The Ceeil Whig

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STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1873. Barnes decree w. Benjamin Joseph, Biles Martin II. Brown Edmund, Biles Martin III. Brown Edmund, Gatheris Edwin, Gathers Edwin, Ga

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FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Expenses of Circuit Court.

Atkinson Stephen, Juror 2 days, Marken Stephen, Juror 3 days & mige, 12 days, Marken James A. 15 marken Stephen, Juror 5 days & mige, 13 days Marken James A. 15 marken Stephen, Juror 1 day, Marken Jacob, Balilla to Crow William C. Crawford John H. 1 marken Jacob, Balilla to Crawford John H. 1 marken Jacob, Marken Jac

Rwing Ambrose,
Etherington E. D. 13 "
Evans Robert A. 4 "
Evans Robert A. 4 "
Eving John W. 12 "
England Joseph T. 3 "
Evans Robert A. 3 "
England Joseph T. 3 "
Evans Basac,
Evans William S. Counsel fees,
Evans D. Z. Juror,
Freeman Wm. R. " 5 days & 1
Foodr Samuel B. " 4 "
Freeman Wm. R. " 5 days & 1
Ford Wm. P. " 10 "
Grubb Thomas H. " 15 "
Glipin John (of H.) "
Glipin John (of H.) "
Glipin John (of H.) "
Glillespie Sannuel B. Counsel fees, 1871,
Glipin John (of H.) "
Glillespie T. H. "
Glillespie T. H. "
Glillespie T. H. "
Glillespie George, "
Gli Gillaeple T. B.
Gallaher John T.
Gillesple George,
Gilpin John (of II.)
Harlan George F.
Hyland Absslom,
Henderson John S.
Howard William P.
Hoss Henry,
Hanshaw Homas A.
Henderson W. Ward,
Hannes John I.
Henry W. F. J. Talls
Hill William A.
Henderson W. F. J. Talls
Hill William A.
Hendrickson John S.
Hill Washington,
Hill Washington,
Hill Washington,
Hill Washington,
Hill Washington,
Jingbe E. P.
Johnson Nicholas F.
Jones Frank W.
Janney E. W.
Janney E. W.
Jankeson Geo, P. Talls
Jones Thomas J.
Jones John W.
Jackson Alexander,
Janney E. W.
Jarks John W.
Jarks John W.
Jarks Frank,
Kerr William I.
Kirk Benjamin F.
Knight John, F.
Kennard Joseph,

(1871)

500 Smith Thomas, 12 50 Stout Joseph T. 8 Suppers Charles W. 12 50 Smith Samuel C. 500 Stout Arthur, 12 30 Stout Arthur, 12 30 Short Francis, 12 50 Taylor George W. 15 70 Watson Jeremiah, 34 60 Wimerton Charles S.

ells George W. Ilson Columbus, allace Dr. Joseph,

Coudon Henry S Coulson J. R. Crothers R. H. Chandlee E. G.

brens John,
Price Thomas,
Price Thomas,
Partridge John,
Perkins John,
Quigley Edwin,
Reded John M.,
Richards John,
Rutter Sheldon,
Reynolds Israel,
Richie Thomas,
Stout Joseph T.,
Sheppart E. T.,
Taylor Isac R.,
Vandegrift Thor
Wroth John, rej
Watts V. H.

post mortem, Juror, do do

Judge 3 days,

Balliff, Judge 2 days,

Judge 2 days, Baillif, Judge 2 days, Clerk 2

oters 7th district,

rent, Clerk 2 days, Judge 2

room rent,
Judge 2 days,
room rent,
Judge 2 days,
Clerk 2

Expenses of Commissioners' Court.

Expenses of Orphans' Court.

Expenses of the Poor.

Allen Dinah nelse, pay John P. Ruley, \$10 (o)
Allen Alos " J. R. Abrams, 10 (o)
4,500 (o)

per diem as judge,

Thomas Conrey,
Thomas & Anderson,
R. C. Levis,
T. J. Scott,
R. C. Levis,

oarding paupers,
digging graves,
R. C. Levis,
Jefferson Ramsay,

digging graves,
R. C. Levis,
Drennen & Bro,
R. C. Levis,

R. C. Levis,

boarding po

Biblic Noble T. counsel to comm'rs, Beavens John W. per diem and mileage as Com Johnson Jos. 6. Miller William T. salary as clerk, Strickland P. C. per diem as Com.

Evans James M.,
Jamer R. E.
Jamer R. B.
Lewis James A.
Lewis James M.
Lewis James

\$768 68

\$1,413 00

128 (A)

\$1,184 43

Expenses of Elections.

