VOL. XIX.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO., PA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872.

BARNES & ROY.

Time. , 1 in 2 in. 8 in. | 4 in. | 4Col | 4Ccl 1 Col. 1 Week | \$1 00| \$2 00| \$3 00| \$4 00| \$0 00| \$9 00| \$14 0 2 Weeks | 1 50| \$ 00| 4 00| 5 00| 7 00 11 00| 18 0 3 Weeks | 2 00| 3 00| 5 00| 6 00| 8 00| 13 00| 18 00 1 Month | 2 50| 4 00| 6 00| 7 00| 9 00| 15 00| 20 00 2 Months 4 00 6 00 9 00 10 00 12 00 20 00 28 00 3 Months 5 00 8 00 12 00 13 00 13 00 28 00 35 00 3 Months 5 00 12 00 13 00 13 00 12 00 13 00 60 00 1 Year. 12 00 18 00 28 00 28 00 35 00 10 00 1

Advertisements are colonisted by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full luch. For eight advertisements must be paid for before insection, exception yearly contracts, when unif-yearly premote in the featurest. Business Normore in the Editorial columns, on the second page; 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing theoric for less than \$1.

LOCAL NOTICES IN Las column, 10 cents per line if more than need lines; and 50 cents for a notice of fivilines or loss.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of MARRIAGES and DEATHSINSOPTED for its lines. oor line.

Argelal Notices 50 per cont above regular rates.

Deligings Oands 5 lines or less, \$5,00 per year.

Business Cards.

J. B. PATCHELDER. F. A. JOHNSON. Batchelder & Johnson, Macanaratar of Monuments, Tombstones, Tabi-Tops, Counters, &c. call and see. Shop, Waln st opposite Foundry, Wellsbore, Fa —July 3, 1872.

A. Redfield ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW .- Collect ions grouptly attended to. One over the Postoth-with doo, W. Indicated Eng.—Wollsmore, Pa., Apr. 1372-9m.

C. H. Seymour, -ATTOMNEY AT LAW, Trong in. An outliness of tracted to an early will receive prompt attentiona-Jan. 1, 1072.

Geo. W. Merrick. ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in bowen & Cone bloom, mirrors man from agitator Office, 2d door Wet.aboro, 2a.—Jan. 1, 1872.

Mitchell & Cameron. ATTORNEYS At LAW, Comin and insurance Agent

William A. Stone, ATTORNEY AT LAW, over C. B. Belley's Dry Good more, Wright & Busley's Block on Main street, Wellsboro, Jul. 1, 1872.

Josiah Emery,

J. C. Strang, ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.-Office with J. B. Niles, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa.-Jan. 1, 72

C. N. Dartt, DENTIST.—Teeth made with the MEW IMPROVEMENT Which give better satisfaction than any thing e.s in and Office in Weight & Balley's Block. Wellboro, Oct. 15, 1872. J. B. Niles.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will attend p couptly to bus incess atrusted to his are in the count. s & Tiog and Potter. Odice on the Avenue.—Wellsboro, Pa Jan. 1, 1872.

Jno. W. Adams, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mananeid, Tioga county, P Collections prompty attended to.—Jan. 1, 1872.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Allording fromptly collected Office with W. B. Smith, Allording, Ploga Co., Pa. C. B. Kelly.

Dealer in Crockery, China and Ginass ware, Table Cu-tery and Placet Ware. Also Table and House For meaning Goods — Welmoore, Fa., Sept. 17, 1872. Juo. W. Guernsey, ATTORNEY AT LAW .-- All outliness entituated to his with on promphy attended to.—Office rat used to the of Wickaman & Far's store, Plage, Plage county, P. Jan. 1, 1872.

Armstrong & Linn. ATTOINLYS AT LAW, williamsport, Pa.

Wm. B. Smith, PENSON AFAORANIA, Doubt and Limitaince Agel Common at the second to the above attaces which come pumpt attention. Ferms moderate.—Altevale, at Janea, 1072.

B. C. Wheeler

Will promptly attack to the connection of all claims those sounds, office with them, shearwood a so can apply it again, well-color, in the total of total. Barnes & Roy,

10B P.I.NTE..o. -A. a nds of Joo centing done-of-market the and in the west mannel. One of a note a note, 2d door. -Jan. 4, 1872. W. D. Terbell & Co.,

Without State Date Codys, and the use it want Paper K. sont Isotops, without course, within the relationstation of the cody, and the cody, and the cody, and the cody, and the cody. D. Bacon, M. D.,

Plis AVN AND SURGRAM And be found at he of a state of the local of the Told's—state size Wistonia point, by the an edge - Welsonia, P. Jan. 1872. A. M. Ingham, M. D.,

And Originals, Older at his residence on the Area to - weathering the Jan 1, 1872. Society, Conts & Co., BANKILLS, Kaloxelile, thoja co., Pallicective mone of acceptants of tholes, and son data on he Year late. Of her from promptly make. Money's Smithey, OBOG on Vistorian Landers,

J. Parkhurst & Co.,, Bank ers, Elkard, Roga Co., Pa.

Yale House, SABINSVILLE, PA. A. Yang, Proprietor. — This litouse is in good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1872.

