A ,family Bemspaper---- Denoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, Che Markels, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

38TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1856.

TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

Diffice on South Baltimore street, direct-Ly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House.

Choice Poetry.

"God Requireth that which is Past."

ECCLES. III. 15. Perchance my hours are numbered now, And life's remaining sands are few; Still o'er the past my tears must flow, Sad the review!

From unrefreshing sleep I wake, An I while in restle-suess I sigh, A mournful retrospect I take

Of days gone by.

How oft have I laid down to rest, And balmy sleep's re restments shared, Nor thought of him my nights who blest, My life who spared! How oft has morning's fragrant breeze,

Whose breath I now no more inhale Wafted the joys of health and ease On every gale. But still I slept, and still I woke, Thankless to Him who all bestowed,

And never, or profanely, spoke
Of thee, great God! A form of words, a heartless prayer. This was the homage paid to thee;

bounteous love, whose ceaseless care, Gave all to me. I loved my friends, and was beloved,

liut self was all in all to me;
Thy gifts were not for thee improved—
I loved not thee! And thus the first and great command.

If not despised, was disobeved; Well may the heavy, chastening hand Make me afraid! Well may I fe, r (hat, now in Wrath,

Thou wilt cut short life's brittle thread, Ani close for me that narrow path I would not tre d.

But mercy, mercy I implore
Through Christ's atoning sacrifice,
To Hime'er life's short days be o'er,
I lift my eyes. For poor lost sinners he was slain;
For them he die t-----or the n he lives; kin lles in our heart again;

That hope he gives.

Select Miscellany.

Who was Cain's Wife?

How often has this inquiry been made? To a certain class of minds such a question possesses more importance than the gravest investigations in theology. Brother Weaver, of St. Louis, in answer to a correspondent, thus responds through the Herold and Era to the inquiry "Who was Cain's wife?"

A subscriber asks this singular question. We answer, she was Cain's wife. That's all we know about her. That is all the account says of her save that she was the mother of Enoch. It is said that Cain went into the land of Nod; and we suppose that he took his wife with him, as any good husband would. In the land of Nod they had Enoch, and probably other children not a few, and grand children, for they built a city there. The city probably was not so large as St. Louis is, but it very likely was a large household, of which Cain was patriarch. It might have been his own and the families of his children living in sepa-

What Cain's wife's name was, and who her parents were we are not certified. She might have been the daughter of Adam and Eve, or some of their children. She was probably closely related to Cain, or a sister or a niece, or something nearer than coasin. Coasins marry in our day when the world is full of strangers. It wouldn't have been so great a wonder for Cain to marry his sister, when there were no other girls in the world, and no laws of marriage, and nobody else to claim her affections. The command was to marry and multiply and replenish the earth. And we presume it was pretty well obeyed, for it seems well replenished now, and likely to be.

We know nothing about the number of children and grandchildren the first pair had. No doubt it was a goodly number, both of male and female: else who inhabited Cain's city. and who were the wives of Enoch, Irad. Mehuael. Methusalah and Lamech the bigamist !-We haven't got the whole story of those days ; only a drop in the bucket, as it were. We have the descending line of generation from Adam downward and but little more.

A Singular Human Being. We have in this village one of the most singular human beings (all things considered) to be found in this corner of the world. He is a dwarf, about eighteen years of age, quite small and deformed, and not exactly an opium eater, but a laudanum drinker. He has been a victim of the habit for years, and all attempts to prevent his indulgence in the stupefying drug have been in vain. The desire for more has steadily gained on him, until at the present time he actually drinks two ounces of laudanum every day; and, what is still more remarkable, all at one time! This enormous Healthy girl, that, and fond of delicacies. potation is swallowed at a regular hour, in the afternoon of each day; a pipe and tobacco then follow, and smoking is in order till midnight. unless indeed the subject -- which is sometimes being seems to live is this deadly narcotic, and count for it. his only care and ambition are centered in procuring the little means required to buy the two onnce draught. As it has been found impossible to place any effectual barrier bedievaming that I was going to Californy, and bit of good. tween the drug and the drugged—the attempt thought the school bell was the steamboat bell has been abandoned, and it has been thought I was going in." best to hereafter interpose no obstacles in gives fearful evidence of the presence of -1-was waiting to see Tom off!" the coiled serpent which alternately writhes and slumbers in his bosom-has made a con-

A Story of Leap Year.