Alexander Amos, Judge 3 days,
Biggs Joseph, 3 3 8
Broadway Joseph, Clerk 2 8
Barroil James E. Jr. 3 7
Brokaw C. C. 3 8
Benjamin George W. 2 8
Benjamin William, 2 2
Buck J. J. Beach Sheldon, room rent for election,
Burkins Joon T. 3

Hatnes Job.
Hess Henry, room rent for election,
Hazel Thomas P. Judge 3 days,
Hess Henry, room rent,
Ireland John M. Clerk 2 days,
Jeffries G. S. reg, voters 5th district,
Lynch Robert, Judge 2 days,

\$155 98

Naudain M. M.
Owens John, E. Talls
Oldham Jass, E. Talls
Oldham George W.
Owens John,
Plercy Charles,
Price Fredus,
Patton William T.
Partridge John,
Price Jeremlah,
Price Samuel J. Talls
Physick Henry, " (1870) 2 " & mige, 13

Reynolds John T. 11 3.10
Rudolph Toblas, 2 2 (1871) 7.50
Rambio Jacob, 3 (1871) 7.50
Rhodes William H. 15 & ninge, 37.50
State's witnesses, to pay (pay Comm'rs) 1,5000
Shickley A. P. Balliff 49 days, 122.50
Steel Hugh, Juror 5 & denlige, 1700
Squier John, 15 37.50
Scott Dayrd (of John) 15 37.50
Scott Dayrd (of John) 15 37.50
Strayhorn Thomas, 3 7.50
Strayhorn Thomas, 4 1000
Scott A. J. 3 50
Strickland P. C. 4 1000
Scott A. J. 3 50
Smith Chast J. Talls 1 2 2.50

Smith Chas. J. Talts Juror 2 days. 500
Thomas Richard, account as Sheriff, 5,755 15
Taylor David M. Juror 5 days. 1255
Tath William, Talls 5 whige, 12 80
Thomas Richard L. 4 whige, 12 80
Thomas Richard L. 5 whige, 12 80
Thomas Richard L. 6 whige, 12 80
Thomas Richard L. 6 whige, 12 80
Taylor William (Seventh district), Juror 1 14
Taylor William (Seventh district), Juror 1 14
Taylor William Seventh district), Juror 1 14
Taylor William (Seventh district), Juror 1 15
Was and John E. Balliff 16 days, 115 60
Vanneman Bantel, Juror 4 w Amlge, 15 10
Wilson John F. 8 whige, 15 12
Wilson John F. 13 w 15 12
Wilson William T. 4 w 13 10
Willis John T. 13 w 13 10
Willis John T. 13 w 13 10
Willis John T. 13 w 13 10
Winchester George, 1 w 2 50
Ward Thomas, 16 w 45 10
Wingate C. L. 5 w 13 75
Wetherill Alfred, 16 w 40 (a)
Way J. R. (pay Comm'rs) 12 60
Way J. R. (pay Comm'rs) 13 77

\$13,711 00

Other Expenses Incident to Crime. Abrahams Jos. W. account as Magistrate, 1571, Abrahams Jos. W. account as Magistrate, 2007 Archibaid David, account as Magistrate, 1500 Medical Levi, mattrasses for Jail, 1500 Medical Levi, 150 Second district, Chamberlain Henry, account as Magistrate, 1 25 Christifield G. F. 25 83 DeFord I. S. account as Constable Fifth 3 31 35

Davis Jas. account as Constable Eighth 17:30 Drennen & Bro, mattrasses for Jail, do do do Grant Samuel B. account as Constable Third district,

Howard George B. account as Magistrate, 18 45 Burnite Eben British and John C. account as Constable Sixth district, 81xth district,
nney Ell, account as Magistrate,
- 375
- 31y Edward, Constable Seventh district,
- 8 30
- 1 tchell & Ellis, prof. services at jall,
- 25 50
- 1 tchell H. H. medicine,
- 1 chards John, account as Constable
- 8 30
- 8 30
- 8 30 Terry Benjamin, account as Constable, Vandegrift T. P. account as Magistrate, 193)

THE CECIL WHIG.

Wm Taylor, 7th Dist,

do Morris Wilkinson, R. C. Levis, Rowland & Tosh, R. C. Levis,

J. W. Abrams,

pamper to alms house, pamper to alms house, pamper to alms house, Demena & Bro, Charles A. Bryan, R. C. Levis, Thomas & Anderson, Drenmen & Bro, John H. Young, Thomas & Anderson, R. C. Levis, John M. Reed, Drennen & Bro, Reed & Bro, R. C. Levis, John H. Young, H. N. Levis, John H. H. Young, H. N. Levis, John H. Young, R. C. Levis, John H. Young, H. N. Levis, John H. Young, H. N. Levis, John H. Young, John H.