Petrolium House, WESTFIELD, PA., Gos, close, Proprietor.—Good ac commodation for both man and beast. Charges resonable, and good attention given to guests, lay 1 1872. Mrs. Mary E. Lamb.

MILLING by -Wisses to inform her friends; and the prince graverally that she has carried in the silling of the graveral of the boson, and that she can be found at meretore, next door to the bor of shows as & Williams. -Wins. E. Examall he charge of the making and trimming department an will give her attention exclusively to it.-Nov. 12,72-to

Wellsboro Hotel. COR. MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa. SOL BUNNEL, Prop'r.

This is a popular Hotel lately kept by B. B. Holiday. The Proprietor will space no pains to make it a that class holise. All the stages crive and depart from this house. A good hostler in attendance. Elivery at table 1, 1872.

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"

LATELY anown as the Townsend House and fall for a time occupied by D. D. Holiday, has been all the promptly refitted and repaired by M.R.O'CONNOR. who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.

Jan. 1; 1872- 17.

M. R. O'CONNOR.

Tioga Marble Works.

THE understaned is now prepared to execute all or-ders for Tomb stones and Monuments of either Italian or Rutland Marble of the affat style and approved workmanship and with History and the state of Marble and will be able to said will be able to said will be able to said will who may favor him with the roote a, make a said to remain a much obtained in the property.

Table 1.1472.

Jan Living

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Wellsboro & Lawrenceville R. R. Time Table No. 4. Takes Effect Monday June 3d, 1872.

p.m. p.m. a.m. 1 50 5 35 10 00 Ar. Corning, Dep. 800 7 35 5 00 2 23 4 30 8 85 L'rille 900 840 6 18 2 13 4 23 8 44 Dep. Dunning 911 8 45 6 28 a.m. 208 419 840

Blossburg & Corning & Tioga R. R Time Table No. 82. Takes Effect Monday June 9d, 1872.

DEPART FROM CORFING.

-0. 1. 800 s. m. No. 1. 045 s. m. 10 20 p. m. 15 22 p. m. 15 22 p. m. A. H. GOBTON, Sup't B. & C. B. R. L. H. SHARTUCK, Sup't Tiogs B. R.

Catawissa Failroad. Depot, Foot of Pine Street, Williamsport, Pa.

An additional train leaves Dopot at Herdio House, Vimsport, at 9,05 a.m.—nor Milton, Philadelphia, N. Jora, Boston and intermediate points. Returning, treet connection is made at Williamsport with trains No change of cars between Philadelphia, New York and Williamsport. GEO. WEBB, Sup't.

Erie Bailway. Trice Table Adopted June 30, 1872.

ind and Chivings.				
Westward.				
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SKOITATE.	No. 1.	No. 8.	Ne. 7.1	No. 3.*
WYORK, LVe	9 + 0 am	1100 am	5 80 pm	700 pm
i ug'tn.	434 pm	9 15 pm	2 52 B m	3 25 am
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ing. Falls "	1245801	7 00 44	12 10pm	12 10 pm
Junkirk. "	148 "	7 32 "	12 50 "	12 50 "
Additional Local Trains Westward.				

5 a. m., except sundays, from Owego for Hornells be and Way.

5 15 a. m., except Sundays, from Susquehanna for a mellaville and Way. i rnellsville and Way. 6 00 s. m., daily from Susquahanns for Hornellsville nd Way. and way.

1 lö p. m., Except Sundays, from Elmira for Avon,
1 lö p. m., Except Sundays, from Binghamton for
130 p. m., except Sundays, from Binghamton for
Hornellsville and Way.

STATIONS. | No. 12.* | No. 4. | No. 8. | No. 2. | 10 p m | 100 p m | 100 p m | 1012 p m | 7 80 am | 1012 p m | 7 80 am | 1012 p m | 7 80 am | 1012 p m | 1012 ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5 00 a. m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for wego and Way. 5 55 a. m., daily from Hornellsville for Susquehanna 10 Way. 7 00 a. m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for inguamton and Way.
7 00 a. m., except Sundays, from Owego for Susque anna and Way. 1 58 p. m., except Sundays, from Painted Post for imira and Way. 155 p. m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for asquenauna and Way.

*Daily.
†Mondays excepted, between Susquehanna and Port ervis.

Through Tickets to all points West at the very Low at dates, for sale in the Company's office at the Corng Depot This is the only authorized Agency of the Eric Rail-ay company for the sale of Western Tickets in Cornsaggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased JNO N. ABBOTT.

Northern Central Railway. rains arrive and depart at Troy, since June 213, 1872

ROBTHWARD.

SOUTHWARD.

SOUTHWARD.

Balto. Express, 3 15 p m.

Analysis Layress, 9 15 p m.

Cyrus D. Sill. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

foreign and Domestic Liquors WINES, &c. &c. Agent for Fine Old Whiskies,

Houghton, Orr, & Co., STONY FORK, PA.

Manufacturers of Buggies, Sulkies,

PLATFORM SPRING, TRUCK AND LUMBER WAGONS,

SLEIGHS AND BOB SLEDS. We are prepared to do anything in our line on shor tice and in the best manner. Sat was ton guaranted.

HOUGHTON. ORR & CO.

HASTINGS & COLES, Agents Wellsboro. Stony Fork, July 1, 1872. E. B. YOUNG.

