocations to Christ for the re-

mission of their sins, and in the sup-plication of blessing from the Almigh-ty Ruler of the world on their beloved

country. Very few of these men after their arrival here, have been able to

murmur of complaint

country, or that, by the mysterious-ness of Providence, they had been

ness of Providence, they had been doomed, for such a cause, to die even so ghastly and horrible a death. With

the Apostles of our Lord, these heroic

men seem content, in the prosecution of their noble work, to endure even

worse things than a baptism of blood

and a martyrdom of fire, even a hor-

ror not confronted by the Apostles

In my intercourse with these fam-

ishing victims of Southern barbarity,

I was exceedingly anxious to learn their own impressions as to the causes

that underlie the action of the rebel

government towards themselves. Ac-

cordingly, I directed to numbers the

inquiry, "Whether the treatment they had received at Richmond was volun-

tary or compulsory? If the former,

it would of course be the fault of their

enemies; if the latter, their misfortune. With one accord the answer was, that

their dreadful condition was mostly

voluntacy—the result of a system of

wanton and deliberate cruelty! The

Richmond conspirators, our prisoners

admit, are in straits-and have it not

in their power to bestow upon them

even a tolerable degree of care and

attention. But their condition is not

so desperate that they might not, if they wished, afford them at least as

much daily food as would serve to

preserve the holy partnership which the bountiful Creator hath instituted

between the soul and body. Their

own destitution the rebels soize upon

not a a real and truthful justification

And this they do, not in sorrow, but

in the intense maliciousness of diabol-

ism itself! They gloat over it, that

they have an argument plausible

enough to acquit themselves to their

own wicked "foregone conclusions,"

however transparent its flimsiness to

all the world beside. I stood at the

bedside of a dying loyal youth from

Tennessee. I kneeled at his bedside

n prayer. He claimed to have made

is peace with God, through faith in

Jesus Christ. In the very article and

have starved you to death from choice,

or were they driven to it from necessi-

themselves, viz: starvation!

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1, 1863,





WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-Persevere.-

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

# HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

One of their leading men said to me: The Globe. Libby Prison and Belle Island are our best Generals!—they are killing off more men than Bragg and Loe!" HUNTING DON, PA

One other fact I learned, most discreditable to the rebel authorities.— Belle Island is a contracted patch of Visit to the Returned Richmond ground, consisting of only three or four acres, on which thousands of prisoners are crowded, with scarcely a foot of intervening space. The water they are compelled to drink is in close proxim-To the editor of the Daily Morning ity to the sinks, and, necessarily, polluted and poisoned. This the prison-DEAR SIR: Although the statements ers are compelled to drink, in very sight of clear and wholesome water, respecting the extreme wretchedness of the Union prisoners, returned from which is running in perennial streams before their eyes. Their hardships are Richmond, seemed to me to be so well authenticated, as to preclude all possithus purposely aggravated, and under them an iron constitution melts away ved to satisfy myself of their truthfulas frosts before a summer's sun. This, ness, or otherwise, by actual personal observation. To this step I was indeed, is the very refinement of cruel-

prompted by no desire to gratify a mere idle cariosity, but to render to these poor men, if possible, all the good that might be in my power—"He that knoweth to do good" snys St. James, "and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Nor are we in our ministrations of mercy, to wait until occa-From another of the dying men I learned the astounding fact that, since the incarceration of our poor prisoners at Richmond, in no solitary instance has a woman appeared in their midst to minister even to our wounded and dying! From the "gentler sex," ordinarily so noted for the finer and better sensibilities of human nature, not one of our prisoners has received so much as a cup of cold water- nothing but insults and reproaches. How strikingly this contrasts with the kindness favished by the ladies of the North on the suffering rebels whom the "accidents" of war have thrown into our hands.— After the battle of Gettysburg, num-bers of ladies from Philadelphia and elsewhere hastened to the scene and distributed stores to the amount of thousands, indiscriminately. Between the parties they made no distinction .--Had they been monsters in human shape, they might then have suffered thousands to die of neglect. But it sufficed for them to know, that altho' engaged in a gigantic iniquity—such as has not been paralleled in the annals of crime since the crucifixion of Christ on Cavalry-those misguided men were, nevertheless, of the race of our universal manhood, redeemed by the blood of Christ. This consideration alone sufficed to secure to them a passport to the enlarged sympathies and the most generous and substantial aid of our Christian ladies. These, as thousands can and do attest, were most spontameously rendered, "without respect to persons" In no pharasaical spirit, but in that of unsophisticated truth and sobernoss, may we, who espouse the side of the Union thank God that such cruelty and inhumanity as the beloved chaplain, to point ... "um-ber of such dying starvelings to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the