R. C. Levis,

do
E. Martin,
Drennen & Bro,
John Cooper,
George Grant,
Alfren Ford,
George Grant,
John H. Young,
R. C. Levis,
do

Drennen & Bro.
R. C. Levis,
Thomas & Anderson,
Sincos & Bro.
Thomos & Anderson,
Drennen & Bro.
John H. Young,
Drennen & Bro.
Thomas Conrey,
do

o support inmates, com's, 1, les Simcoe & Bro, Thomas & Anderson,

Morris Wilkinson, coffins for paupers,

John H. Young, Drennen & Bro,

\$1.100 0

Satter Frank
Smith Harriet midse Coulson & Tosh,
Taylor Solomon H. C. Nesblit,
Taylor Solomon Bane
Tuft Dr. R. H. professional services for poor,

Expenses of Roads and Bridges

Bridge at Kirk's Mills,
Bratton Daniel

titiggs Joseph
Hack John N.

Barnes Thomas
Houlden W. T.

Baker W. H.

Bridge at Phillips' Mill, on Stone Run,
Bridge at Phill

road examiner 2 days, chainman 2 road examiner 1

ds, chainman 1 day, and Bay View, chainman 1 day,

bridge keeper, examiner 2 days,

stoves for county, \$39.50 lightning rod for stable, 32.00

road examiner 2 days, survey and plot of road, road examiner 1 day,

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Oldham John W.
Owens Win, F.
Owens Win, F.
Ovens Win, F.
Price Thomas
Port Deposit, repair of roads,
Pathor David roads
Pathor David roads
Ramay Win, J.
Ram

road examiner 2

Bridge at Kirk's Mills, Bratton Daniel

Davis William Bougha Jamen Evans David Evans David Evans David Foreacre Robert Foreacre Amanda Ferguson Mary E. Felker George Foreacre Robert Foreacre Robert Foreacre Robert

Freeman Benjamin Fisher Elizabeth Fisher A. M. Frøzer Dr. J. H. Foster F. A.

Foster F. A. Freskrick Hospital, Garrett Julia A. r. Green Simon Green Tamar Garretson Jane Garretson Jane Garretson Jane

Hindman Abellaris Rebeca
Hall Joseph
Harris Rebeca
Hall Joseph
Harris Eliza
Hindman Mary
Hindman Abellaris Elbeca
Horg Mary
Hindman Abelloward Ella M.
Holly tieorge
Howell Rachel
Hayes Catharine
Hall Joseph
Howell Rachel
Hawes Job

Heatzig Wm. B. Heatzig Wm. B. Irwin Elizabeth Jones Sarah Johns Hannah Johnson Edward Jackson Am E. Johns Hannah

Jackson Ann F.
Johns Hamah
Jones Sarah E.
Johns Hamah
Jones Sarah E.
Johns Hamah
Jamar Dr. John H.
Kirk William
Kirk Joseph L.
Kunens R. V.
Kunens R. V.
Lynch Sarah
Lotnan Levi
Little Charles
Lamsback J. W.
Lynch Sarah
Lotnan Levi
Little Charles
Love Martha
Little Elizabeth
Love Martha
Lamsback J. W.
Lewis William

Jarshbank Rold

Spence John Steel Elizabeth Short Ann Stephenson II. A. Scott Rebecca Scott Ann Short Lewis,

VOL. XXXII---NO. 5l.

Expenses of Inquisitions.

Algard Titus, Alexander John E. Armstrong Walter, Beach W. W.

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

Commission on County tax

" State tax..
Estimated Insolvencies..... \$103,834.72

To am't of Co. Tax on \$13,844,630 at 75 cents \$103,834 72 WM. T. MILLER, Clerk By order. July 19, 1873-2w

THE BOY WHO CONQUERED.

Two or three years ago, a lad, who was left without parents, of good natural abilities, went to New York, alone and friendless, to get a situation in a store as the department of education, are very an errand boy, or otherwise, till he could command a higher position; but this boy 15 00 had been in bad company, and acquired the habit of calling for his bitters occasion- Time must be allowed for the intellect to ally, because he thought it looked manly. grow, develop, and mature, and the crop He smoked cigars, also. He had a pretty of intellectual fruit, requiring so long a good education, and on looking over the time to mature, that it has no appreciable papers, he noticed that a merchant on market value; so that the value of intel-Pearl street wanted a lad of his age, and lectual operations being based on the per he called and made his business known. "Walk in my office, my lad," said the merchant, "I will attend you soon."