E. B. Young & Co., (Successors of Hugh Young & Co.)

Booksellers and Stationers,

Picture Frames and Glass,

Justice Blanks,
Blank Books, all sizes,
Newspapers, Magazines,
Writing Desks,
Artists Goods, law Hooks, Medical Books, Religious Books,

and every article in our line of prade. -New York Dailies at One Dollar a month. -Elmira Dailies at 75 Cents a month.
-Subscriptions for a week for month, or year.
-Orders for Books not in sick promptly attended to.
-An Express package received from New York ev-

-We are Agents of the Anchor Line and the Guion Line of U. S. Mail Ocean Staimers. Passage tickets to and from any point in Europe at the lowest rates. -Sight Drafts sold on any Bankin Europe at cur-rent rates of Exchange. - E-B. YOUNG & CO.

TO THE FARMERS OF

AM now building at my manufactory, in Lawrence-ville, a superior FANNING MILL,

which possesses the following advantages over all other m.iis:

1. It separates tye, cats, rat litter, and foul seed, and ohese, and cackle, from wheat.

2. It cleans flax seed takes out yellow seed, and all 8. It cleans t mothy seed.

4. It does all other separating required of a mill. This mill is built of the best and most durable timber, in good, style, and is sold cheap for each, or produce.

I will fit a patent sleve, for separating outs from wheat to the nurbs on consumpte terms.

Liverencevilla, dan. I, 1872.

J. H. MATHER. DERBY & FISHLER

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters.

Ladies, Misses, Children and Baby's Shoes.

Gents' Cloth Boots & Shoes Prince Albert Calf Boots, Boys' Calf & Kip Boots Youths' Boots.

CUSTOM WORK.

of all kinds courtantly on hand. Cash paid for Hides, Doncon Skins, Pelts and Furs.

Having just filled up our shelves with a choice stock, personally selected for this market; we respectfully solicit a fair share of trade. "Small profits and quick returns," we believe to be a good business maxim; and we hold the best goods, to be the cheapest. We keep no shoddy. Our assortment is sufficient to meet all sizes and testos. We invite our patrons and the public generally to call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. Always to be found, one door north of C. B. Kelley's Store, Main Spreet, Wellsboro, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Portraits on Porcelain Plates. Nothing fluer can be offered than these beautiful Por-celain Pictures in a velvet case or frame. Their soft-ness and delicacy are superior to suything produced on tree or paper. If you want a

of fourself, so to Nazimore's.

Afron want the very best that can be had, go to

A large assortment of Frames and Framing Materia; constantly on hand. All kinds of

April 24, 1872,-tf. New Boot, Shoe, Leather

C. W. Sears

New Shop, New Stock, and firstclass Work!

morals and Gaiters,

and Misses. Gents' Cloth, Morocco, and Calf Gaiters. Oxford

and Prince Albert Ties.

The undersigned having spent twenty years of his life in Wellaboro—much of the time on the stool of positioner, drawing the cord of affliction for the good of soies, believes rather in hammering than blowing. Wherefore, he will only remark to his old customers

and as many new ones as choose to give him a call, that he may be found at his new shop, next door to B. T. Van Horn's ware rooms, with the best and cheapest stock in Tiogs county.

O. W. SEARS.

NEW GOODS

FOR

Flannels, Cloths, CASSIMERES.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, Domestic

We shall sell these Goods CHEAP, and give Farly Buyers Good Value for their money.

General Insurance Agency. MELSON, TIOGA Co., PA. J. H. & J. D. Campbell,

A RE prepared to Issue Policies in first class Companies on all kinds of Insurable Property against Eurand Lightning at reasonable rates. We travel and examine all risks personally in the counties of Tlogs and Potter,

Nelson, Feb. 7, 1878-19.

3. D. CAMPBELLE.

The Closing Scene.

BE T. B. READ.

aire. BEPAIRING done neatly, and with dispatch. Leather and Findings

DERBY & FISHLER.

A LL kinds, styles and sizes of Pictures taken and executed is artistic manner; at D. H. Naramore's Gallery, opposite Cone House, Wellsbara.

Good Picture

Hyou want an old Daguerrectype, Ambrotype, or other Pictures copied and enlarged, he can do that as reasonable as any other man. They will be anished in India Lak, Oli or Weter Colors when desired

Persons wishing pictures of groups and children, will receive especial attention.

N. B. Don't mistake the place, over A. B. Esstman's

AND FINDING STORE.

A NYTHING from a Rand Cack to a Rid Gaiter. Best Ladies' Kid and Cloth Bal-

Ditto Children's

A good line of OVERSHOES, and a full line of

anging in price from \$4,00 to \$7.00, pogged and sewed CUSTOM BOOTS from \$5,00 to \$15,00, and worth the money every time Leather and Findings

EARLY BUYERS

Who wish to make Money!

Staple Fall & Winter Goods!

DRESS GOODS.

Cottons,

J. A. PARSONS & CO.
No. 3. Concert Block, Corning, N. Y.
Sept. 17. 1872.-tf.

The following is pronounced by the Westelstiller Review to be unquestiously the innert american pour ever written:

Within the sober realize of haders trees.
The russet year inhaled the balmy sir;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of east,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare. The gray barns looking from their has hills.
O'er the dim waters wittening in the vales;
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the duli thunder of alternate fields.