harged to us. To the conduct of the rebel conspirators it adds monstrous aggravation, that those barbarities are being onacted in Richmond, under the immediate cognizance of the so-called Confederate authorities. Did they occur in the wilds of Arkansas or Texas, or among the Sioux savages on the Pembida, they might challenge some degree of pallia-tion. But when we call to mind that the voluntary starvation of defenceless articulate. They could only signify their wishes by looks and signs! From the few who are able to speak, it is a noteworthy fact that I did not hear a associates in crime, then does the bottom the speak in the spe gus Confederacy itself become responworld over, mangre all their efforts to bewilder the human mind by leading it into a mazy labyrinth of doubt, reach the inevituble conclusion, that these men deserve the scorn of the civvengeance of Heaven. Surely, the bronzed terrors of an incensed Omnip-

otence must ultimately overtake them. But, can anything still be done for prisoners? In answer to this interrogatory, I reply, yes, much, very much. The Christian and Sanitary Commis-sions have already accomplished wonders. But individuals and churches can largely co-operate. Send to the care of Rev. Henry C Henries, the beloved chaplain at Annapolis, Md, whatever stores you and your congregations can command. Send money, which can be used in accommodating the friends of the suffering men on their visits there. Sond flannel under clothing, (shirts and drawers,) woolen whatever else your discretion may suggest, as needful for the sick. And may the God of all comfort bless and reward all who do good to our brave and noble soldiers!

Very truly your friend, E. W. HUTTER, Pastor of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, New Street, Philadelphia.

was Generation after generation have felt as we do now, and their lives were as active as our own. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are about our paths. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way, and the game. prayers will be said; we shall be left in the darkness and silence of the we shall be spoken of, but the things nonest and all secrets are revealed, I to move on, and laughter and songs asked him: "Do you think, my young brother, that the men at Richmond died and the eves that mourned for died, and the eyes that mourned for

YOU will find the Largest and Best did, from the amount they gave to the grant has captured to the grant of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS.

D. P. GWINS.

D. P. GWINS.

A Remarkable Escape From Texas--Ad- to scouts sent out to arrest them, who who Fled the Rebel Conscription in

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat WESTON, Platte county, Mo., Nov. 10. your city on Saturday last, I happened pounds,) taking different routes to chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Roto make the acquaintance on the cars, make their pursuers lose their trail. mans. The shocking memorials of huof four brothers, who had escaped re- They met at night, though not before bel conscription from Decatur, Wise one was supposed lost. The next morcounty, Texas. While your read reare ning, by watching their opportunity, enjoying the great moral victory in knowing the time the Rangers were the important battle fought at the passing from one picket to another, polls, last week, it was thought a brief account of the escape would be relish the settlements. As the Indians in

fore transmit from my notes for your iournal. Their names are William, Samuel who left a wife and one child. Archelaus and Edward T. Ferris. The lat- rough hilly country about 100 miles; shortest full six feet in height, and all the old California trail, which they streets; vast, too, these houses, whose floors are rich mosaics, whose walls are ruddy and well proportioned. The knew by the wrecks strewed along. eldest was 26 and the youngest 21.— They followed this trail until they courts are surrounded with marble Their father, Isane, was originally from Tennessee, a stock-raiser, non-slave stream with precipitous banks, which man. Their parents had been metho- Pope's Artesian Well. This is the dists from before their recollection .-There were five brothers who started, stage route, which they then kept unleaving two younger brothers and one til they reached the Rio Grande at El sister with their parents, with whom Paso. The military authorities call also the two married ones left their this Franklin. It is opposite El Paso, families. At the first breaking out of in old Mexico. They had travelled unteers only saying. "When it be- food for the last day, and were nearly comes necessary to draft to sustain exhausted. the cause, I'll abandon it." Before one year, however, drafting commenced. Then, by law of the Confederate Congress, the owners of 20 a firm manufactured and were exempt the brothers was greatly injured, was ted. The other, William, was draf-

hung in Wise and Cook counties.

