

NO. 46.

Teaching the Teacher

We were teaching an "academy" down in the wire grass county of South Georgia soon after we left college, and among the higher branches taught in that institution was one which had been introduced by some advanced textbook writers, who had introduced a class of sand hill boys, ant-gopher-trapping girls, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty years. A few recitations, confined principally to corrections of mutilated pronouncements—"catfish," "beavishly bodied," the "yearling," etc.,—were given; and at last came the "advanced class" the startling and incredible announcement that the sun did not rise and set daily; that the revolution of the earth on its axis made night and day, &c. There was a few open countenances in that gaping wonderland of ignorance.

Their eyes were vaulted up by arched eyebrows,

looking patron of curs, who, with some in-
spiration of countenance, and, as we might
imagine, with a contemptuous severity of
tone delivered himself, "We've employ-
ed ye here to learn our young 'uns, hain't
we?" "Well," continued he, "what's all
this rigmarole and stonometry and stuff about
the sun not settin' and risin', and the
yearn turnin' upside down of a foon-
dlin and sich like infidel talk ye've bin
doin' the skollars with?" Now, thought
we, this was a fine chance to lighten
the boy's burden, and we said, "We've
brought understanding into the school,
hain't we?" "Well, now," continued he,
"draw it diagram upon the blackboard,
for the purpose of illustration." "Now," said
we, "the sun is ninety-five millions of
miles from the earth, and—" "Stop," cried
he, "now I want to hear what the
law is that measures it. What's the
ever-drag his chain over that route?
'Tain't so!" In vain we assured him

that scientific men had demonstrated it, and that philosophers proved it beyond a doubt, and that all the learned and eminent men of the world were agreed that it was so. "They don't know nothin' about it," was his dogmatic response; not a bit more! I do, and they've never been any closer to the sun than I hev. It's agin reason, agin sense, and Scrip'ter, to say that the sun don't set—for that's a bad word, mebbe, but which I can't use, 'cause I'm a Christian, which I want severely to believe you are, and I did red it—saying 'fom the rising of the sun to the going down thereof,' and I see here, young man, if you kin't teach the children somethin' better'n sich fables, talk and infidel argument, you mout, a little more, for a holy senement, say that thain't no arches, or no rainbow, or no heered of the Bible." We left, wiping out the diagram with our left coat tails bowed out our indignant patron, and then next morning the "stronomy class" was

The San Francisco Bulletin has the following statement of the mining developments of the mineral regions beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the promises of future development:

The wonderful spirit for exploration and adventure, as well as for investigation into the mineral resources of this side of the continent generally, which has prevailed continuously since the Fraser River excitement of 1858, has already been productive of highly important results. The new mining fields, developed within the period named, in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and for hundreds of miles along the eastern borders of the Sierra Nevada, are already giving en-

payment to probably thirty thousand dollars, and the others are to be paid in cash. Washoe alone, the amount of silver and gold now finding its way to this city and from Nevada Territory is conceded by bankers, and other well informed parties to fall not far short of five hundred thousand dollars per month, and six millions is not an extravagant estimate of the annual production of the State. It is to be feared while it will astonish no one if after a few years fifteen millions of dollars, or more should come to be the average product.

But these large additions to our mining resources do not by any means deter our people from their boundaries. Patient exploration, by experienced miners, continues along the undeveloped borders of more than a thousand miles of mineral country, and the continued discoveries of silver and gold in the Humboldt River, region as well as farther north, on the yet unexplored borders of the Territory.

These extensive developments during the past three years are undoubtedly among the principal causes that have ever led to such continuous growth and prosperity in this city. While the mineral resources are so largely increased, and so much greater still in prospective, the discovery of silver, and the greater success attending quartz mining enterprises, have rendered many doubts formerly existing as to the permanency of our chief source of wealth, and the fact that the wealth could not be so readily procured in 1856, '57, '58, and '59, that there are mineral resources yet to be developed, since we cannot fail to make the opportunities for acquiring wealth on this coast better than anywhere else in the world, even at the present time.

—A large number of bodies of soldiers drowned in attempting to swim the Potomac at the section of Ball's Bluff, having been recovered, they having washed down by the flood in the river.

—We have heard of those who were so counted mean enough "to steal cents of a dead man's eyes," but these "are no worse than the hordes of rapacious rascals who rob the government in every possible way. The worst department in this respect seems to be the Western, under command of General Fremont.

—Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas says, three hundred and ninety-three Rebels were killed, and twelve hundred wounded; that the Federal loss was four thousand five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

is fitting out two more great expeditions to operate on the Southern coast; one to be commanded by General Butler, and the other by General Burnside. The preparations are going on, with great vigor.

—There will shortly be along the American coast and among the islands of North America, the following imposing naval force:

	Ships.	Guns.
British squadron	22	720
French squadron	9	320
Spanish Mexican squadron	12	300
Total,	43	1,320

pected boat came in sight, under full steam, with flags flying. Two blank shots were fired from the cannon, to which she paid no attention. A cannon ball was then fired and hit her bow, upon which she rounded to and came along shore. The four hundred recruits were then surrounded, and marched into the old State prison yard, subject to the Governor's orders.

—The Cincinnati Gazette says that in looking over the list of subscribers to the national loan, it is surprised to see that none of the names of prominent government contractors appear in it.

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— In Southern Illinois, considerable quantities of cotton have been raised this season, and sold to the cotton factories in Chicago. This cotton is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to a good quality of some of southern production.

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