All eights were mellowed and all sounds subdued.
The hills seemed in ther and the streams sang
As in a dieam the distant woodn an hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, crewhite armed with gold,
Their banners bright with many a martial hue,
Now stood like some and, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in time's remotest view.

On slumb'rous wing the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complain
And, like a star slow drowning in the light;
The village church vans seemed to pale and faint. The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew— Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before; Stient, till some replying warden blew His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the sim's tull crest, hisde garrulous trouble found her undedged young; And where the oriole hung her awaying mat, By every hight wind like a capter awang; Where sang the noisy martens of the caves,

The busy swallows circling ever near-foreboding, as the rustic mind believes, An early her vest and a plenteous year; Where every bird that waked the vernal feast. Shook the sweet simpler from his wings at more To warn the resper of the rosy east; All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quall,
And crosked the crow through all the dreary gloc
Alone, the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made distant scho to the cuttage loom. There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers.

The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night that the down, the very ghost of flowers.

Salled slowly by—passed noiseless out or sight.

Amid all this—is this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch; amid all this the center of the scene, The white heirod matron with monotonous tres Plied the swiit wheel, and with her joyless mich Sat like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom

Begave the sword, but not the hand that drew And struck for liberty the dying blow; Nor him, who, to his sire and country true, Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe. At last the thread was enapped, her head was bowed Life dropped the distaff through her hands serent And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud, While death and winter closed the autumn seens.

Nature's own Method.

The following essay was delivered before Wellsboro, October 17th, 1872, by Miss Flo-hear, " ra T. Parsons, of Rochester, N. Y. It is published by request of the tenchers:

bud has many leaves, and the true teacher, Pestalozzian teacher is governed by certain who uses every means in his power, is to laws or principles based upon the nature promote the proper growth of each leaf, and development of the child. A child is and does not think there are too many leaves delighted to talk about things with which it to take care of, or too many leaves for the is familiar; then let us take that for the beautiful unfolding of the whole flower. stepping stone, and lead it on step by step to Suppose, instead of seeing the flower so that with which it is not familiar, or, in symmetrically developed, we should see other words, from the known to the unflowers where one leaf extends several times known. As a rule, the mind refuses to re-ne normal length, another cramped to little the same certainly to retain, isolated facts, ness, and others scarcely discernible, what which have simply been memorized. This an unpleasant sensation would be produced; can only be done by constant review, while yet many times there is as great a deformity connected facts link them together, like a in the human flower. The leaf called mem- chain, with what they knew before, or with

they are not there." strength by exercise suitable in kind and Endeavor to bring to light what the pupil strength by exercise suitable in kind and amount. The organs of the bodily frame are invigorated and developed by physical exercise, and by no other conceivable means. To develop and strengthen the muscles of their value and place in the child's education of the muscles of their value and place in the child's education of the respective to their need. Books have their value and place in the child's education of the classic, and abound the arm, the muscles must be exercised. the arm, the muscles must be exercised.—

It ion, and should go hand in hand with his lity may be seen in most of his writings.

By the exercise of the severaly faculties, objective lessons, although as a general rule likewise, does the mind attain its power to greater confidence can be had in an object.

There is little use made of words which greater confidence can be had in an object. likewise, does the mind attain its power to use them. No faculty can interchange with any other in this respect. The faculty of language is developed by speaking, observation by observation, memory by remembering, judgment and reason by judging and reasoning. If we exercise but one, we educate but one; if we over exercise one, the use of the powers of the power of the powers of the powers of the power of the powers of the power of the powers of the powers of the power of the powers of the powe excess does not benefit another. The mem- and health to the bones." ory may be fully developed, yet it will never a single word without may be fully developed, yet it will never teach the child to reason; or the reason may be fully developed, yet it will never teach the child to observe. The moral powers equally with the physical and intellectual require their own appropriate exercise.—

The teacher's work is not like that of an artist, who can touch his picture here and there as his taste or fancy dictates, but like that of nature; and he should proceed as the form the same and not to reason.

The Pestalozzian teacher never allows his fact, not less than in many others which made his name dear to the people, lay his popularity. The poble words above quoted are a fitting complement to his utterances at Gettysburg, which are known to have been his own. They seem coined from the same nobleness of soul and: comprehensive chartile senses, through simple experiment, or libustration, and not to trust to a name.—

Things before signs.

At first this process might seem to be a more evidence than we have yet seen, or than can be gathered from the statement nature does in the formation of a flower or slow one; but let us consider for a moment. any other of her productions; she throws All of us will admit that a child can learn

out simultaneously the whole system of be at least one new word a day, and understand ing and the rudiments of all the parts.

dew drops at the rising of the sun. A wellchosen illustration is sometimes used with
success. Great care however is necessary
in making the selection. It must naturally
lead to the lesson which is to follow, and

or special and definition is a greater mystery to the chilble down together—perhaps through the
ble down together—perha

awaken an interest in it, otherwise the in- Second Reader, which I took the trouble to terest excited will speedily die away. The copy, and they were as follows: Skillful-Hindres have an ingenious method for in- dextrous; Declared-affirmed; Intendedduring eleptionts to enter a ship when it is designed; Sleeping-repose; Dishonestdesired to transport those unwieldy beasts fraudulent; Article—commodity; Spend-of burden from place to place by water.— thrift—prodigal; Building—edifice; Grace-

designed; Sleeping—repose; Dishonest—wooer there are few more joyous combinated thrift—prodigal; Building—edifice; Grace-there for the vessel, and over it they place earth and grass, so as to make it look

If the children have dealt with real things

designed; Sleeping—repose; Dishonest—wooer there are few more joyous combinate wooer there are few more joyous combinate thrift—prodigal; Building—edifice; Grace-ful—elegant; Tempted—incited; Shedding—diffusing; Surface—external part.