When he had waited on his customers, he took a seat near the lad, and espied a cigar in his hat. That was enough. "My boy," said he, "I want a smart

many years, I have ever found cigar smok. of a kindred nature; but talking is the ing in lads to be connected with various business of clergyman, and I will not interother evil habits; and if I am not mistaken, your broath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can leave; you will not suit me." John-for this was his name-held down his head and left the store; and as he walk. is fied that the teachers are amply reward-

less, the counsel of his poor mother came matter is right, if education is of no more forcibly to his mind, who, upon her death value than the public gives to it. But we her emaciated hand upon his head, said: - | yield to it the importance it demands. his death, and I want you to promise me could pray for the same power to be given before I die that you will not taste one us for awhile, as is vested in Congress and drop of the accursed poison that killed the State Legislatures, that is the power to your father. Promise me this, and be a increase our pay. If we could thus ungood boy, Johnny, and I shall die in peace." loose the strings of the public purse, how

ny's cheeks, and he promised ever to re. er's rank member the dying words of his mother, the house.

smoke another cigar so long as he lived .- | teacher is well enough paid. He went straight back to the merchant, and said:-

drop of liquor, nor smoke another cigar; and if you, sir, wil try me, it is all I ask."

The merchant was struck by the decision and energy of the body, and at once years this lad was a partner in the business, and is now worth ten thousand dollars. He thus faithfully kept his pledge. to which he owes his elevation!

Boys, think of this circumstance as you enter upon the duties of life.

A Very Surprising Surprise Party.

Those surprise parties, somehow, nearly always turn out unpleasantly. They tell about one that came off up in Connecticut recently which was not half as joyous as it should have been. It was reported of a man and his wife, who had been married for many years without having any children, that they had at last been made happy by the birth of a daughter. Some of their friends determined to give the man a presentation surprise-party. So about forty persons marched up to the house one evening carrying a cradle and lots of gumrings, and bibs, and bottles with gum nozzles, and a baby carriage and some little night-gowns, and a coral armlet and a gross of soothing syrup, and socks and paregoric. And they all burst into the parlor at once on tiptoe. And when the man, in amazement, asked them what they meant by such conduct, they said they were coming in quictly so as not to wake the baby. And when he blushed and stammered, and asked, "What baby?" they said his baby, and began to hand him the things, and to load him up with soothing syrup and gum rings, until he floored one of the guests with a quart bottle of paregoric, and held him down until he explained. And then it was revealed that it was all a mistake about that little daughter; that no such arrival had taken place at all, but that the report was false. And then the surprise-party was a great deal more surprised than the man was; and the guests gathered up that infant furniture, and tried to pretend to the man that ture, and tried to pretent to the man that they enever thought he had a daughter, but that they understood he had accepted a position as a director of an orphan asylum that they brought around a few things for him to distribute among the poor, father-less children. The man said it was singularly thin, and then the company went home. The Constitutional Convention with the adort some kind of a measure to

-A drummer for a house in Albany took a carrier-pigeon with him to Poughkeepsie, and on Tuesday afternoon at 4:12 o'clock set him free from the roof of a hotel with his orders tied to its leg. The bird rose, made a few circles in the air, and disappeared. It reached Albany at 6:30 the same evening.

ought to adopt some kind of a measure to

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

READ BY E. S. QUIGLEY, BEFORE THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, AT PORT DE-POSIT, JUNE 27TH, 1873.

It is almost uscless to speculate upon the fact, or to ask the reason why the compensation of these who cultivate the mind and heart of the people, is so meager. That such is the fact, is notoriously true. That the fact should remain a truth is a shameful blot on our boasted progress in making this people a universally educated people. The reason for this inadequate compen-

sation of those engaged in the education of the mind and heart of the people, is plainly evident, by referring to the intensely selfish principle of human nature, that induces us to obtain as great an amount as possible, for a small return. Communities are as apt to be thus selfish as individuals, and the characteristics of individuals will be reflected similarly, when those individuals are aggregated in communities.

Another reason for this inadequate com pensation may, perhaps be found in this fact, that the results of the efforts of the instructor are not so plainly evident and do not yield so immediate a return in dollars and cents, as do physical operations. The return from intellectual operations in slow, and hence are undervalued.

Teaching cannot be conducted on the method of quick sales and small profits. cant they immediately produce, and the majority of persons, ignorantly or carelessly think these operations are almost worthless.

It is with some trepidation that I attempt to offer some other reasons beside the general one, I have advanced why teachers honest, and faithful lad, but I see you are so poorly paid. The pay of ministers smoke cigars, and in my experience of averages, perhaps, as little as ours, and is fere with their branch of this subject. To ourselves, the question of increased compensation is highly interesting, but the general public, which contributes the funds for the support of the schools, is fully sat ed along the street, a stranger and friend. ed. And the view the public takes of the bed, called him to her side, and placing place education in a different category, and "Johnny, dear boy, I am going to leave Knowing thus the importance of our callyou; you well know what disgrace and ing, we modestly and humbly ask to be misery your father brought upon us before allowed a decent living for our labor. I