army and Samuel set himself to form had to travel 70, 80, in one case 120 a company to flee. It was agreed to miles without water. At El Paso they had enlisted in the service of their sible for these atrocities, to God and depart silently in squads of two or they sold their nine horses, one of man. Then will impartial men, all the three and rendezvous at a cortain Un- them having died from exhaustion, ion man's cattle ranche about 150 and recruited their strength. Parish, miles distant in the Indian country Armstrong and Higgins went to the About 30 engaged. They provided gold mines. Owens they left with arms and strong, fleet horses; but now | rhoumatism, and the four brothers, ilized world, not to speak of the just the secret being in so many hands it humanely furnished with government the relief of our returned Richmond known. The Confederate soldiers Government officials they speak in Moral and religious training alone can make children think lightly of unthey were at full speed and being fir- El Paso is called a thousand miles .-

ed at by their pursuers. four and James Parish (from Missou- to Atchison, across the river from ri) were certain of death if they re- which they found the first railroad mained, resolved to escape, or sell they ever saw .- It is their purpose to their lives as dear as possible. Their go to New Orleans and join the Fedfather, at the usual family devotions oral army under Banks, penetrate inin the evening, commended them to to Texas, and if living, to bring away stockings, pocket hundkerchiofs, bandages, &c. Send liquors and jellies; and ged them, if the rebels hung him, to the care of Divine Providence, char- their parents and wives. avenge his death, and strengthened strong. They think a majority of etheir faith by assuring them that if lections in Texas were carried by fraud they did right all would come out and kept by force.

right. found them secreted in the brush eight lower down the State a dealer asked miles from home. There they remain- ten dollars for a pair of boots, cash, or ed that day. They had a good map, a pocket compass, matches, a little salt, about two hundred pounds of What They Knew 1800 Years Ago. flour, two large pistols, two six shooters, three double barrelled shot guns (worth \$200 each in Confederate-money) one rifle, each well mounted, and provisions they relied upon finding

Here they were found by J. Higgins Bart. W. Armstrong and James Ow. cities overwhelmed by the ashes and tomb, and it may be but a short time ens, who had, unknown to the others, started to fice to Kansas through the of life shall creep on, and our names Indian country. They were well nour of death, when all purposes are will be forgotten. Days shall continue mounted and armed. At first each party took the other for scouts sent since brought to light after a burial of out to arrest them. A recognition, ages; it was the large and elegant teacher is detected in single instance most interesting and valuable book. however, took place before blood was us be dry and animated with joy, and shed, and the party thus increased afty?" His answer was, "God forgive even our children will cease to think terwards travelled together.—That together with many traces of the great

ventures of Four Methodist Brothers, while their horses were feeding, had premises that served to identify each taken shelter in an unoccupied cabin in the field. At this discovery they wheeled, dashed into the brush and main, however, to show the luxurious moved at doule quick, throwing away and the lascinious taste of the inhabi-While upon an excursion toward their flour (except forty or fifty tants. Here is a living commentary they had passed the line, were outside ed by many of your readers, I there | the North and West were hostile, they deemed it impossible to escape in either direction .- They therefore struck a southwest course to the Brazos, then west, and up that river over a ter had a wife. They were all Meth. thence a southwest course again until odists, nolle specimens of humanity- they reached the head-waters of the one was six feet four inches, and the Colorado; thence on until they struck ces and proportions along these silent crossed the Pecos, a deep narrow holder and an ever devoted Union they followed up 70 or 80 miles to crossing of the Southern overland

Here they found a Federal post, with one company, under command of Colonel Bowey, by whom they were welcomed and kindly treated. They slaves, 500 head of cattle, 300 head found little game, but with care their of horses and the manufacturers of cer- provisions had lasted about three huntain articles, one of which was salt, dred miles. They killed two poor were exempted. Four of them formed | bears, in the chase for which one of an invalid, suffering much and is now hardly recovered. The meat of the About the 1st of July last, it be- bears mostly spoiled. They succeedcame the understanding that the ex- ed in killing two antelopes. Deer and emption law had been abrogated; the antelope were seen in the distance. military commenced conscripting ev- They there found no game, except ery able bodied man. Any one trying rabbits, of which they killed one each to evade the conscription was consided day for seven days, which they stowered a deserter. Magruder issued an ed in a tin cup, and with one spoonful order to take no "deserter" alive as he of meal they made soup, dividing it would be a nuisance and demoralize into eight rations. On the eighth rabthe county seat, that to talk with a they fasted. They then killed their "deserter" was a penitentiary offense fattest horse, which they jorked and unless they could prove what he said. dried. This lasted until the last day About 60 stannel Union men were but one before they arrived at El Paso. Part of their route lay through a

William deserted the Confederate fine grazing country-at times they There they took the stage and travel-Most of the 30 backed out; but these ling day and night seven days, came

They report the Union sentiment

They say Confederate money was then worth only one-third its face in The morning of the 10th of July Wise county, but were informed that one hundred dollars Confederate money. The purchaser paid the latter.