It is a well known fact, that the ladies are The Republican Compiler is published allowed, by the conventional rules of society bate. Col. Ethan Allen, whose services to his his premises from thickes, has attached a every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAILE, and common consent, to take the lead of the country, in the times that tried men's souls," spring board to his fence. In the end of at \$1,75 per annum if paid in advance—\$2.00 men every leap year; and, if they feel disposed, were only equalled by his daring assertions of this board. (nearly twenty feet in length.) per annum if not paid in advance. No sub- to go so far as to "pop the question," without the right of private opinion on theological was firmly attached a sharp and immense scription discontinued, unless at the option of being considered rude or forward.—Although matters. A well known Divine, the pastor of tubacco cutter, weighing sixteen pounds, the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. The right and privilege is conceded to the la- the village church, called one evening on the and so prepared with springs that when any ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. dies, we seldom hear of them taking advantage Colonel. and while enjoying his true New one getting from the outside and stepping upon Jos Wonk done, neatly, cheaply, and with of it. However, one case, in which the lady England hospitality at the supper table, the a small platform on his way over the fence. did avail herself of the privileges of leap year, conversation turned upon church matters. did occur in this city on New Year's day. We affairs brought before the public.

> them Smith, Brown and Jones,) who formerly boarded at this boarding house, called upon the landlady on New Year's day. The Widow Cheerly was in the room, and saw the young trance of Paradise, and saw a man go up and gents approaching. She immediately "dressed knock. herself up in her bridal array," called the landlady and inquired the names of the young gents. The landlady informed her, when she remarked, "I intend to have one of those young men for a husband." The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went down to the parfor to receive her visitors. The widow followed immediately, and without waiting for an introduction, approached Smith and said—

"Will you consent to become my husband?" The young man blushed, and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never before seen, but he finally succeeded in stammering out-

(very short, having never seen the lady before.) selves. I then stepped up to the entrance. and another person having some slight claims upon my affections, you will please excuse

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else I would have proposed to him first.—Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"
"I will," said Brown, "the ice is now broke.

would have been a married man years ago, if I could have mustered courage enough to pop the question; but as you have taken advantage of leap year, and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband just as

on as you please." lady, you will please send for my

other out-door wearing apparel." Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging grace- ed. After pressing the question for some fully on his arm, started for the residence of time, and failing to obtain a satisfactory explathe pastor of the Boatman's Courch. When marion, a little light dawned upon him and he the minister was about to unite the couple in addressed his superior officer nearly as folthe bonds of wedlock, they gave him their lows :- "You are about making a great misnames, and each heard the other's name for the take, sir, a great mistake. You know, sir, I first time. Everything went on as "merry as a marriage bell," with the new married couple watch, and an elegant diamond ring. That all that day.

fects of the numerous drinks of the day previ- was conclusive, and the conductor was allowed onet into use the rifle can be loaded and disous having now entirely worn off, he began to to retain his position. reflect. He became serious. He thought he was in rather a bad scrape—out of employment, in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending on him for support. While revolving the subject over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better do-run off or commit suici le-his wife earnesdy engaged in conversation with a nwoke. "My dear," said she, "have you any friend. The conductor soon came around for objection to collecting a few bills?"

He started, thinking that she supposed he and some money coming to him, and that she benefit, and muttered, rather surfy, "No. I

is any coming to me." "I do not mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of \$500, for rents due me for the past month : you will please collect | flogging. them, and accept the money from me as a New Year's gift."

Brown leaped from the bed, scarcely believing his senses, that he had distinctly understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there found the bills.

When we saw Brown he was out collecting his bills -found it a very easy job-and heard him expaciating upon the benefits of matrimo- and I did the best I could ny .- St. Louis Herald.

Rich Scene.