The scalding tears trickled down John. gladly would others rush to fill the teach-No false delicacy, or the flimsy pretext and never to drink spirituous liquous; but of scruples of conscience, could induce us he soon forgot his promise, and when he to refund any additional amount, thus obreceived the rebuke from the merchant he tained, nor donate it to benevolent instituremembered what his mother said, and tions, but we would apply it to its legiti-

that were heard all over week, after deducting the necessary ex penses of living, and with teachers of all But John had moral courage. He had grades in ungraded schools the result is energy and determination, and ore an nearly the same. Who desires to labor so hour had passed he made up his mind hard as the teacher does, all his life, for a never to taste another drop of liquor nor mere living? Yet many affirm that the

To become a qualified teacher requires years of diligent, careful study, and much "Sir you very properly sent me away preparatory training; and to continue as a this morning for habits that I have been qualified teacher requires continual imguilty of; but, sir, I have neither father provement, else the hardly-acquired knowlnor mother, and though I have occasion- edge that is not daily used in the schoolally failed to follow the good advice of my room, will insensibly fade from the teach poor mother on her death bed, nor done as er's mind, and his efficiency become im-I promised I would do, yet I have now paired. When a great amount of preparamade a solemn yow never to drink another tory mental labor must be performed to become a proficient in any pursuit; it nearly all cases that preparatory labor is taken into account in fixing the compensation. The pay of the lawyer, the physi-

employed him. At the expiration of five cian, and the accountant is partly based upon the amount of labor needed to become skillful in these pursuits. So with a skilled mechanic, he demands a higher rate of pay, than the less skilled artisan, because he has thoroughly mastered his pursuit; and the more extended the experience the greater the compensation.

Now compare the teacher with the classs above mentioned. A lady teacher is expected to conform to the requirements of her position, in dress, manners, and attainments. Yet a scullery-maid or a cook is better paid, and does not have a nundredth-part of the responsibility that a teacher has. A male teacher must be a rentleman: yet a farm-laborer or a railroad navvy is much better paid. Public opinion generally, seems to demand of the common school teacher attainments that would qualify their possessor for a much more lucrative position, yet cautiousness and secretiveness are so largely developed in the public mind, that a niggardly pittance is grudgingly doled out to the teacher for services that would be cheaply purchased at five times the amount.

It is a somewhat curious fact, as I have found, that many intelligent persons, generous in every other respect, are in educational affairs, sordid, and penurious, al most to meanness. They are much more generous to the negro who tills their soil. or takes care of their horse, than to the in the immortal minds of their children,

day. I said before that the teacher should have time for self-improvement. But under present arrangements this is impossible, as after the expense of living is deducted from the teacher's wages, there is almost a cannot afford to purchase the requisite

of progress. Would a teacher give up to the inclination for study during the hours unoccupied in school duties, and provide the requisite helps for such study, there would be a sad deficiency on the wrong side of the annual balance-sheet, and the gaunt and meager efforts in any direction.

that at the wages paid to teachers all do of another set of public servants. Our ous details concerning the skeletons of our blind, and deaf.

labor being so easily obtained. Those who thus use our profession as an assistant in their efforts to enter the ministry, to become lawyers, physicians, accountants, or to provide means to enable them to pass through college, are a posi-

which we have to contend, and this wrong is the favoritism that Local Boards have in assertion that I have already made more than once, that the power of appointing teachers to the various schools, should be vested in the County School Commissioners as they are placed above the local prejudices, which influence the Local Board. And the County Board being better acquainted with the capacities of the teachers and the peculiarities of the schools, can exercise better judgment in suiting the temptation would be removed from the own person in these remarks on the ap-

Too often the Local Board are, not by

pointing power.

knowledge or position, qualified to judge of the wants and requirements of the schools, or of the qualifications or capacity of the teacher, and prejudice or partiality takes the place of calm, sober judgment. Too often, also one of the Local Board, or a friend of one of them has a near relative, ties of consanguinity, or the claims of for the good of the community. Thus the teacher's qualifications, as in that case, their want of merit might be discovered; but they indolently drag along, doing much injury to the pupils under their charge, and bringing discredit on the teacher's profession by their inability to perform the duties they have assumed. But the with the utmost care, so as to avoid errors; teachers have the power (if they will use it) because this question is closely related to the ranks. Let the teachers insist upon be cheerfully given them. Teachers, you

have the power to sift the dross from the profession, if you choose to use it. None can be employed in the schools, without a certificate, and if a certificate can be obtained only by those who are properly qualified, then many who care only for pay day to arrive, and do not care for he good of their schools, or the advancement of the teacher's profession, must leave the ranks and find other employment .-This power will be exercised, if the teachadequate protection against the class I allude to.