If the children have dealt with real things pears on the ice, not unfrequently a lively competition ensures among the vegues repose; as much like terra firma as possible. The sufficiently to become prepared to investiunsuspicious animals proceed onward, and gate for themselves, why not clothe the defdiscover, only when too late to retrace their initions in simple language, so as to form a sleps, that they are traversing a more yield- picture of the real in the child's mind? Ining element than the solid land. By an stead of saying surface, external part, why equally skillful and admissible artifice a not say surface, the outside? Those who class of children muy flud themselves fairly make such books for little children, and entered upon the lesson before they are teachers who require them to learn such defaware that the introduction is at an end. - initions, might acquire a useful lesson from The true attention must always be founded the little boy who sat upon the bank of a on the fact that you have something to say river with hook and line angling for the which is worth a child's hearing, and that you can ear it in such a manner that he shall a man who prided himself on his language: feel that it is worth his hearing. The teacher should alignduntly and accurately prepare his own mind on the subject he intends to present. There should be no vagueness or disinterestedness in the teacher's mind about what he intends to teach. He should not rely upon a general impression that he comprehends the subject. He must have details, facts which he knows how to state with exactness; and a degree of nicety and exercise be brought to a close before the at-

his mind with more than he wants to im- ment. "Those diving too deep bring up part. He does not know what questions the children may ask, not what illustrations he may find the most effective. He should be provided on all polits. The moment the eacher feels that he is approaching the limit of his knowledge he falters, becomes embarrassed. loses confidence in himself; the children soon detect this weakness, and their attention is lost. In speaking of the necessity of preparation on each subject to be presented, I am

reminded of an illustration which will not be out of place here. A man who did not believe there was any necessity of preparation to impart Scripture truths, but believed that if the heart was all right the Lord would put the words into his mouth, even went so far as to say that they might hand him any text they pleased and he would explain it to them, to prove there was no nebrothers handed him this text, (Matthew xi.,

hear." He took it and read, "He that hath ears to hear let him hear," and said: "I suppose the mode of punishment in those days when any crime had been committed was to cut off the ears, and the people were so wicked and bad committed so many crimes, that as Jesus looked around and

and work by it. Method is the hinge of "A child," says Pestalozzi, "Is like an business; it is like packing things into a unopened flower bud," and as the bud ex-pands, every leaf unfolds; so should it be much more as an unskillful one. A plan with the faculties of the child. Pestalozzi's saves time and gives better results. The

ory in many instances receives an undue what they are likely to want to know hereamount of attention, while the leaf called after, and they will have something from perception, or the gathering-in faculty, re- which to draw. One fact will suggest anceives so little attention that it would re other, and soon all are recalled. In every quire a strong magnifying glass to see the case try and establish a social connection place it occupies; and the leaves called between what you teach and what the pupil judgment and reason are like the French- knew before. Make the new information a of having been the expression of the same man's fleas—"Put your finger on them and sort of development of the old, the expan- mind that gave utterance to such heroic senman's fleas-"Put your finger on them and sort of development of the old, the expansion of some new germ of thought or in-The several parts of our nature grow in quiry which lay hid in the child's mind.-

its meaning and use it correctly and intelli-The education in the school room is often gently. In one week it would learn five The education in the school room is often spoken of as if it were preeminently the whole education. It is not so, however, the education carried on in maturity, when in full possession of all the powers, is that which determines the character and position. The peculiar importance, however, of this early education lies in the consideration that it prepares the way for subsequent self-education, and brings into command all the faculties. Knowledge given at this early ly stage of advancement is not given so much for its own sake, or with a view to professional occupations, as that the pupil who has passed through the process of acquiring for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more as he needs, and a desire to do so; thus making him independent in word, thought, and ection—investigating and knowing for himself as much more and the form in the distance, sharply defined on the forsy its himself as much mor spoken of as if it were preeminently the words, in forty weeks or one school year it self. There are three things necessary in every lesson.

1. Secure attention. Nothing can be accomplished without attention. The Pear the side of truth, and what I say I say extention of every pupil before proceeding with the main lesson, and not content himself with the attention of the few leading for all it was worth and two hundred dollars by way of bogus, [meaning, of course, which attracted a crowd of one or two fis worth giving to all the pupils, and not concern the concern way is some mismansgement, the heat from the some of each pupil is secured. How is this to be done? It is not done by demanding or the state of the partons hear.

