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## Biterary.

A Monomaniac

I have an intimate friend who, is a monomaniac! As the word implies, her mania is confined to one subject—she is extra sensible otherwise—but that "one subject" is the all important one of dress and fashion. She don't regard the subject as of primary importance, but labors under the hallucination that the culture of the mind and heart should take the precedence. She acts as if decency and comfort actually were the main purposes of dress, and as if, these ends be-

ng accomplished, all were right. She has a lucid interval now and then, to be sure, wherein she devotes herself with great zeal to her wardrobe, and has dresses, &c.; made, very much like other folks; but it is soon over, and she again relapses, giving her first care to something else, and just wearing the new garments on and on, regardless of the changing fashion, till, sometimes, they actually begin to wear out!

It is just so in regard to her children; she is forever attending to their studies, or work, or play, while she makes warm flannels, and knits lambs' wool stockings for them; but as to a real stylish rig-out, they never have it. It actually gives me the heart-ache to see them so wronged by their own mother, and they such dear, bright, good, pretty children,

The fact is, she gives no more time or thought to the momentous matter of dress than is really necessary. You would not believe how oblivious

she is to new fashions. "How do you like waterfalls?" said I to her last spring.

I like them very much," she replied. "Do you?" said I, surprised, "which kind?" "Oh, every kind," she replied; "

never saw one I did not like." "Why,in the world, then, don't you wear one " cried I; " you've just the head and hair for it, and I will show

I was cut short by her look of utter bewilderment, and, remembering her mania, realized she didn't even know what a waterfall is, but actually thought I was talking of-of (what shall I call them), water tumbles-Niagara, and

When, as sometimes docs happen thanks to the dress maker, she gets a real, down-right fashionable dress, and you go to meeting all agog to see it, she's about sure to come slipping in very quietly, in some plain, decent thing, she's worn at least a dozen times

" Why, in the name of common sense, didn't you wear your new silk yesterday?" asked I, one Monday.

"Oh, I never thought of it," she re plied; "but, now that you remind me of it, I don't think I shall ever wear it to church; it's uncomfortably long, and is so made to require much time and thought in dress. A church is no place for finery."

"Whatdoyou want of the dress, then?" cried I, quite vexed.

"Oh, to wear to some places where should be singular without something of the kind," she replied: " Just as if you weren't alwayssingu-

lar in your dress," cried I, my patience

She blushed, with tears in her eyes as she said, "I don't want to be singular, but neat and comfortable, and enough in style not to attract attention to myself; but the fashions change so often, and time flies so swiftly on the wings of duty, I suppose I do often get too far behind the times in dress." Poor dear! how I did pity her! You

see the very heart of her mania is, that she don't care for dress per se, and so don't make it her chief end.

There might be gleam of reason in it, if she wore old-fashioned things from necessity; but it's no such thing. She has plenty of money; her husband is rich, and so devoted he would leave no stone unturned to get the moon down for her, if she asked him for it. The insanity of it is that she might, and yet does not, duess fashionably!

Furthermore, it's "a cross" to her that she is obliged to dress at all. One evening she said to me, with a sigh, "I have a dressmaker coming to-morrow isn't it a trial?"

Now, (though I wouldn't for the world have anybody know it) I am pinched for means; so I answered, with an inward groan, "I shouldn' think it a trial, if I had all these nice goods/to be made up."

"Shouldn't you?" answered she, i innocent surprise, "but 1 do. I have just been seeking patience by reading the third chapter of Genesis, and reflecting that it is for our sins we have to dress at all. I am sure I repent of 'Adam's sin' every time I have to get ur a new dress." Did you ever!!!

One cold, snowy Sabbath in Decembe she wore a hood to church! I thought myself prepared for any development, but it was too much to see heresit there, listening to every word of the sermon, just as unconscious of her hood, as i the proverb "out of sight, out of mind" were true to ladies' head-gear. "See it I don't give her a shaking up for this,'

thought I. So I seized upon her, going home, and whispered in her ear, "What upon earth possessed you to wear that thing to meeting?"

She glanced down, in a dazed way, at her cloak, dress, over-shoes, then up into my face with an innocent "What

"That hood!" hissed I. Noh yes, I forgot I had it on," she with a quiet smile; "I was threatened with the toothache, and couldn't go out without it."

"Then stay at home;" growled I "you wouldn't catch me out such a day, spoiling my new hat and feathers, if I wasn't obliged to be there to sing.' There is a divine law against our forsaking the worshipping assembly;" replied my friend, solemnly: "but is there any law, human or divine, against wearing a hood inside a church?

'Yes," snapt I, "the law of fashion which you break at your peril." She only smiled, and asked me very coolly if I had been instructed by Dr. B--'s excellent sermon, just as if

had been attending to that! I have about given up arguing, with her; (it is only folly, you know, to argue with a maniac;) but I thought her husband must feel dreadfully; so, one day I, went to condole with him about it; and what do you think he up and said?

"When I wanted a wife," said he "I searched the city through for young lady who had not a monomania for dress and fashion, and she was the only one I hit upon; so I married her, and she suits me first rate. Only think of it!!!

## Letter from Captain Semmes to his Brother, Samuel Semmes.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 12, 1865. MY DEAR BROTHER: The cessation of the war leaves me at liberty to renew my correspondence with you, without subjecting you to suspicion and annoyance, and I need not say to you how grateful to the yearnings of my heart is this long suspended privilege. You have been frequently in my thoughts during our unfortunate struggle, and I have often felt much solicitude on your

account lest a part of the odium and illwill which a zealous performance of my duty has called down upon my head from a "mad nation" should attach to you and 'your family, and operate to your injury. Indeed, I have no doubt but that the prejudice against me was the secret of the barbarous and malignant persecution of your son, of which I heard only a few days days from my wife's friend and relation, Mrs. Judge Spencer, of Cincinnati. I have never inred as to your opinions and conduct during the war, being content to leave you the same liberty of choice and ac-tion that I claimed for myself. I knew tion that I claimed for myself. I knew that whatever you did, you would do like a man of honor, and I rested satisfied. Besides, you had been for some time retired from active life by your want of health. As for myself, I have nothing to regret, save only the independence. My conscience, which is the only earthly tribunal of which a good man should be afraid, bears me witness of the