Yesterday constable Miller went with a off for once with a gentle admonition. search warrant to look for some scolen goods. After some examination they were found in he possession of a bouncing servant girl .- | The property consisted principally of articles | very narrow street; two or three very quizzaof dress, among which was a fine worked calladies, with very ill grace, paused in their

hands, but the girl put it in her mouth and ger on its tip, and pressing it to one side,

laughingly said, "Now, ladies, you have room The constable determined not to be foiled in | to pars. that way, run his finger in the girl's mouth in order to pull out the collar, when she opened, and taking his finger between her teeth, crushed it almost to a jelly.

The officer not liking that trap, jerked out pared. his finger, and the girl swallowed the collar. Thus ended the search, as Mr. Miller concluded. the collar was then beyond his jurisdiction .-Terre Haule Express.

GOOD REASON. - A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was very sethe case-falls asleep, when he is helped to vere. One morning, it happened that these bed. The only object for which this strange boys were very late, and were called to ac-

"You must have heard the bell, boys; why

"Very wel', sir," said the master, glad of blacksmith for work, the latter showed him operation, and no other way presents itself. the way of free indulgence. In accordance a pretext to excuse his favorite; and now, some handcuffs, and desired to know if he We do not know that this is a worse perversion with this determination, we understand that sir," turning to the other, "what have you to made such kind of work. "Why, yes, sir." of the design of our poscal system than occathe victim—whose yellow and haggard visage say?" "Please sir." said the puzzled boy, "I said the follow, scratching his pate, "guess I've sional practices of members of Congress in

tract for the daily supply at reduced prices Miller, upwards of seventy years of age, tesid- devoted hunself to the special enertainment of Watertown (V. Y.) from serot. with one of our drug stores, from which he mag in Robinson township, Allegheny county, a company of pretty guls for a whole evening, draws the "living death" - whose influences about eight miles from Pittsburgh, has been demanded proment in kisses, when one of have been likened to shadowy glimpses of lying seriously ill for some time. During the them instantly replied: "Certainly, sir, present music? Because if you don't U sharp you li public confidence and respect, however followed by the realities of hell—with bust forty days, she has not eaten a music? I would be them instantly replied: "Certainly, sir, present music? Because if you don't U sharp you li public confidence and respect, however followed by the realities of hell—with bust forty days, she has not eaten a music?" heaven followed by the realities of hell—with past forty days, she has not eaten a moisal of your bil!" the most punctilious penceuality.—Elmira food of any kind, and her only drink is water.

Ethan Allen.

will relate the particulars, but not give the happen, that a man of your extensive influence ter against the one treading upon the danger-real names, for the reason that the parties are and information, has never seen it his duty to our and forbidden ground. The Tribune says: residents of this city, and might not relish the join our society. You know we want laborers idea of having the privacy of their domestic in the wineyard; especially such laborers as several nights in succession, but without catch-

Cheerly, who has a fortune of some \$30,000, one day I had almost made up my mind to fall that several immates of the house were awakleft her by her deceased husband, and no chil-into the ranks, but that night I had a dream dren. Three young clerks, (we will name which caused me to give it up.) "Ah!" exclaimed the minister, "what did

> "Well. I thought I was standing at the en-"Who's that," asked a voice from within.

you dream ?'

"A friend wishing admittance," was the re-"The door was opened and the keeper step-

ped out. "Well, sir, what denomination did you be-|eng ta-down_yonder {'' "I am an Episcopalian," replied the candi-

late for admission. "Go in then, and take a seat near the door

on the east side." "Just then another stepped up, he was a to take a seat. A large number were admitted "Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and received directions where to seat them-"Well, sir, what are you?" asked the guar-

> "I am neither High Churchman, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Calvinist, Catholic, or Jew, but I am that same old Ethan Allen that you probably have heard of from below.

"What? the man that took Ticonderoga?" "The same." I replied. "All right, Echan," said he, "just step in and sit down wherever you please."

Refreshingly Cool.