Into a being of some ngames and grace and agility. While I was on one of the lakes an American speared on his short states, cut his name on the loc, made fig. and one day at a tea party at which the digestive fluids, and "lies spring diving to all the pupils, and not content him is worth giving to one pupil it is not done by demanding or the tender ought to proceed until the attention of the few leading done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done? It is not done by demanding or the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done of each pupil is secured. Some of the children to complain bitterly of the cold. One of the patrons hear done of each pupil is secured to the cold of a rod long enough to t favor; by urging upon the pupils the image ascertain the cause. She discovered that those of unsteady feet. When they all er of the country, and it serves also to reportance of the subject, the kindness of the building was heated by a furnace, with the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like only one register in a room, and said, "I do the country, and it serves also to red the country, and it serves also t the teacher, &c.; but it is to be won, like many a strong city, by strategy skillfully effected. The pupil must be interested; almost frozen, only one refrigerator in a not wonder that the poor little things are almost frozen, only one refrigerator in a not wonder that the poor little things are almost frozen, only one refrigerator in a not wonder that the poor little things are almost frozen, only one refrigerator in a not wonder that the poor little things are almost frozen, only one refrigerator in a not wonder that the poor little things are on the ice. The cold air and exhibitant more; I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so of the excreme stocket him somewhat above his natural letting.

The happiest of Jan's courting days are on the ice. The cold air and exhibitant more; I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so of the excreme stocket him somewhat above his natural letting.

The happiest of Jan's courting days are on the ice. The cold air and exhibitant of the excreme stocket him somewhat above his natural letting.

Which have been boned, masned and run ment.

The happiest of Jan's courting days are on the ice. The cold air and exhibitant with the poor little things are on the court of the excreme stocket him somewhat above his natural letting.

Which have been boned, making them as smooth through a colander, making them as smooth more; I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so of the excreme that the poor little things are on the court of the excreme that the poor little things are on the court of the excreme that the poor little things are on the court of the excreme that the poor little things are on the court of the excreme that the poor little things are through a colander, making them as smooth more; I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so of the excreme that the poor little things are through a colander, making them as smooth through a colander, making them as smooth more; I didn't know Mr. Jefferson was so of the excreme that the poor little things are through a colander, making them as smooth more; I didn't know Mr. Jef

speckled trout. He was thus addressed by "Adolescence, art thou not endeavoring to entice the finny tribe to engulf within their denticulated mouths a barbed hook, upon whose point is affixed a dainty allurement?" "No," said the boy, "I'm fishing." The pupil should never be required or even permitted to repeat over more words which he

does not understand. . . . Do not attempt to teach too much. Let the precision far greater than he can ever hope tention has ceased, and let the instruction to impart to the children. He should store be adapted to the pupil's stage of advancenothing but mud." Do not attempt to enforce too many thoughts at once. Have plenty of material, and know how to use it Just what the pupil can receive, not what the teacher can impart. A teacher once said to a pupil, "How is it, my dear, that you do not understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered. with a perplexed look, "but I sometimes think I've so many things to learn that I

have no time to understand." 8. Test their knowledge. Are the children likely to retain the lesson as a whole, or only in fragments? This is a question the teacher should constantly be asking himself; it is the ultimate test of a lesson, for they will retain only so far as they have been interested and their minds or." If that is not wit, there is no such exercised. None of us ever take the pains to grasp a subject or fasten it in our memocessity for preparation. One of the good ries, unless we expect in some way to make use of it hereafter. Lead the children to 15): "He that hath ears to hear let him expect their knowledge will be asked for again. In conclusion, let us produce from each

lesson a tree of thought. Let the root represent the facts to be presented; the trunk branching off, ascends into heavy boughs, one in this direction, and another in thatthe leading truths which arise out of these facts; the minor branches, each in its place—the far-reaching application of these truths; the blossoms and foliage—the illus—the blossoms are blossoms—the blo saw how few there were who had ears, he facts; the minor branches, each in its place the Tioga County Teachers' Institute, in said, 'He that hath ears to hear let him —the far reaching application of these trations which adorn the whole; and all ad. | louder! he is god, you know. Make him 2. IMPART KNOWLEDGE. Have a plan, to please the eye and bear the minutest in ing. spection. Mr. Lincoln's last Inaugural.

Since Mr. Seward's death it has been sta-

reached that the address was therefore the product of Mr. Seward. In this address occurs the following passage, which was then, and has been since, so much admired for its broad charity and depth of patriotic earnestnéss: with hithouselin the Fight, we don't be shis to dos with nimited in the right, as God gaves us to see ane right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphains, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a last ing peace among ourselves and with all nations."

With all respect and appreciation of Mr.

Seward's talents, and of his unvarying devotion to the country in its greatest peri votion to the country in its greatest peril, we do not consider the finding of a druft of this famous document among his papers, in his own handwriting, sufficient evidence of its having been his own composition. It seems to us to bear strong internal evidence timents at Gettysburg Cemetery. Without studied effort, Mr. Lincoln's mind sought utterance, when the occasion seemed great

and health to the bones."

of those whom he addressed. And in this The Pestalozzian teacher never allows his fact, not less than in many others which than can be gathered from the statement

now put forth, to convince us that Mr. Lin-coln's last inaugural was not entirely his own.—Wash. Chron. Winter in Holland. The snow scenes of Holland are familiar

the field of ice, repair to one of the booths and refresh themselves with coffee and heavy doughnuts reeking with fat, these, may hap, flanked with hard-holled eggs. To this

competition ensues among the young men for the honor of putting on her skates, as such service is usually rewarded with a kis such service is usually rewarded with a kissif the skate adjuster has the temerity to in sist on it. Then there is a giggle and a blush, and a somewhat weak defense.