There is one other point I wish to re mark upon. But before entering upon it, would say that I intend no personal alusions, but intend my remarks for the good all of concerned. The point then is the nanner of grading the salaries, and of paychange, and perhaps, is not of much value, aries of the teachers are based on the number of pupils in attendance, and are supsmall salary. If all teachers were equally qualified and skillful, then the salaries would be graded properly, according to the number of pupils in attendance.

munerated for the work we do, for it is the mamoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, cave are appointed to the best paying schools. fauna which inhabited Europe during the ty, he would sometimes make a beast of And a still greater incentive for teachers to qualify themselves better to perform primitive animal remains, De Perthes, as of his companions finding him asleep on their duties, would be to pay their salaries monthly, and then to commence with the lowest salary at a point sufficiently high to free the mind of the teacher from pecuniary auxiety. The school terms are so lengthy that persons with whom the teachers must teacher who endeavors to plant good seed | deal, got wearied, waiting for the amounts due to them. The cash system is becomand who has care of them nearly all the ing so much in vogue, that in some localities, credit is difficult to obtain, and boarding-house keepers do not like to fill the mouth of a hungry teacher for three months without pay.

The teacher should be an example of

minus quantity left, so that the teacher prompt in payments, and wait for three man bones from the deposits of the diluvimonths for the means to pay, is to me an books to keep himself abreast of the wave unsolvable problem. Nor can it be solved, merely of our animal nature.

This is a question for the consideration have many difficulties to perplex them in not willingly place any additional impediphantom of debt, would hang like an in- ments in their way. But it is only an act Garonne, the exploration of a rabbit hole cubus upon him, and paralyze his best of justice to the teachers to give them a by boys led to the discovery of a large But for all this there is surely a remedy. ary anxiety, and to give it at such times tomb 17 human skeletons were found, to-Much of the fault lies with the teachers as will enable them to practice the punct- gether with implements of flint and reinthemselves. By this remark, I do not uality they are expected to teach. A deer horn, and several fossil men. In front seizing Mintzer by the headlight which mean those who have entered into this change from quarterly to monthly pay- of the cave was a hearth, on which were gleamed from his face, she led him up work with the full determination to make it ments would so obviously be advantageous, numerous broken and half burned bones a life-long work, unless sooner starved out. that it seems odd that the change was not of the giant deer, reindeer, cave bear, But I mean these who enter the profess. long since made. I do not suppose there inhocers and other animals; many prosion temporarily, and make it a ladder by is one teacher who would object to making ductions of human art were also found .sion temporarily, and make it a ladder by thick to climb to something higher, that taxes paid on mortgage, lumber for fence, lumber for fence, acct. for printing, acc -Are the Michigan lers any relation to which to climb to something higher, that monthly reports, if by so doing, monthly Unfortunately the mayor of the place had the late Mrs Mintzer turn off the gas now.

WHOLE NO. 1,607

abandons the teacher's profession for a restricted in their operations from want of more lucrative position. I only wonder funds, owing to the false economical views not leave it and give it over to cripples, officers do what they can, and would, no most ancient ancestors. doubt, gladly raise our salaries, but can-But the fault is just here, that those who not. This will not always be so, hewever, thus use our profession as a temporary re- for the school law will, no doubt, be tinktill they attain the better situation. While | chaotic than before. I hope, however, any the teachers in their employ.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

If a hundred years ago a sarant had expressed, in a company of his poers, the thus accepting low wages, and keeping the opinion that the earth was a million of wages at a low point. Perhaps there is no years old, he would have been laughed at; wages at a low point. Perhaps there is no and if only twenty years ago a geologist remedy for this; but still we can protest had, in a similar assembly, asserted the against it, until the people learn that great antiquity of mankind and the exist-But there is another serious wrong with ence of fossil men, he would have been considered to be incredulous in religious matters and over credulous in regard to their power to show. I here reiterate the geological evidences. The general opinion that the diluvial age and the modern period were characteristically distinguished by the appearance of the human race could not, 20 years ago, be shaken; but now there is scarcely any geologist left among us who doubts the existence of man during the end of the glacial period, or at least immediately after the same.

It should be kept in view that, for the geologist, when there is question concernindividual to the locality. Thus a great ing the nature and habits of the fossil men, neither traditions, written histories, nor some of my fellow-teachers have; so that I highest estimates allow a maximum of only 12,000 years. But what is 6,000 or 12,000 years for the geologist, who measures the period of the carboniferous era alone by millions of centuries?