A conductor on a New England road was sent for by the President or Superintendent of weapon, viz. small pocket pistol, calculated the road one day, and rather summarily in throw a Minnie ball one huntred wards; a "Right off," remarked the widow. "Land- formed that after that week the company would cavalry pistol, with a range of five hundred connet, and I not require his services. He asked who was to be his successor, and the name was given The necessary articles were sent for, and him. He then asked why he was to be removhave a nice house, a fast horse, a splendid gold fellow you have the en to take my place has got Next morning, when Brown awoke, the ef- taget all these things." It is said the argument and havonet, and before he can bring the bay-

FUNNY MISTAKE. - A short time since, a lady ook passage in the cars on the Uncinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. She put her ticket in her dress pocket, where she had several other articles, and scating berself, became tickets. When he came to this lady, she drew from her pocket what she supposed to be the ticket, and, without looking at it handed it to desired him to collect a "little money," for her the conductor, and continued taiking; but, after extending it for a short time, and he not have no objections to collect money, when there taking it, she looked up, and discovered that she was offering the conductor a fine tooth

D'John." said an angry parent to his son, you go juto your room, and prepare for a

The, boy departed, and when the angry parent sought the offender he was surprised at the swollen appearance of the young rascal's

"What does this mean?" he asked .- .. What's on your back?" A leather apron," replied John. "three

double. You told me to prepare for a flogging, The hard set features of the father's countenance relaxed, as did also the muscles of the

hand which grasped the whip, and John got A very good natured gendeman, with a very long nose, was one day walking down a way, and looked steadfastly at the gentleman's This the officer endeavored to get in his loose; when he good-humoredly placed his fin-

> President Jefferson, while walking the treet one day with a merchant, returned with an air of kindness the bow of a negro, who

"llow," said the merchant, "does your excellency condescend to salute a negro?" "I should certainly be very sorry," said the President, "if a negro should exceed me in po-

SHOCKING RECIPE.-A lady-riding in the cars a few weeks since, found herself seated by the side of an old matron who was exceedingly deaf. "Ma'am," said she, in a high tone, "did you ever try electricity?" "What did The little fellow seemed glad to get his liberty you say, Miss?" "I asked you if you ever again and to breathe the fresh air once more. tried electricity for your dealness?" "Oh. yes I did: it's only last summer I got struck and well. So far as we are aware, this is the by lightning, but I don't see as it did me a

had a hand in 'em."

A Fearful Man-Trap

A good story is told of that rare old repro-! A citizen of New York, in order to protect onversation turned upon church matters.

Quoth the minister, "Colonel, how does it force the crit of the plank containing the cut-

This fearful man-trap was baited, and set affairs brought before the public.

There is a certain fishionable boarding house in this city, (we will locate it on Third street,)

against the dire assaults of the evil one:

There is a certain fishionable boarding house in this city, (we will locate it on Third street,)

against the dire assaults of the evil one:

There is a certain inguts in succession, out without catching any game, and the inventor began to think that he had had all his frouble and expense against the dire assaults of the evil one:

There is a certain inguts in succession, out without catching any game, and the inventor began to think that he had had all his frouble and expense against the dire assaults of the evil one: where a very handsome young widow was "Well, brother," replied Allen, "I have mornings since, this rogue catcher was heard bearding. This lady we will call Widow often thought as you do about the business, and to spring against the fence with so much force ened by it. As soon as possible the owner of the premises and a man in his employ hurried to the garden expecting to capture a crippled thief, but they were disappointed. The work of effectually maining had been accomplished. but the victim had jumped into the street and hobbled off. He was traced some distance by the copious flowing of blood, but the fugitive could not be discovered, he probably having been taken up and conveyed away by some accomplices.

On entering it was discovered that the power of the spring board had forced the iron cutter through a two inch plank of the fence, by the side of which was found part of a brogan shoe or book containing three toes and other parts of a man's foot, which had been severed by the victim springing the trap. The blood at the time was flowing from the lost limb. Presbyterian, and the guardian directed him Had he been struck in the abdomen, he would have been out entirely in two.

Sharpe's Rifles. .