Mothers who have got beyond their skating days sit on chairs provided for the purpose, their feet resting on a vuur stoof—fire stove—being a square box into which at earthen pan of hot embers is introduced.— Here from their seats they encourage their chubby offspring in their first efforts on the slippery steel. In the booths no restriction is placed on the sale of gin, which is chean and pure; and either through great capacity or reasonable moderation, there is little downright drunkenness, although a good deal of mellowness which must be attribu-ted to other thus netural influences. ted to other than natural influences. On recognizes in some of the clients of the gin venders the frowsy, red-nosed fellows whon the brush of Teniers has made us familian

Everybody can skate, unless incapacita ed by age or infirmity The Frisians from the north are the best, especially the we men, many of whom are swift and graceful On moonlight nights the skating is ofter continued, and candles are lighted in the booths. - Galaxy.

Wit and Humor in the Bible. The Rev. G. B. Willcox, writing in the independent, begins a dissertation on the Wit and Humor of the Bible" thus: "Shocking!" many a good old saint will cry at the very thought of it. "The Bible is jest book! What godless folly shall we have next?" No, the Bible is not a jest book!

book; but there is wit in it of the first quality, and a good reason why it should be there. Take a few specimens:

Job, in his thirtieth chapter, is telling how he scorned the low-lived fellows who prevended to look down on him in his ac versities. They are fools; they belong to the long-eared fraternity. Anybody with less wit might come out bluntly and calling again. thing as wit; and yet the commentators don't'see it, or won't see it. They are perfectly wooden when they come to any such gleam of humor.

Take another instance—Elijah's ridicule of the prophets of Baal. They are clamoring to their god to help them out of a very awkward predicament; and while they are at it the prophet shows them up in a way that must have made the people roar with laughter. The stiff, antiquated style of our English Bible tames down his sallies. Take them in modern phrase: These quack prophets have worked themselves into a perfect justed with so much delicacy and grace as body, or he is off on a hunt, or gone travel ing. Or maybe he is taking a nap. Shout away! wake him up!"

Imagine the priests going through their antics on the altar, while Elijah bombard them in this style at his lessure. If Mr. Beecher ever said anything that convulsed

see some of his manuscripts, that there is naming them the draft of Mr. Lincoln's last inaugural address, and the conclusion is reached that the address was therefore the as in II. Corinthians, Aii, 18: "Why have you not fared as well as the other churches."
Ah! there is one grievance—that you haven't had me to support. Pray do not lay it up. against me!"

These instances might be multiplied from countries on and New 100 and the whole, a humorous book? Far from it.—
That religion is a humorous subject—that

we are to throw all the wit we can into the treatment of it? No. But it shows that the sense of the ludicrous is put into a manby his Maker; that it has its uses; and that

we are not to be ashamed of it, or to roll up our eyes in a holy horror of it. Pretty Puzzles. Perhaps, writes a correspondent, you would like to have me tell you some funny things which I have heard about spelling and pronouncing.

There is one word of only five letters, and if you take away two of them, ten will

remain. What word is that?

e word?

ecomes untied.

pronounced faster.

ly is often. If you take away of ten will There is a word of only five letters, and it you take two of them away six will remain. What is it? Sixty. Take away ty, six remains. Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and am always the same. Can you guess that You are right, it is the mail carrier. There is a word which if you change the place of one of its letters means exactly the

It is united; place the i after the t and it

Can you tell me what letter it is that has

It is a, which is used only twice in Amer-

nëver been used but twice in America?

Can you tell when there were only two vowelst It was in the days of Noah, before you and I were born—in the days of no a, before u and i were born.
Can you tell me when it is that a black. mith raises a row with the alphabet? It is when he makes a poke r and shove l. a poker and shovel.)
I suppose you know how to spell heiress? Perhaps you can tell me why a hare is easier to catch than an heiress.

It is because at heiress has an i and a

the fate of all earthly things in two letters?
I will tell you—d k, (decay.)
I suppose you have heard or can guess how to spell mouse trap with three letters?
You are right; it is c-u-t. Can you tell a man in one word that he This is the way-at ten you ate, (attenufaster by adding two letters to it?

It is the word fast; add e r to it and it is

Now let me hear whether you can spell

What is the word of one syllable which, if you take away two letters from it, will become a word of two syllables?
You must try and guess that, for it is my last puzzle.—Village Record. Washington and Jefferson. Washington and Jefferson were directly

Washington and Jesterson were directly opposed to each other in opinion on more than one question of policy in the settlement of our governmental system, but the chief point of difference had to do with the legislative branch of the Government. Mr. Jesterson advocated a single house, composed of delegates elected directly by the people, and one day at a tea party at which both were present Jesterson entered into a labored argument in support of his view.