should be afraid, bears me witness of the uprightness of my intention in choosing my course when, with many regrets, I severed my connection with the old (lovernment and hastened to the defence of my home and section; and now, upon reviewing the whole of my subsequent career, I can see no act with which I have to reproach myself as unbecoming a man of honor and a gentleman. I appropriate the coercient movement of the proved the secession movement of the proved the secession movement of the Southern States, though I had no agency in it. I thought that a separation of those two sections of our Republic, which had been engaged in a public of this was a second or the second of th deeply moral conflict for thirty years. deeply moral conflict for thirty years, would ultimately result to the great advantage of them both. The world was wide enough for them to live apart, and peace, I thought, would be the fruit of their mutual independence of each other. Although I cared very little about the institution of slavery, I thought that the subordinate resilies of

about the institution of slavery, thought that the subordinate position he inferior race was its proper position I believed that the doctrine of States rights was the only doctrine which would save our Republic from the fate of all other Republics that had gone be fore us in the history of the world. believed that this doctrine had been vio ated, and that it would never be suffilated, and that it would never so such a ciently respected by the controlling masses of the Northern section to prevent them from defacing with sacrilegious hands our national bonds of Union that the section is the section of the s manus our national points of Chion wheresoever its letter was meant to guard the peculiar rights of the South. Believing this, there was but one course which a faithful Southern man could

pursue, and maintain his self-respect. I pursued that course. When the alternative was presented to me of adhering to the allegiance due to my State or to the United States, I chose the former. Having taken my side, I gave it zeal-ous and earnest support. I spent four years in active service, and only ceased to labor for my cause when it was no longer possible. I rendered this service without ever having treated a prisoner otherwise than humanely, and I may say, often kindly; and without ever having committed an act of war at any time, or in any manner, which was not he laws of war : yet m

sanctioned by the laws of way, years will probably go down to posterity in the untruthful histories that will be written by bigoted and venal historians as a sort of Blue Beard or Captain Kidd. But I am content, my brother. My conscience is clear; my self-respect has been preserved, and sense of manhood remains unimpaired. I think, too, the South will be content, notwithstanding her immense losses and sacrifices. If she had yielded to the in-tolerant exactions of Northern selfishness and fanaticism, without appealing to the arbitrament of war, she would have played a craven and unworthy part. It is better to lose everything part. It is better to lose everything else than your honor and manhood. I know you will believe me, my brother, when I tell you that I should feel greatly humbled in my own opinion, were I this day entitled to wear an admiral's flag in the old bay, and in possession of all the means and appliances of wealth. It therefore the propers and rewards had

all the means and appliances of wealth, if I thought my honors and rewards had been gained by a sarrifice of creed. The preservation of my ownself-respect is infinitely preferable to all such gains. I have come out of the war poor, but, God willing, I shall make a support for my family. The President treats me as an outlaw, unworthy of amnesty. I have outlaw, unworthy of amnesty. I have nothing to say. If I am deemed unworthy to be a citizen, I can'remain in my native land as an alien. A magnanimous people would have passed an act of general amnesty, it being ab-surd and ridiculous to talk about rebels and traitors in connection with such revolution as has swept over the length and breadth of this land in which States, and not individuals merely, were th and not individuals inferely, were actors. But enough of this subject. I am still in Mobile, but it is yet uncertain where I shall go, or what I shall do. If I save five or six thousand dollars out of the wreck of my affairs, it will be fully as much as I expect. I think of retiring itset the country, where upon a small

as much as I expect. I think of teams into the country, where upon a small farm, I can live in obscurity and peace the few years that remain to me. My children are all grown; are well educated, and will be able if the worst comes to the worst, to take care of themselves.

Remember me kindly to your family, we does bother and let me hear from Remember me kindly to your lamily, my dear brother, and let me hear from you. We have become old men. We have both had our troubles, but the chain of affection which binds me to you remains unaffected by the cares of the world, and is as bright now as when

ve slept in each other's arms. Your affectionate brother, R. SEMMES.

## A High Wind.

An old chap named Peter Hn an old, one-story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions, and when it was subjected to the force of one of those hurricanes so numerous of late years at the West, its power of resistance was insufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point without a struggle; however, it was no upset or torn to pieces, but merely moved a few rods. In the course of the journey the stove split out, and the danger of conflagration was imminent. Old Peter was too much excited to notice the removal of his house, and seeing the necessity of immediately applying water to the burning embers on the floor, he seized a bucket and darted out behind the house, when great was his astonish ment to find all traces of the well obliterated. After looking in blank astonishment a moment, he called out to his wife, "Sarah, I'll be blamed if the wind has not blowed the well clear out of the lot! there's not so much as a stone left!

Chunks of Wisdom by Josh Billings. Sailors heave the lead for the purpose of finding the bottom not for the purpose of going thare—it is sum so with advise; men should ask for it, not so much for the purpose of follering it, az for the purpose ov strengthening his

own plans.
Enny boddy kan tell whare lightning struck last, but it takes a smart man tew find out where it is a going tew strike next time—this iz one ov the differences detween larning and wisdom. Most enny hoddy can write poor sens thare aint but few that can write good nonsense—and it almos takes an eddycated man tew appreciate it after it iz

## Miscellaneous.

School Report. From the report of Hon. Chas. R. Courn, State Superintendent, which has just been laid before the Legislature, we learn that the whole number of Common School Districts in the State is 1837, and of schools 12,960. The whole attendance of pupils for the year 1865 was 703,930—the average attendance 459,121. There were 5,841 male and 8,-645 female teachers employed, the former at an average salary of \$31.82 per month and the latter \$24.21. The total cost of the system for the year was \$3,-614,238.55. We make the following extracts from the report :