This recently invented weapon, if it possess one half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes. now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire-arm in existence. The small earbine now used by the United States mounted men, throws a ball with deadly accuracy one quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is nowpreparing molets for four new species of his range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two onnce ball or a small shell, one mile and a helt, or as far es a man or horse can be seen o advantage. With this weapon, Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or ship at a distance of two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery by kitling the horses before the guns are brought within good range. This ide, in the hands of a good marksman, is qual to ten musicus, bayonets and all, for place a man six rods distant with a musket berged ten times. They carry balls with reat precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends hese tides to become a national weapon, and should Congress, by using a little linerality. purchase the patent, the country would be rossessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world .- Missouri Democrat.

Effects of Heat Upon Meat.

well-cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice, or natural gravy. In toosting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate before the joice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling. When a piece of neef or matton is plunged into boiling water. the omer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the interand juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When on up the meat yields much gravy, and it is rich in flavor. Hence a beefsteak or mutton chop is done quickly over a quick fire, that the natural jnices may be retrined. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire, its pores remain open, the nice cominues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory . Or if it is put in cold or topid water, which is gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless scate. Hence, to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef-tea, mutton-broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering"-a term not unfrequent in cookery books-depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as above described.

These are the views of Liebig and professor Johnstone on cooking meat, and should be treasured up by every person who boils in a

pot or fries in a pan. STRANGE MAIL MATTER. - An entirely new article of transmission in the mails was received at-the-postoffice of this city a few days since. On opening one of the western mails what should bounce out of the bag but a small dog, properly addressed to the owner and marked paid, according to the rules of the department. He or ived at his destination apparently safe first instance of the transportation of live animals by mails. But there is no telling to what uses such a convenient means of public convey-TA runaway thief having applied to a lance may be put when it is once in successful sending their washing thousands of miles to their homes, under the mark of public docu-FORTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD. - A lady named | READY TO PAY .- A nice young man, having ments, and with their frank of postage free .-

> CONUNDRUM .- Why are our sidewalks like B flut

She is a widow and the mother of a family.—
Her physicians have not given the disease any made him bald, replied that "the girls pulled sleep with a window up in mid winter than in deligite name.

These designs we suppose to be three, to designs we suppose to be three the grand designs of eductions and the designs of eductions and the designs of eductions and the designs of eductions are designs and the designs of eductions are designs where the grand designs of eductions are designs of educ

ADDRESS TO THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, BY

8. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D.

GENTLEMEN: When invited by your Committee to appear before you on this occasion. although much occupied by duties connected with my profession, I did not feel at liberty to decline. Here, thought I, is an assemblage of men, pursuing one of the most honorable, most useful, and yet most difficult professions. They have associated together for the purpose of mutual improvement in the duties of their vocation, to commune with one another and to hear the counsel of friends on the best method of training the rising generation to become useful and happy members of society, as well as faithful and respectable citizens of our favored country. It in this arduous work I could contribute any aid the question of duty was decided. I felt the more willing to comply with your request, as the value of your services and the importance of your office, are so often underrated by the public, and even by parents themselves, forgetting that you are their most effective auxiliaries in training their children o become, obelient, affectionate and happy members of the family, and hereafter oracments to society and blessings to their country. Ah! if parents more frequently reflected how much the future prosperity of their children depends on proper early training, both in the school and at the domestic fireside, they would number the schoolmaster among their best friends, and strive e-mostly to co-operate with him in his duties. They would sustain the just exercise of his authority, and frequently, exhart their off-pring to industry in study, and to respectful, affectionate and obedient deportment toward their teacher. Year they would adopt the estimate of the great Reformer of the sixteenth century, expressed in his own vigorous style: "In short, (says he) I affirm. that an industrious, pions schoolmaster or teacher, who trains and instructs boys wit faithfalness, can never be sufficiently rewarded ir paid with any money, as even the heather