When he had done, Washington quietly remorked:

NO. 47.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE Novel Treatment of Dyspersia. Some years ago a physician in New York city published a small book in which he gave well written certificates of marvelous cures of dyspepsia. Patients began to flock to him. Their introduction to his treatment was very queer. He took the patient into his consultation office, examined his case, and if it was one he could cure, he announced his case, ed his fee as five hundred dollars to be paid in advance. If the patient's confidence was trong enough the money was paid, and then the doctor, took him through a half, up a flight of stairs, through a room, down a dight, then to the right, then to the left, and it last they arrived in a small room without windows, artificially lighted, and in that room the patient was required to register his: name to a solemn yow that he would never reveal the modes of treatment. It consisted in slapping the bowels and stomach. Besides this the patient was required to live temperately, and much in the open air. On rising n the morning he was required to spend rom five to ten minutes in striking his own udomen with the flats of his hands. Then ie went out for a morning walk, after having drank a tumbler or two of cold water. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon he spent a quarter of an hour or more in slapping the lowels with the hands. Then he laid down

At seven o'clock in the evening he repeated he percussion, and went to bed at nine o'clock.

a majority of the cases of dyspepsia that sought relief at this establishment had used all the other means except the slapping; that a to say, they had lived on plain food and went in the slapping. nuch in the open air. It was the slapping, he pounding with the fists, kneading with he fists sometimes with the fists of an atendant, that cured these people, for cured hey certainly were. Marvelous cures were iffected at this establishment.

After the death of the Doctor, some of

o rest. He dined temperately at two o'clock, and spent the afternoon in sauntering about

he patients felt themselves absolved from ne obligation, and one of them described he treatment to me. In every case of indigestion, no matter what may be its characer, slapping the stomach or bowels with the lats of the hands on rising in the morning, ours hours after breakfast, and in the evening on going to bed, is excellent treatment. cannot conceive of a case of chronic inligestion which such manipulation would not relieve. If the patient he so weak that he cannot perform the slappings or kneadngs on his own person, the hand of a discreet assistant should be employed. It is marvelous how the body, the stomach for example, which, when these manipula-tions are first practiced, may be so very tenler that the slightest touch can hardly be porne—it is marvelous how in two or three weeks a blow almost as hard as the hand can give is borne without suffering. If you have pain in the side or across the chest percussion will relieve it almost immediately. But constipation, dyspepsia, torpidity of liver, and other affections of the abdominal viscera, are relieved more surely and completely than any other class of affections by percussion, kneeding, &c. Such treatment comes under the head of counter-irritation.

the manipulations appeal directly to the contracility of the weak relaxed vessel in the affected part. - Dio Lewis. -

A new circulation is established in the parts

near the point of suffering and congestion. Besides this, especially in abdominal troubles,

Fall Feeding of Poultry. As cold weather approaches, fowls that have been running at large find their supplies of insect food partially if not wholly cut off, grasshoppers are minus, and crickets becoming scarce, and the entomological book is being clored up for the winter. Now, when chickens are not yet fully grown, and dult fowls not recovered from the tedious process of molting, is the time, if ever, when a little animal food will pay a large dividend on the investment. Funcy or any valuable chickens will grow much larger and strong-er by a modernia allowings at this time of the year, of sneeds in this time of

and minced, or any other similar cheap tresh-meat bits. It is well-known that nearly all birds, when young, live principally on animal food, though some change their diet at maturity to herbs or seeds. Therefore partially grown ich herbs or seeds. Therefore partially grown chickens, turkeys, ducklings, &c., that find their accustomed supplies of insects stopped by the frost, must be artificially provided for, or they will become stunted more or less, according to their age, those latest natched suffering the most.

We do not mean that animal food should be provided in such quantity as to form any considerable portion of the nutriment to be consumed. But a little only seems to fill a very pressing need of the system. Just as very pressing need of the system. Just as in winter, the feeding of a few roots—beets or turnips—will affect the thrift of cattle kopt on hay to a degree out of proportion to the actual nutritious properties of the

chickens will be benefited by animal food ven in moderate quantities.—Am. Rural CATCHING COLD. - The great secret of keeping from catching cold consists in not exposing one's self to sudden extremes of emperature, continually, as much as possi-Don't at one time have a roaring fire and everybody in the room perspiring, and the next moment the dampers off and everrivaly shivering. Be ter have the atmosphere at sixty degrees and keep it there, than to have it flist at sixty and then at eighty or ninety, and then back to sixty again. The regulation of the fire at night is also of some importance, particularly when there are children. Some lamities allow their fires to go out completely during the night, and the temperature of their rooms falls often to the freezing point on cold nights, while during the day it was up to seventy or eighty. Such changes are bad for little ones, for their lungs are incapable of enduring it, and when such practices are included in children are continually troubled with some lung or throat difficulty, and often grow up only to fall the victims of consumption us a consequence. If people would only remember this great rule of sudden extremes of tem-

perament, they would save themselves many useless doctor's bills and fits of sickness. TIME TAKEN FOR EATING .-- If persons intend to have health, their meals should be regularly timed and distanced. There is much importance to be attached to the kind of tood which we allow ourselves to take; but the time of taking it, together with the proper intervals between meals, has a much more important bearing upon our health.

Whatever hours may be selected as most convenient for meals, they should be uniform; and for this reason; at the hour when the stomach is accustomed to receive food, the appetite is generally sharper, and the gastric juices more copious, then they are immediately before or after that time.

If food be taken before the accustomed hour, the stounch is, as it were, taken by surprise, and is not found in perfect reading the precise it. If the most be delicated to the precise it. ness to receive it; if the meal be delayed