The letters of the Rev. Mr. Thomp son, writton during his recent tour in Europe; Africa and Asia, published in cy) one rifle, each well mounted, and the N. Y. Independent, are highly inhaving three fine extra horses. For structive and entertaining. We subjoin an extract relating to the "Lost Arts:"

The author, on the first of January 1863, approached Pompeii, one of the cinders of Vesuvius, on its memorable eruption about half a century subsequent to the commencement of the Christian era. In the suburbs stands the first object which was not long mansion of Arrias Diomedes, hears numerous inscriptions as legible now as the day after they were made; them; they might have done better if they had wished." The utterances of another were: "I know they could another were: "I know they could be something the road outon. This day they came in sight of a and houses on both side the principle have given us more food than they did, from the amount they gave to the grant has captured 492 cannon, and field in which were thirty or forty horses, which they conjectured to belong mile.

NO. 25. The portable articles found on the house, have all been removed to the museum at Naples; also the finerfrescoes and mosaic. Enough of these reman depravity here found and now collected in the secret chamber of the Museb Borbonico at Naples, are no longer to be seen upon any terms-the Pope, when in exile at Naples, having prohibited their exhibition, as contrary to good morals. But every memorial of Pompeii shows it to have been a city of lust-a second Sodom. The man of letters who would select such subjects for the frescoes of his walls as are found in the house of Sallust would be

scouted from our modern society.

Yet wonderful was the perfection of the wealth of a city adorned with such temples, theatres and other public edifices as yet are found in their old plaadorned with elaborate frescoes, whose pillars and beautiful marble vases and fountains. In the garden of one house recently exhumed, the statuary has been left precisely as found, pretty lit-tle groups surrounding the fountain, whose very pipes can be traced from the reservoir above. There is nothing new under the sun not even our patent method of heating houses and of warming water for

baths. This was done at Pomneii by the rebellion Jeff. Davis called for vol- about eight hundred miles, had had no the rooms, within the walls, and having apertures for the escape of the heat from the furnace below. Walker Chilson, &c., have invaded the patent of some luckless dealer in furnaces at Pompeii, who was buried at last in ashes and cinders. We don't know so much after all, in Amorica, in this nineteenth century. Take away the knowledge of the Gospel, and we know nothing in comparison with these ancient lords, of the arts and elegancies

The streets of Pompeii are rectangular, and were paved, and probably better regulated than the streets of New York .- The houses were much better built.—"he cement made 2000 years ago is like a rock to-day. There are no Twenty-first street contractors nere. How wonderful is the preser vation of these walls—in ashes, to be sure, but in themselves proof against decay. How perfect the pillars, the mouldings, the capitals! How distinct and how delicate the paintings on the walls and ceilings! How admirable the paintings of the walls and ceilings! mirable the arrangement of the housthe army. It was also published at bit day they found none, during which es and gardens! How beautiful-but we must not linger at Pompeii. Its gloom is the more oppressive for the sunshine upon its desolation.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor, To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

[From the Pennsylvania School Journal.]

Teaching Children to Lie.

Children are often taught to lie. Very many of them readily accept as you;" and they played it. The lessuch teaching. They are apt pupils. Fathers and mothers and teachers leaked. The eldest brother Madison, transportation, came to Santa Fe, teach them to deceive, to be false, to 4. The making of promises that with John English (from Missouri,) where they found friends in Gen. Carl- lie. Children take to lying almost as are not fulfilled, and the uttering of had started when the secret became ton and staff, of whom and all the readily as a duck to a green puddle. threats that are not executed, tend to scoured the country and headed off warmest terms of gratitude. Thence make them truthful. Without this truthfulness. The sacredness of one's the two. The last heard from them they came to Denver City, which from training they are certain to grow up into habits of untruthfulness. Liars of every grade, from the gentle equivocator to the deliberate, málicious fal- that teachers bave much to do with sifier, are found in almost every school. They need to be watched, taught, reformed. By many good and wise teachers, truthfulness in all its purity and nobleness is faithfully inculcated, and conscientiously exemplified. By many, less good and wise falsehood is taught by precept and example. This bad teaching is given in dle, let him abandon school-keeping, various ways:

> 1. Children are taught to lie by a teacher who gives them false reasons for his acts. He has an object to accomplish, which he would conceal from his pupils; he therefore presents an untrue reason, or unreal motive, instend of the true or real one .- For ex- tion to it than the "Annals of the arample: At the public examination of my of the Cumberland," just publish a certain school, the teacher of one class said in a low tone to the poor scholar at the foot, "You needn't re- advance toward Chatanooga, with descite to-day. We shan't have time to criptions of all the battles, skirmished hear you." The boy instantly replied, and expeditions, biographies and por "Is that the true reason, sir?" The teacher had lied to the boy, and the boy knew it. What effect that one lesson may have had, time will tell. Children are quick to detect depart other fine illustrations. The volume ures from truth on the part of the is a large octave of 671 pages, superbteacher. They are equally quick to hor is an officer of Rosecran's army, say, "If our teacher does such things but his name is not given. He has it is right for us to do them." If a done his work well and produced a

2. Children are taught to lie, when they are trained to seem to know more the Cumberland, should procure a co-Instruction. Public examinations of For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE:

HAND BILLS. PROGRAMMES, AND AND THE

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schools, if real examinations, are highly useful; but if, as in frequently the case, they are shams and bumbugs, they are exceedingly pernicious.

When, preparatory to an examination, one part of a book is assigned to one scholar and another part to an. other, and afterwards they are made glibly to recite their several parts in such a manner as to say in substance to the public, "This is a fair specimen of our knowledge of the whole book,"-the examination is. a downright lie. The children have learned a dreadful lesson.

We once heard at an examination a brilliant exercise in mental arithmetic. We afterwards said to a girl who distinguished herself in the exercise, "Did you know that you were to recite the particular examples which art as here exhibited; amazing was you performed?" "I did," was the answer. The class was deliberately taught to deceive the public.

One of our former teachers, wishing class in spelling to appear well! drilled the class upon six words on each page of the spelling book. At-the close of the term we seemed to the assembled audience to know every word in the book. The teacher and the pupils knew how great a falsehood had been told.

Many a brilliant examination, that has elicited admiration and applause, has been nothing but a deliberate sham-an outrageous swindle. In a moral point of view, the man who thus deceives the public is as blame-worthy as the man who obtains money from his neighbor by false pretences aye, even more so; for the man who swindles for the sake of money injures but one person, perhaps, pecuniarily, and no one but himself, morally; whereas the teacher who strives to gain applause dishonestly, does so at the cost of the moral character of every one of his pupils. "If it is fair to cheat in school, it is fair to cheat elsewhere !" So say quick-judging boys and girls.

3. Children are taught practical ying by a teacher who pretends to be doing what he is not doing. For the sake of detecting scholars in wrong acts, the teacher sometimes makes a pretence of being profoundly inattentive to what is going in the school room, while every child possessing a particle of brains knows that the teacher is eagerly watching for any violation of rules.

We remember a teacher who used to spend a large part of his time in seemingly profound study. With his book before him and his eyes shaded by his hands, he said by his actions, Boys, I am studying. I shall not see you, if you do play." But the boys soon learned that when the master thus told them he was not looking, he was looking very sharply between his fingers. They soon learned to say, "That is a game we can play as well son in acting falsohoods was quickly learned.

word cannot be too carefully guarded.

These are but a few of the ways in which children in school are taught to speak and act falsehoods.-Believing the moral character of their pupils, exerting an influence upon them which can never cease, we hold it to be the duty of every teacher to be open, a-bove-board, true, in all his dealings with his young charge, and to utterly abhor all shams and false pretences. It a man cannot sustain himself in school without lying and swindling, thus teaching his pupils to lie and swinor die, or do something else equally useful to the public.—Resident Editor Massachusetts Teacher.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribued by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the criptions of all the battles, skirmishes traits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, of falsehood, his moral power over his pupils is weakened—perhaps destroy—their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that