Aristotle has confessed. It has pleased the great-Architect of the universe, to send us into this world as little chil from and to leave us for years dependent on the knowledged it, and endeavored to accomplish the work of education by different methods. But the third object of the timcher must be and with various decrees of success, as they to communicate to his pupils the largest practhemselves have occupied a higher or lower grade in the scale of civilization and of intellectual and maral culture. The most ancient and years before Christ, the schools of the prophets among the Hebrews. The latter were purely religious institutions, not for hoys but young men; but after the Babylouish Captivity, schools for minors were also established, which were sometimes conducted in the Synagogues. None of these institutions, however reached the trequently the boon of the privileged classes. Thompson, in his Cyropedia, presents an interesting, but probably more ideal than historical account of education among the Persians .--Like the Saprta is, they regarded children rather as the property of the State than of the parants. Their educational efforts also contemplated the improvement of the body; more than of the mind. They consisted mainly of gymnastic exercises, and such other discipline. as tende to the utmost possible development. of the physical man. Lyeurques, Socrates, Solon and Plato all considered the training of the rising generation as worthy of the most respectful attention of the civil government.-Lucan informs us that the educational code of Solon nimed at the improvement of the entire man, in order-that eitizens might become vir

t tous immind and vizorous in body." But no ther our time nor present design will allow any further notice of the different systems, ageignt or molern. Not to the most perfect school system in existence, that of Prussia and other king to us of Garagany, or to the schoolof the Paritan fathers of New England and their descendants, can any time be devoted.-Our object is practical. We aim to benefit the members of this Association and through them their papils. We would contribute to the usefulness and popularity of the Free School system, assured that it is one of the main pil lars of our remblican institutions, and a far better safeguard of our liberties than standing armies and navies.

Allow me then, gentlemen, to propose and answer several vital questions involving your duties as Teachers of the rising generation .-And should I seem to any of you to exercise too great freedom in inculcating your obligation :. let an experience of five and thirty years in the business of teaching plead-my apology.

And first: What molices should actuate This is a moment ms question to you all, the

proper adjustment of which will render your tion, will receive far more love and obedience its unavoidable difficulties. Doubtless a teach | morose disposition, who never greets his scholer should cherish the abiding recollection, that are with a smile, and sometimes unnecessarily a trust of vast importance is confided to his wounds their feelings. A cheerlyk skind hands. His influence in shaping the charac- hearted teacher will always be welcome to his nor fail to be great; and for the proper ever the school house, even if the hour for study has he may render his account with joy at the their amusements before the regular time. But great day, should be a moving spring to his the morose and ill-natured teacher is ever unnctions in the school-room, as well as else- welcome, and hated by his scholars. He is where. As a man he is to exercise benevoleng regarded as the enemy of their happiness, and affections towards his fellows; as a teacher he rarely enjoys the confidence of his school. On should charish an especial affection for the the other hand, the teacher, especially of larger tender, coulding, buoyant young immortals boys, should not forget the dignity of kisspencommitted to his training. Your pupils, gen- fession, nor place himself entirely on a level tlemen, will meet you again ages hence in with his pupils. They should be taught to some other portion of the Almighty's dominions, respect, as well as love and confide in kim. and there either bloss you as the benefactors who laid the foundation of their character and happiness, or curse you for having blasted their it in general unadvisable for him to participate prosperts by neglecting to cultivate the nobler feelings of their nature, and by exciting those | 2. Teachers should seek to make the studies solfish, malevolent and deceitful dispositions, of the school easy and pleasant, so that the scholwhich destroyed their principles, and drove them are may delight in them. It is a suggestive into the paths of ruin. Moreover, the teacher; fact, and not without some philosophic ground, should be accented by an honorable desire to that the ancient Romans termed their elemendischarge with fidelity the duties of his profes- bury schools places of play and of sport. (ludus) sion, in order to establish his own claim to -ind the teacher was termed ludi magister or

which the teacher should aim to produce in the every obstacle, and relieve the pupils from the