PROSPECTS IN THE FUTURE. During the four past years the educa-tional interests of the Commonwealth have been effected more or less unfavorably by the war. Fewer school house have been built, and of those erected, there are less in number of first-class houses, less furniture has been furnished and less apparatus been procured than in former years. Many districts, whose directors intended to have put whose directors intended to have yeur up fine school buildings, upon large and commodious lots, during these four years, have yet their old, dilapidated, inconvenient houses, located at the corticular the public roads meet. ders where the public roads meet.
Many houses that would, but for the war, have been well supplied with good

furniture and apparatus, are yet without either.
Still the greatest injury that the schools have sustained is in the withdrawal of so large a number of our best male teachers. In counties where none applications of the state of the sustained the sus out either. but males have previously been employed as teachers, many of the schools have been closed, because no teachers could be procured. Females, not having been expected to teach in these counties, had not previously prepared themselves for the position. Thus the schools were left not previously freehoods were left the position. Thus the schools were left without teachers in some cases and with incompetent ones in others. Superin-tendents were obliged to issue certifi-cates to individuals that would not, under other circumstances, have received der other circumstances, nave received them, and directors were forced to place in their schools persons as teachers that they would otherwise have rejected without hesitancy. In some of the Southern counties many of the schools have hear braken up by the rebel reids have been broken up by the rebel raids and invasions. Teachers in some instances were carried off to suffer and die in rebel prisons and orbeal business.

in rebel prisons, and school houses have been used for hospitals. In the city of Harrisburg four of the public school houses were filled with wounded and lying soldiers for several months during 1861 and 1863, and the boys' schools of the city were entirely broken up. The borough of Chambersburg was destroy-ed by fire, kindled by rebel hands, and ed by fire, kindled by rebet hands, and most of the citizens thereby rendered unable to pay taxes for the support of schools, now needed more than ever before. Their academy and female seminary ware housed and their cases himself. nary were burned, and thus arose the great demand for more extensive accommodations and higher grades of instruction in the public schools; but how could those demands be met by citizens whose property had in one sad hour been swept away? To aid the directors in this emergency, the Legislature made

a special appropriation to the schools of the district, of four thousand dollars, district and released the citizens from the pay-ment of all school taxes for the year County Superintendents in several County Superintendents in several cases were drafted, or entered the service by enlistment. This occasionally happened, too, at the time when they were most needed in their respective counties, as when examinations of teachers were to be held, or institutes conducted. As a consequence, schools must be supplied with teachers who had no certificates when their schools began, merely because there were no superintendents to examine them, and superintendents to examine them, and the schools must be opened before an appointment could be made. Hence, too, leniency on the part of the School Department has been absolutely imperative, in order to keep the schools in operation at all, in many districts of the State. The difficulties that have met the school officers of the several counties of the Commonwealth have greatly embarrassed their operations, and caused them at times to almost despair of keeping the system in operation. And yet, notwithstanding all the lifficulties, and drawbacks, and disdifficulties, and drawbacks, and dra the term of school, or employ incompetent teachers when competent ones could possibly be found. As the war has been brought to a successful termination, we may reasonably hope for less embarrassment. Our soldier teachers, who have survived the marches, and exposures, and the battles of the campaigns, and the fevers, and diarrhoa, and pneumonia and scurvy and gan-

paigns, and the fevers, and diarrhœa, and pneumonia, and scurvy, and gangrene, and starvation of the prisons, have returned to their fields of labor in the school room, and we have promise of better schools. 'Tis true that many came back crippled and maimed, many with broken constitutions, and some also with morals and character gone.—Still many return to us better men and Still many return to us better men and better teachers than they were before. In the army they have learned most efectually the absolute necessity of ready fectually the absolute necessity of ready, prompt, unquestioning obedience to order, and the importance of teaching the youth placed under their charge to love their country and its institutions. With these things favorable, may we not hope that our schools will be more prosperous? With less taxation for war nurmoses, shall we not build more good purposes, shall we not build more good school houses, and make greater expenditure for furniture and apparatus diture for infiniture and apparatus.
With many of our best teachers returned to us, can we not anticipate better schools, more thorough teaching, and a better system of government? With better system of government? With our minds free from the excitement of the past four years, shall not the public the past four years, and have the tattention be more steadily directed to the matter of educating the youth of our Commonwealth, and thereby prepring them for the responsibilities that paring them for the responsibilitie paring them for the responsibilities that are coming upon them? With school officers unembarrassed by other perplexing official duties, not pertaining to school affairs, can we not demand of the control of the contro

them more time for their school duties. and greater fidelity in the discharge of ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS. There is no other one cause that so completely neutralizes the exertions of teachers and school officers as the irregularity of attendance of the pupils. It will be seen by reference to the statistical of the complete that al tables for the several counties, that cal tables for the several counties, that this evil, although alarming as it has hitherto been, is increasing, and that the average attendance in the whole State is but 6.28 per centum, and in some counties even below. The evils of such a course cannot be estimated.

Of the 629,587 children that had their representered on the teachers' rolls in names entered on the teachers' rolls in names entered on the teachers' rolls in our public schools during the year, the average attendance has been only 396,701. Some have attended but a few days, some a few weeks, but none of the delinquents have attended with

sufficient regularity to derive much advantage from the schools. Thus a large army is coming upon the stage each year, the members of which are each year, the members of which are not prepared by mental and moral culture for the duties of citizens, and this, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the munificence of the State for their education. Property holders are called upon to pay taxes to educate the children, and then because parents do not send them to school, they must again be taxed to bring to justice and punishment those same children, for crimes committed, which with proper

ulture, would have been avoided. This matter is still worse when we consider that the evil is by no means onfined to the pupils who are irregular. conined to the pupils who are friegular of the read of as well by the regular attendants, when several in each class are occasionally absent, as he can when the classes are always full. The delinquents injure and retard the pro-

gress of the whole school.

Parents, as a general thing, keep their children at home, in order to have the

benefit of their labor. Thus, for the sake of money, they defraud their off-spring out of that which, if they possessed, they would not in after life self-for all the treasures their parents can bequeath; and at the same time they sand them to prevuon the same they send them to prey upon the same community that has paid liberally for

their education.