Therefore, in order to obtain information in regard to the history of primitive man, we are reduced to the geological records, investigated and explained according to who desires a situation as teacher, and the true philosophical methods. Such geologic them. The hog does the most of that cal evidence we find, besides the somefriendship prevail over all considerations what rare human skeletons, especially in forager, always rooting around in quest of many persons are placed in positions for sils, and other indestructible traces of for provender he ofttimes disturbs the which they are totally unfitted, and because man's presence and activity. Rudo con- snake in his lair, who as a rule would prethus unfitted are content to receive a low trivances or arms to subjugate the animals fer to be left alone; but the hog won't let surrounding them, and to procure food they do not expect to receive much. They for themselves, were in the possession of terth, crushes and devours him. are not solicitors to clevate the standard of all primitive races, in whatever savage condition they may have existed; and many their appearance.

interests of mankind. This praiseworthy off to some rocky fastness or impenetable elevating the standard of qualifications so prudence is therefore the cause that, in the ranks. Let the teachers issist upon the allowed her, and he cried aloud, and people gazed at him as he passion and boys railed at him. He went to his lodging, and throwing himself upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than two dollars per upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in assistant teacher, less than the head promised her, and he cried the tachers is stat upon the ranks. Let the teachers issist upon delevating the standard of qualifications so much, that these dead weights cannot hope former years, all records of diluvial traces of man were treated with mistrust, and threaded the same laborious path through which we have gone, and when they are al strata by mere accident. So the report of Pastor Esper, who, in 1764, dug human bones (among those of the fossil cave bear) out of the Gailenreuther cave, was not noticed: and a similar fate befel the secords of the English archipologist, John Frere. who, in 1797 found, in the diluvium of Suffolk, arms made of flint. The report against it with the skill of a veteran war-Ami Bouse, who in 1823 found, in the bluffs of the Rhine valley in Baden, a huers demand it, and if exercised, will afford Tournal, Christol, Joly, and Marcel de The snake lay in coil beneath a spreading which had been worked and fashioned by human hands, as well as flint implements France. It must be acknowledged that be objected to by reason of uncertainties my opinion on this point will effect any in the observations and the vagueness of ity that peculiar, sharp, ringing sound a but still I will have the consciousness of unexplainable that investigations of ex- The sow, with bristles erect and tusks having tried to effect some good. The sal- emplary accuracy, such as those of the bare, circled round the snake, gnashing posed to be graded on the amount of labor vestigator had, in 1833, the caves of Engis performed in the school-room; but it is so? and Engihoul, near Liege, emptied of The sow made divers demonstrations and Let us see: a well-qualified teacher in a their contents, and watched personally, feints, to which the snake responded by small school does more work than an indifferent teacher can or will do in a large weeks and with the utmost care. He deschool. Yet the qualified teacher gets the scribed afterward in, a large atlas, all the the sow coming within his reach, the snake objects found; among them were two hu-But in my opinion, a better method of doubts were resolved by the facts furnished engaged herself, and before the snake grading salaries, would be according to by Boucher de Perthes, in Abbeville.— could recover his coil her feet was on his the qualifications, as shown by the certifi. High above the present valley of the Som- neck, and in another instant she had eate, and ascertained by actual work in me in Picardy, existed undisturbed layers snapped off his head. the school-room. We would then be re- of dilvium, with remnants among them of

not always the most capable teachers who hyena, etc., relies in short of the whole fore Mintzer joined the Temperance Sociefirst few speciments of flint arrowheads, hatchets, knives, etc., and he afterwards discovered many hundreds of the same .-Moreover, many of the fossil bones had first discovery, that Moulin Quignon found a lower jaw and several other human bones at the same place. This last discovery made some commotion. A small congress of English and French geologists assembled in order to

punctuality in all things. Yet how to be inspect the locality which had yielded hual period. After Boucher de Perthes and Sir Charles Lyell, in his celebrated work till the salaries are raised above the wants on "The Antiquity of Man," had drawn the attention to these prehistoric human remains, similar discoveries have succeeded of our County School Board. I know they one another continuously. Flint tools, similar to those of Abbeville, were found the performance of their duties, and I will in caves with the bones of the diluvial mamalia. Near Aurignac, in the Haute salary sufficient to keep them from pecuni- grave, closed with a stone slab; inside this

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Terms Cash on delivery of all work, not find them. This was much deplored by some investigators who were very anxi-Two skulls, one from the Neander cave near Dusseldorf and the other from a cave near Liege, appear to show an inferiority

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source, do not feel to take the interest in ered again, at the next session of the Leg- in the development of the brain; and a it that we do. They are satisfied with the islature, and probably just before adjourn- similar formation is the case with the repoor emoluments of the position, thinking ment will be passed hurriedly, and without cently discovered five skeletons in a railthey can endure poverty for a year or two, | consideration, thus leaving the law more | road cutting in the department of Dordogne, France. Among these is one of a wowe who are laboring to build up the pre- change which may be made in the school man and one of a child; the male skelefession, must suffer from such competition, law, will be to allow the County School tons are, in size and power, far superior to and all our efforts for advancement are Board more discretionary power, and by the French now inhabiting that locality.rendered futile, on account of this cheap them full control of the school funds in all The faces are very broad, and prominences respects, will enable them to de justice to for muscle attachments very large. In regard to the mental culture of our ancestors, these discoveries suggest very sad reflections. The male bones show traces of fractures and wounds, while the female skull has been cracked by a stone hatchet. Our readers may be desirous to know omething about the chronology of the events, the relics of which we have noticed. Lyell estimated, some 10 years ago, the antiquity of man at 150,000 years or more; but we know now that the glacial period ended more than 200,000 years ago; and that man, with the reindeer, which retreated north, was already in existence at its

THE ENEMY OF THE SNAKES.