velop family, to form correct habits, and to communicate knowledge. It is a mistaken judgment, which would make the acquisition of knowledge the first and most important object of education. The great design of our schools should be to teach men how to think, rather than what to think for ourselves and clabo rate out own opinions from the given data, rather than to learn and adopt the opinious of others, and thus accumulate a stock of other men's thoughts. Development of faculty and formation of correct habits are both of greater importance in early life than the amount of knowledge then acquired. Suppose a youth of well developed faculties and correct habits, and another of badly developed mind and irregular habits. If the former were divested of all the knowledge acquired in school, and both started together in life, the man with well developed powers and correct habits would in a few years far outstrip the other even inknowledge, and through life possess the advantage over him. This development of faculties is accomplished by duty and well directed practice. Let the teacher therefore expect reasonable effort of every pupil in the preparation of each. exercise or recitation. Let him audeavor to develop all the prominent p wers of the mind called into action by the different studies for thought it may in a limited sease be true, that some scholars have less talent for one department of the sciences than another, practice and attention will enable them greatly to

improve on all.
Again, the teacher should sim at the formation of correct and profitable habits. Hubits being the result of oft repeated voluntary actions of the same kind, their formationals very much under our own control. As the teacher? directs the voluntary efforts or studies of his pupils, he should be careful to cultivate such habits as favor their intellectual development and moral growth. Let him study to form in them habits of rigidadherence to the prescribed. studies of the hour, to the exclusion of others more fight and perhaps more pleasing of en-termining; habits of close and exclusive attention to the exercise in progress, habits of promptness in reply and of industry in full; habits of personal cleanliness and neathers, to the exclusion of all use of that impure and pernicums weed tobacco; habits of truthlulness and honor, of kindness to their lellow students. kind offices of parents and friends, requiring a long course of instruction and training for the proper development of our physical and intellectual powers. This is the unchangeable law of our being. Mankind in all ages have accomplish on the character of the great mass of his aupil-1"

and well digested in their own minds. Whilst this is confessedly not the principal, it is unschools on record are those of the Loyptians doubledly a highly important object of ducas and Persians, and subsequently, about a thous, tion. This knowledge will form the molecials with which the acholar's faculties are to operate, and his habits be employed. As the field of knowledge is boundless, the teacher should endeavor to conduct his pupils through its most important and useful walks and thorough. fares, so that the knowledge they acquire may he that best suited for the purposes of stive masses of the community. They were most life, to facilitate the performance of their dies ties and the attainment of the highest degree of fefulness respectability and happiness. In this work the teacher will find an important. auxiliary in the several excellent series of school hooks, prepared by enlightened, patriotio and christian men, within the but two decennia. These books embody the most important facts and principles in science, bearing on the great duties and business of life; said the nim of the teacher should be to trace on the minds of his pupils in distinct and tenduring lineaments, as large an amount as possi-ble of this interesting, instructive and useful knowledge. This is especially important in the case of the greater part of the pupils, whose scholastic education will close with the free-schools, and whose attention will then be engrossed by the practical business of life. Such are the various important and difficult objects at which the teacher should aim; and as the success of different instructors is so wery dif-

ferent, li liecomes un important inquiry; : 2 By what mrans can the teacher most certainly effect these objects? The general rule doubtless is, seek to gain the affection, confidence and respect of your pupils, and strive to govern them by these and other moral motives, To be more particular, I would say in Early a read he

1. Colsivate a cheeful, affectionate and dignissed manner in your intercourse with your pupils. Man, said Aristotle, is an imilative animal, and the teacher who cultivates a cheerfulness, of disposition himself, and speaks kindly to his pupils, will by his example diffuse the same spirit among them, and make both him elf and them happy. The teelings of human hearts in general and of all thedittle hearts within the walls of your school, house; are linked together by strong and unmistakedble bonds of sympathy; and cheerfulness in the teacher will spread like an electric current over his whole school, and be felt by every heart within his little kingdom. The teacher who treats his pupils with kindness and affecwork more pleasant, will sustain you amid from them, than he who is characterized by a ter and destiny of his pupils in after life can pupils. They will rejoice to see him approach cise of this plastic power he is responsible to not yet arrived; because they know he rejoices God. A desire so to discharge his duty, that in seeing them happy, and will not interrupt

master of the play. It is indeed neither de-Our second inquiry is: What are the effects strable nor possible for the enchet to remove

Whilst it is proper, that he should witness,

approve and control their recreations, we think

2. As you sow so shall you reap.