A question well worthy the serious consideration of our law makers presents itself here. Can nothing be done to remedy this evil? Can no inducements be offered to parents that shall incline them to permit their children o get an education—a motive that shall to get an education—a motive that mane have a power stronger than money?—Must citizens pay millions of dollars annually for the education of the youth of the Commonwealth, and then have one-third or more, of the children attend school only occasionally? For its hould be remembered that the expense of a school where all the brildren attend school, where all the children attend school of similar grade, where one-third or one-half are present but two or three days in the week. This calls loudly for a remedy. COLLEGES, SEMINARIES AND ACADE-

Remarks were made in a previous re port relative to the multiplicity of our higher institutions, and the propriety of making the number less, and thereby. increasing the endowments and income of those that remain. The views then advanced have been strengthened by the experience of another year. more and more apparent that the num-ber of these institutions does not increase, correspondingly, the number educated young men. With the blessings of peace comes the stronger necesity for highly cultivated minds. The field of usefulness for educated men and of usefulness for educated then and women has been greatly extended during the past few years, and we as Pennsylvanians should be prepared to send forth thousands of this impiting field. scholars to occupy this inviting field.

It is suggested for the consideration o the Legislature, whether it would not promote the cause of general educa-tion in our State to have all of our educational interest brought under the scope of legislative authority, and all of our chartered institutions placed to a our chartered institutions placed, to certain extent, within the control of certain extent, within the control of the School Department. These institu-tions are already doing a noble work in the cause of education, but they are crippled in their labors, or many of hem, for the want of apparatus, furniture, libraries and cabinets, and also for ture, libraries and caoinets, and also for lack of sufficient patronage. It is believed that if they were made subject to some State authority, and liable to official visitations by some State officer, and the recipients of State beneficence, to some extent, and upon certain pre-scribed conditions, it would greatly increase their efficiency and usefulness.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE AP PROPRIATION. The way in which the money now appropriated is apportioned among the several districts of the State renders its application unequal and greatly in-creases the local taxation in the new districts. The following statistics taken from the reports for 1864, will make his inequality evident:

Lancaster county draws money for 29,869 axables and supports 484 schools. Potter county draws money for 2,785 taxables nd supports 112 schools.

Delaware county draws money for 6,863 taxables and supports 98 schools.

Sullivan county draws money for 1,174 taxables and supports 38 schools. les and supports 58 schools.

Laneaster therefore supports one school for very 01.7 taxables Potter therefore supports one school for every Delaware therefore supports one school for every 70 taxables. Sullivan therefore supports one school for every 21,6 taxables.

Thus Potter and Sullivan, with com-Thus Potter and Sullivan, with comparatively a sparse population, and their resources but partially developed, must support more than double the number of schools for the same number of taxables that Lancaster and Delaware do, with all their immense wealth. Let us look at these same counties in another look at these same counties in another light. Were Lancaster to have one ight. Were Lancaster to have one school for the same number of taxables that Potter has, it would be obliged to support 1,204, and Delaware, when thus ompared with Sullivan, would support 318 schools; and if Pottersupported one school for 61.7 taxables, as Lancaster does, there would be but 45 schools in the does, there would be but 4) schools in the county, and Sullivan compared the same way with Delaware, would have but 17. Now, Lancaster reports 27,576 children attending school, and if that county were to have one school for the same number of taxables as Potter has, there would be 22 pupils for each school, and number of taxables as Potter has, there would be 22 pupils for each school, and Potter with the same number of taxables to each school as Lancaster, would have 80 pupils in each of her schools. Delamore ground with when compared with

so pupils in each of her schools. Deta-ware would have, when compared with Sullivan, for every school 23 pupils, and Sullivan would have 113.

The object of introducing these numbers, and making these comparisons, will be obvious when it is remembered that the same number of cents for each taxable is drawn from the State Treasury in all portions of the State. Then if one county has a school for every seventy taxables, and another for every twenty one, one county would receive in an average twenty-four dollars sixty cents average twenty-room donais and seven for each school, and another but seven dollars rinety-eight cents. From these comparisons it is plain, that there should be some change made in the method of apportioning the amount given by the State among the different districts of the

Commonwealth, be the sum appropria ted great or small. In some districts and counties of the State the number of children of the proper age to attend school is much proper age to attend school is flucing greater in proportion to the number of taxables than in others. In the old, wealthy districts there are less children in proportion to the taxables than in he new and sparsely settled counties consequently more schools are required in proportion to the money received in the new than in the old counties; thus the new than in the old counties; thus the local taxation is greatly increased in the poorer portions of the State by our method of apportioning the money appropriated by the State.

Again, the number of taxables in the several districts and counties is changing from year to year in some greatly

ing from year to year, in some greatly increasing, and in others diminishing, and of course the number of schools re quired for the accommodation of the children should be correspondingly in children should be correspondingly In-creased or diminished, and the amount received from the State varied in the same proportion. By the plan upon which we now apportion the money there can be no change in the sum re-ceived by the several districts during three years, unless the sum appropriated be changed. The money given is for the education of all the children o the Commonwealth, between the ages the Commonweatth, between the age of six and twenty-one years, who see fit to attend the schools; therefore the apportionment should be based upon the number of children between those ages actually residing within the district, and who are consequently to the advantages of the ages actually residing within the dividing trict, and who are consequently entitled to the advantages of the schools of the district, and the amount should be varied from year to year as the number of children varies. With this view of the matter, the following plan for the division of the State appropriation is suggested for the consideration of the Legislature:

ion of the Legislature: Let the census of the children be taken Let the censusor the chiqren be taken each year by the secretary of the board of directors, who shall be required to certify, under oath or affirmation, to its correctness, and report the same to the County Superintendent, who shall also County Superintendent, who shall als orward all the reports for the county o the State Superintendent, on a speci fied day, and the number thus ascer-tained be the basis of distribution for