HOW HOGS DESTROY THE SERPENTS.

ermination.

The Anglo Saxon or American differs from the effete East Indian respecting veneration for snakes. He kills the snake and fosters the hog, who is decidedly the most inveterate snake-killer of the two. When the Angle American undertakes the settlement of a new country, he wants three Local Boards. I have not felt in my own pictures of ancient civilized people can things above all others: an ax, a rifle, and experience much of this favoritism, but give any information. The oldest among a hog. If he chances to go into the wilderness alone, however, the hog soon foldo not exhibit an abraded cuticle on my while in regard to pictorial relics, even the in proportion as the hog multiplies and increases in a newly settled country' in the same ratio do serpents and poisonous reptiles disappear. It is not meant to be implied that any such motive as snakekilling enters into the calculations of the frontiersman in raising hogs. In general, he does not give the snakes that may infest his neighbor a thought. He kills them when they come in his way, and forgets sort of work. He is a most industrious the tools, remnants of food, kitchen uten- something to eat. In his incessant search him alone, but suaps him between his There are also active enemies of the

snake to be found among the things that important conclusions may be drawn from are fera natura, such as the deer, the elk, etc., which kill by crushing him beneath It is evident that, in all investigations in their sharp hoofs. But these animals only which there is question of the primitive destroy the snake when he comes in their way. The hog goes at him with the twohistory of our own race, we should proceed fold incentive of destroying an enemy and devouring him. The result is the snakes to keep these school-keepers from entering those concerning the highest spiritual give up the contest after a while and glide fen. The hog is almost impervious to the im on the main artery, where it passes through the neck near the skin, the hog dies. If he strikes him at any other point the wound amounts to no more than the prick of a pin would, the virus taking no effect whatever- The quadruped seems to

be aware of this one danger, and guards

The writer once witnessed a combat beman skeleton, was also neglected; and no tween a sow and a rattlesnake of the largnotice was given to the communications of est kind, his attention being attracted to the French archeologists and geologists the scene by the angry screams of the hog. Serres, concerning several bones of new live oak. The broad, combative head was fossil animals (found in different caves) raised rigidly about six inches over his coiled body, his eyes, bright as diamonds, flashing fury, and his forked tongue dartfound among the bones of these now ex- ing defiance at his enemy. Every muscle, tinct animals, in the caves of Southern now in tension, could be traced beneath his skin, while his tail, slightly erected several of the above reports could easily and tremulous with nervous energy, gave forth from the tapering rattle at its extremthe conclusions drawn. But it is almost person never forgets who has heard it once. Belgian geologist Schmerling, remained so her teeth, grunting and snarling at him long in oblivion. This conscientious in- with rage. She showed game, but nothing like the nerve of her sinewy antagonist. instantly recovering himself. At length, made a desperate spring of his entire man skulls and many flint implements, all length, fastening his fangs in her fore leg found mixed with the remnants of the as she sprang away from him. The sow cave bear, cave hyena, etc. At last, all gave an agonized squeal, but quickly dis-

THAT GLOW ON MINTZER'S NOSE .- Be-

glacial period. In the middle of these himself by getting drunk. One night some early as 1833, found near Abboville the the sofa of the club house, rubbed his nose with phosphorous for several minutes and then waked him and took him home .-There was a mirror in the hat-rack, and the entry was dark. Mintzer's nose glowbeen evidently cut and scraped by means ed like an aurora borealis. When he of these flint tools. But, singularly, it caught sight of the reflection in the glass, was not till 1863, thirty years after the he remarked that it was a most extraordinary thing that Mrs. Mintzer had left the light burning, and he moved up to the hat-rack to turn off the gas. After fumbling around among the umbrellas and hatpegs for a few moments for the stop-cock, he concluded that the light must proceed from a candle, so he exerted himself to blow it out. The more he puffed the brighter it shone. Then he seized his high hat and tried to jam it down over the candle. At last he became mad, and, snatching up an umbrella, he resolved to smash that candle if it took him all night. He aimed a terrific blow at it, and broke the mirror into vulgar fractions. Aroused by the elatter, Mrs. Mintzer came to the head of the stairs, and, observing a phosphorescent light flitting about in the darkness below, she began to scream. But when Mintzer at last made himself known. Mrs. Mintzer girded herself for action .-She suddenly slid down the banisters, and thinks she must have compressed the