each yéar.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Three of the twelve Normal school districts into which the State is now divided, are supplied with schools. One in the Second district, located at Milersville, in Lancaster county, was recognized by the proper State authorities December 1, 1859. One of the Twelfth listrict, located in Edinboro'. Eric county, was recognized January 23, 1861 and one for the Fifth district, at Mans field, Tioga county, on December 11, 1862. These schools are all prosperous 1862. These schools are all prosperous, as will be seen by the annual report of each, found on page 301, in this volume. Indeed, so numerous have been he application, for admission, that

many have necessarily been re-fused for want of suitable accom-modations. Each of these institutions has received from the State the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, all of which has been applied toward the liquidation

of the debts incurred for the purchase of grounds, and the erection of suitable buildings and improvements, or for the purchase of apparatus and libraries.-These schools are private property, so far as the grounds and buildings are concerned. The land has been donated to or purchased by the trustees, and the buildings erected by subscription, or by stock companies, so that the property invested does not in any sense belong to the State. Still they are, at the same time and to a certain extent, State in-stitutions, having been recognized as such, under the Normal school law of When thus recognized as State

pose they were established and are maintained. In this way they have hithertodone, and are still doing a good work for our school system; a work that no other agency heretofore put in to operation in the State can accomto operation in the State can accom-plish. As the money previously ap-propriated has been applied, the teach-ers attending the schools or those in-tending to become teachers, have not received directly any benefit from the appropriation. Their expenses, while in the least degree. The students who

in the least degree. The students who do not contemplate entering the teachers profession have been as much aided by the money given as have the teachers. The schools are open equally to all.
Inasmuch as the Normal schools are ecognized by the State authorities, with he express understanding that their specific duty to the common school system of the Commonwealth, is to educate teachers for the schools, and inasmuch as the appropriations that have been made have gone to increase of the value of property belong-ing to the individuals, or companies, owning the grounds and buildings, rather than to directly aid teachers in pre-paring themselves for duties, it is beparing themselves for duties, it is be-lieved by the Superintendent that ap-propriations should still be made to the Normal schools, but upon such condi-tions that a large proportion, if not the whole of the amount given, be applied

directly to aid young men and women in preparing themselves for teachers. There is a provision in the law allow ing directors of the several school districts in the Normal school districts, to send to the Normal schools one pupil each year, the tuition of said pupil to be paid out of the school funds of the district. Notwithstanding this provision was incorporated in the law at its passage, in 1857, but three pupils have ever been sent to any of the Normal schools as "pupils on district account."
It is not probable that any more will ever thus be sent. The principal of the chool to which those three were sent, school to which those three were sent, reported the fact, and stated that the law in regard to "district pupils" was so unacceptable, that directors would not send them. This is the only way in which the law proposes to aid teachers who attend these schools; and as this her falled to accomplish the object. this has failed to accomplish the object desired, it seems necessary to adopt some more acceptable method, by which the object can be accomplished. State is, to a certain extent, pecuniarily interested in these schools, having beome so in consequence of the appropris ionsalready made to each of them, and by their recognition, under the law, as State institutions: Itahas, also, by the recognition, acquired authority over them. The interest thus secured, and the authority acquired, is intended by the law to be used and exercised solely for the benefit of the teachers desiring to prepare themselves, in those schools, for the performance of their duties as teachers. But as the appropriations have hitherto been made, that class of students has received no pecuniary advantage at all. Their expresses to themselves are the same as

pensis, to themselves, are the same as those paid by students who attend these schools for the sole purpose of obtaining a literary and scientific education, to prepare themselves for other departments of industry. Thus, although funds have been appropriated, and proposition of the scientific departments of the scientific tenders because of the scientific tenders are scientific to the scientific tenders and the scientific tenders are scientific to the scientific tenders are scientification and scientific tenders are scientification and scientification are scientifica erly appropriated, been directly aided. teachers have not We have now scattered over the State. hundreds of young men, who have re-turned from the war crippled and maimed for life. The armless sleeves, or cork legs, or supporting crutches, telesad, but truthful tales, of the strife in which these men have been engaged for their country's weal. They are not able to earn a livelihood by manual labor, and they are too manly to desire to be supported by others, without rendering some equivalent. Very many of these young men had taught more or less before the war; still they were not qualified, and

the war; stillney were to during and the raining of a Normal school to prepare them for the profession. Others can, if properly educated, teach with success; but they are not qualified, and what is still more discouraging to the state of t and what is still more discouraging to them, they cannot pay for an education, and, crippled and maimed as they are, they have no means of earning any-thing, even for their support. Our schools are in need of hundreds of just schools are in need-or nundreus of just such teachers as these returned soldiers will make, if they can be prepared for the labor thus required of them. Here, too, is a field of usefulness in which they they have and to support them the columns. can labor, and to many of them, the only ield in which they can labor. Our Normal schools were recognize by the State for the express purpose of ducating teachers for the public schools.

Does it not, then, become the duty of he State to aid these noble defenders of our government, as well as others, in qualifying themselves to educate/those who are soon to control the destinies of States and nations? In view of the foregoing considera-

tions, it is earnestly recommended that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to each of the three State Norbe made to each of the three State Normal schools now in operation, upon conditions that four-fifths of the sum appropriated to each shall be used to lessen the expenses of students of proper age, who attend the schools for the sole purpose of qualifying themselves for the business of teaching, and the remainmote the interests of the institutions, and prepare them the better to accomplish the great object contemplated by the originators of our Normal school law.

Write prose.

length, according to his own expressed hopes and determination, passed away to a future and let us hope a happier to a future and let us hope a happine scene of being. He died about 4 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, from the consequences of his self-inflicted in-juries. Up to the time of his decease he seemed to manifest not the slightest symptoms of remorse, and now and again he expressed his regret that his deadly surprose had not heap more suredeadly purpose had not been more sure-ly executed. His wounds were not neessarily fatal, though he could not by any possibility have recovered the use of his right eye, and the physicians are unanimous in ascribing his death to his absence of inclination to rally and sur-

cles. We are now able to give further articulars. Various considerations for the most part of a private and do-mestic nature led him to adopt in his shere of action, a nom de plume, though sphere of action, a nonace peane, not one of a very mysterious or enigmatical character, it being simply a trans-Henry Russ to William R. Henry Chess connoiseurs will at once call to mind that this signature lias frequently appeared appended to some of the most ingenious problems and careful critiisms, in connection with their art which have seen the light in this continent dur-ing the last few years. Mr. Russ from the time that he first became a devotee at the shrine of Caissa, has made it his chief care to collect as far as possible all the works which have appeared on the theory and practice of chess since first that queen of games was invented. He has succeeded in bringing together about three hundred volumes, and excerpts, and problems, taken from the columns of the various chess periodicals, without number. These, we understand, are to be disposed of at auction on the 15th instant by Messrs. Westerman & Co. of this city.

Mr. Russ has been connected with various of the New York journals as a chess editor, and has frequently played be role of arbitrator in those unbloody disputes which sometimes disturb the peace of the chess world, and which are enerally as fiercely fought as battles avolving more serious results. Miss Dayton, we rejoice to learn, is still proceeding very favorably.

most sanguine anticipations are enter-tained as to her ultimate recovery. She seems herself to be very hopeful in re-gard to her restoration to health, and this is one of the most encouraging features in her case. It has not yet, however, been deemed advisable to make any further attempt to extract the ball still remaining in her head. The operation will be performed at the earlist moment consistent with safety.—N. Y. World, Jan. 4th.

The Bultimore Nun of yesterday has

he following statement in regard to the )yster trade of that City: Baltimore has long enjoyed a monop oly in most of this class of merchandise

The raw or fresh oyster branch gives employment to about 1,000 persons—shuckers, packers, &c. The first are almost exclusively negroes. The hermetically sealed branch requires about 2,000 hands—chiefly white persons of the female sex—for the reason that the opening of the oyster is rendered easy by the

new process of straining.

Sixty thousand one, two and three pound cans are hermetically sealed daily during at least 100 days, thus 6,000,000 cans are required for the oysters, and fruits and vegetables, which are peeled during the summer season. ters, and fruits and vegetables, which are packed during the summer season, average about 60,000 cans daily during 100 days, or an additional 600,000,000 cans—and these jointly require upwards of 500,000 cases. The making of the cans gives employment to three or four hundred per ons; and their value in tin, solder, &c., is about \$800,000. The making of the cases gives 'employment constantly to upwards of 200 carpenters and their value about \$225,000.

ers, carmen ...... o deliver them, One of our cotemporaries most truthilly remarks that a popular idea among our people is that all their sons should

business of the business of furniture and apparatus, in such a way as to a majority of the trustees shall seem best calculated to pro-

THE following advice can be best anpreciated by editors: Don't write poetry. If you cannot help it, if it sings in your head and will be heard. why then there is no other way than to putit on paper and send it to the printer But try to help it if you can. There are only two or three poets alive at any one time. A great poet makes and marks an age; and poor poets, or those who think they are poets and are not, are as plenty as blackberries. Every hamlet has its poetaster O! how much valuable white paper is spoiled by those who think they can write poetry! You may write a correct verse with faultless rhymes, and there is not a glean of poetry in it. Poetry requires a peculiar faculty, the imagination: you may have genius, sense and learning, and the power of expression so to write prose as to rival Burke or Johnson, and after all make yourself rediculous by tryingly our hand at poetry.

\_ "If I am not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half 'don't wait for me." "That I won't," replied the lady, significantly-"I won't wait, but I'll come for you!" The gentleman returned at ten o'clock precisely.

DEATH OF RUSS.

William H. Russ, one of the chief actors in this melancholy drama, the would be murderer and suicide has, at

It will be remembered we stated some ime since that Mr. Russ was a player of some renown in American chess cir-

The Oyster Trade of Baltimore.

pertainly so as relates to oysters—fresh and canned, as well as most kinds of canned fruits and vegetables; and her reputation has been fully sustained throughout the past year. The number of houses now engaged in this trade is throughout the past year. The number of houses now engaged in this trade is 40: employing upwards of 3,000 persons of both sexes in the various departments of shucking, packing, peeling, preserving, processing &c. The quantity of oysters brought to this market is about 4,000,000 of bushs., of which the packers consume about 3,500,000 bushs., or a daily consumpt of 12,150 bushs., for the daily consumpt of 12,130 bushs., for the whole season—and when all in full run tor the 100 days, averaging 30 to 35,000 bushs., daily. A little more than half of this quantity are packed raw, in Sans, (feed) of half to one gallon, requiring probably 3,500,000 cans and 150,000 cases. The balance are hermetically

and their value about \$225,000.

The number of vessels engaged taking oysters for the Baltimore market is about 1,000, of fifty tons each, and some 500 to 600 vessels of larger class are running them to the market. These vessels, 1,500 to 1,600 in number, require an average of crews equal to 4 each or some 6,000 persons; and during the fruit and vegetable season as many more persons are employed in picking, boxing and shipping them to market, and when these reach the wharves, some 300 carters, carmen and draymen are required ers, carmen and draymen are require

adopt clerkships, and the adoption of the business of book keeping as a means of obtaining their livelihood, and every effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of their children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned, the idea is a good one, as every young man should have a sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books, should he ever embark in business, but to make book-keepers and clerks of our boys is a grand mistake.-Better place them in a workshop, mill or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure them employment, and pecuniary compensation for which will be at least as much, if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to learn their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an indusrious pursuit, and let us in the future be spared the pains of seeing so many stout, able-bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations nly where the pen can be used. There dignity in labor, and an honest trade is the best legacy a parent can bestow upon his child; for it will secure his

-One day, as Dr. Young was walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, (one of whom he afterwards married), the servant came to acquaint him that a gentleman wished to speak with him. \" Tell him," said the doctor, "I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. But, as persuasion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance in vain, he bowed, laid-his hand upon his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable. spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go I'm loth;
Like him I go, for angles drove us both,
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind,
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

Edwin Rooth at the Winter Garden. An immense audience, according to

general anticipation, was assembled last night at the Winter Garden, to witness

the reappearance of Edwin Booth. By

rom N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 4th.

opening the doors at a very early hour, the management enabled the spectators to reach their places with ease, and thus to avoid the expected inconveni-ence of a tumultuous throng. The theater rapidly filled up, and, when at last the curtain rose, presented that old, familiar spectacle, a sea of faces. only was every seat occupied, but every inch of standing-room was eagerly ap-propriated by the thronging multitude. Seldom, indeed, has any New York theater been thus crowded, and never by an audience of a more intelligent class. Its welcome to Mr. Booth was class. Its welcome to Mr. Booth was significant, in no common sense of the word. Actuated by profound sympathy and admiration, it expressed itself in one long and almost deafening tunnult of enthusiasm. Nine cheers, each round being followed by its particular and emphatic "tiger," hailed the melancholy Dane, and gave him, at the outset, due warrant to "east his nightly outset, due warrant to "cast his nightly color off." Frequent applause, too, followed his personation, from point to point, and he was called before the curtain at the end of each act. The New York Herald was remembered, in the course of the evening, with three rounds of emphatic groans and a liberal allowance of hisses—an unmistal a-ble indication of the spirit in which the public have condemned the atrocious attack on Mr. Booth, made in that pa per not many days ago. In short, the reception accorded to Mr. Booth was

such as his genius merits, and such as the people of New York so well know how to render to an object of their es-In reference to the performance we can say but a word of commendation can say out a word of commendation, writing, as we do, at a very late hour. Mr. Booth has never played Hamlet more perfectly than he played it last night, and we doubtif the character has aver hear represented. ever been represented more correctly and admirably. The general represen-tation of the play was also satisfactory. We shall take an early opportunity to review this subject with that thoroughness which is its due.

One other fact, however, should be stated. Mr. Booth has preferred to appeal directly to the justice of the Amercan public, rather than to avail himself of an address, inviting him to return the the stage, signed by many of the leading citizens of this and other cities. The welcome accorded to him last night shows that he made the wiser choice. At the same time, we have authority for stating that Mr. Booth is profoundly grateful for the friendship thus delicately expressed, and will always remember it with gratitude and pleasure. Observance of the Sabbath..

The "loyal" Forney has kicked up a terrible row in Philadelphia by issuing a Sunday paper. The self-righteous clergy are horrified at this alleged "desecration of the Sabbath," and are striving to excite popular indignation to the Sabbath, and are striving to excite popular indignation. against Forney and to bring public opinion to bear against him to force him to give up his Sunday paper. This is the old dodge of the devil rebuking sin. It is undoubtedly important, as a mat-ter of policy even, that a proper observance of the Sabbath should be enforced -to say nothing of a higher obligation and it is a lamentable fact that for years there has been a growing neglect of this obligation. And it is a

litical harangues for religious teachings. They have thus not only descrated the day by devoting it to political labors, but have desecrated their pulpits by delivering partisan harrangues therefrom. We dare say this Has been th course of those who are foremost in this crusade against Forney's Sunday paper. crusaue against rorney's Sunday paper. If it is, as appears, naked hostriity to a regular Sunday paper, it is a senseless affair. Such papers are issued in Boston and New York, without available the such as the out exciting the pharisaical indigna-tion of the self-righteous clergy there. And the truth is, the issue of a Sunday And the truth is, the issue of a Sunday paper involves much less violation of the Sabbath than that of a regular Monday morning paper. Most of the labor on the former is necessarily done before the Sabbath; while much of that upor the Monday's issue of a daily paper, is usually if not necessarily, done Sun usually, if not necessarily, done Sunday night. These Philadelphia clergy should, therefore, be consistent and direct their batteries against the Monday

morning papers which they patronize and read.

As before remarked, we hold to a proper observance of the Sabbath, but the political clergy are not the men to in-culcate it. Their own evil example ri-ses up to counteract all their precepts upon the subject. In this, as in many other things, they are like guide-boards, pointing out the way but not walking herein.-N. H. Patriot.

Marriage Extraordinary.

An extraordinary marriage took place at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Carrow's, in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening. Mr. Rein, a German by birth, and acclebrated tamer of horses by profession, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Hannah J. Duke, the Iowagiantess. The bridegroem served with distinction in the Union army. He is rather below the middle stature of mankind in point the middle stature of manking in point of size and weight, he scarcely turning the beam at one hundred and forty pounds. The bride weighs five hundred and eighty-five pounds avoidurpois. She has been exhibited at Judge Ingall's museum, on Market street, for some time past. Mr. Rein, on visiting the establishment, fell violently in love with the fair giantess, proposed marriage, and "of course she said yes." On Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, the carrriages drew up before the museum, and the drew up before the museum, and the twain, soon to be made one, entered therein and proceeded to the church. therein and proceeded to the church.— The bridal party consisted of the Sia-mese twins—Chang and Eng—and other celebrities of the museum. Upon enter-ing the church the visitors were the most "observed of all observers." They were united in the matrimonial bond in were united in the matrimoniar bond in accordance with the plain usage of the Methodist persuasion, after which they retired. The event was extraordinary because of the remarkable fact of the difference in size of the party.—P

Singular Case.

One of our exchanges says there is a young man in a town in Vermont who can not speak to his father! Previous to his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. This difficulty was subspeak to him. Inis officiary was sub-sequently healed—the child was born, and in duetime began to talk—but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so till it was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threat-ened it with punishment for its stub-bornness. When the punishment was bornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer was vainly endeavoring o speak. All who were present united in this opinion, that it was impossible for the child to speak to its father-and time proved their opinins jainer—and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a mature age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.—New York Ledger.

Self Righteousness. "It was ever my invariable custom

n my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue, awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy breth-

square or ten lines; ten per cent. Increase for fractions of a year. RHAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-ERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-tion. PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the column: year,.... LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

Ministers Electing Where They Shall Per-

ther dones,

in Affecting Scene in a House of Frail Women---The Sequel, &c. On yesterday we were apprised of an incident which has recently transpired in this city, which we have deemed vorthy of publication because of the atrocious conduct of certain ministers of various denominations in Cincinnati. For several weeks past a proprietress of an alleged house of dissolute repute on Sixth street has been lying sick even unto death, and during the past two weeks the best physicians of Cincinnati have pronounced her recovery as posiively impossible. The unfortunate sufferer was advised of her nearness to

issolution, and admonished to dispose

f her earthly goods and estate, and to

orepare her soul for the presence of the

At first the afflicted woman failed to ealize the awful solemnity of the advice given. Her strength gradually weakhe life, which was struggling within vof the hereafter, began to awaken in the sinful breast a realization of her true condition. Her property was disposed of by a will, and her diamonds, to value of over six thousand dollars, were sent to a well known jewelry house on Fourth street to be sold, and the pro-ceeds to be given as devised in her beuest. Every earthly care was re-noved, and the dying woman comnoved, and the dying woman com-menced the work of preparation for teath and eternity. The more she death and eternity. The more she reflected on the past and unimproved life, and the very brief interim between her and the grave, the more horrible seemed to her all the frailties and wickedness of human life. came to a full sense of her condition, and calling her frail subordinate females around her bedside, she told them in a feeble voice how wicked she had been, that she was not prepared to die, and asked them all to reform and go to prayer and pray that God would have mercy on her soul. It was truly a house of on ner som. It was truly a house of weeping, but no one felt herself fitted to fall in the presence of their Maker and pray for forgiveness. At the earnest request of the sufferer messengers were sent to certain clergymen to come and pray with her, but learning the regulation of the house they and pray with her, but learning the reputation of the house, they nositively refused to go. Thus rejused the advice and prayers of professions. ed Christian ministers, the sorrow-stricken and agonizing woman sent for in undertaker, to whom she gave all an undertaker, to whom she gave all directions for her burial, and then asked him to pray for her. He did so, and the poor woman wept like a child and begged carnestly for pardon. Other humane and Christian men and women, hearing of the distress of mind the sick woman was laboring under, also called, and read to her passages of scripture and offered up prayers. Rev. Mr. Emery the city missionary, was sent for and offered up prayers. Rev. Mr. Emery, the city missionary, was sent for and promptly went to the chamber of the dying. He talked to her of heaven and its promises, and told have how the missing the companion of the chamber of the companion of the chamber of the companion of the c ts promises, and told her how she must give herself entirely up to God to insure His forgiveness. A dozen of female in-mates of the house knelt with the min-

ister around the bed, and, as he prayed, they cried alone upon God to forgive them. The was truly affecting. The pros-trate form of the invalid, with eyes turned upward, and hands elenched, never ceased for a moment to ask pardon of the Almighty, and when the minister was about to take his leave, she said, of left hetter but come again soon and "I feel better, but come again soon and pray with me," while the half-score of attending women carnestly entreated the man of God to call and give them the man of God to call and give them also his prayers. On yesterday Mr. Emery called again, and was warmly received. He again talked and prayed, and again were all interested in his prayers. Last evening the invalid was scarcely able to speak, and it was scarcely able to speak, and it was thought she could not survive the night, out she was heard to say very distinctly but she was heard to say very districtly.

"Thank (Jod, I am not now afraid to
die." How the ministers who undertake to preach the Gospel to-day can reconcile their conduct with their Maker,
in refusing to call and pray with that distressed woman, we are at a loss to de termine. Cincinnati Inquirer, 9th inst

A Recruit from the Grave. The following strange circumstance, mong the most remarkable that occurred during the war, is vouched for by Colonel Ellis, late of the 1st Missouri

cavalry, and can be attested by the parties concerned A few days after a fiercely contested battle in the South, a party of soldiers belonging to the 1st Missouri took a jaunt over the battle field, and came up to a spot where the rebel dead were buried. In one place the hair of a man's head was seen sticking out of the ground like a tuit of grass, and near by a hand was seen protruding upwards, which evidently belonged to the corpse that owned the head of hair.

One of the cavalrymen remarked to his companions, in a spirit of thoughtless levity. "See, there's a dead rebreaching out for something; let's se what he wants!" In the same spir of wanton mischief, almost recklessa

of wanton in senior amost cracked the cavalrymen took hold of the m. s hand and hauled the body out of the grave, the losse dirt falling back into the shallow hold. Soon after the man began to stir and manifest signs of life, to the atter astonishment and horror of the

resurrectionists.

The man was taken by his rescuers The man was taken by his rescuers to their teat and was rubbed down, washed off, and in a few days became as "good as new." He said that in the battle he was stunned by the passage of a shell which knocked him senseless.— He was picked up among the dead and buried like the rest. Not a scratch was found on his body. He said that he had joined the rebel army, and fought the Federals long and well, but as this was his second appearance on earth he would join the Federals and fight for aftern. He accordingly enlisted in the them. He accordingly enlisted in the list Missouri, did a good deal of tough marching and hard fighting, and last September was mustered out of the service and paid off at Benton barracks, —8t. Louis News.

Beautiful Scatiments. The beautiful extract below is from he pen of Hon. George S. Hilliard:

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place of those who have not succeeded on earth; and it is sure that celestial grace does not thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of wordly prosperity. Ill success in business affairs sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good-from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidi-ous, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a prodesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which 'die and make least excellence, which 'die and make no sign;' there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

-One of the Northern "school marms," who is employed in teaching the "freedmen," told a sprightly negro girl that she "must not call the woman with whom she lived, mistress—that she was as good as anybody." Pretty soon the girl asked her teacher what business she followed before coming South to teach. "I was a bonnet maker," was the reply. Well!" said the girl, gathering upher books and making for the door, "I am not.go'in to 'sociate wid you any longer -you say I is ekel to my mistress, and she don't 'sociate wid bonnet makers." ----

- A fellow out West being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied : "Wal, I don't know, guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my