THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

Two dollars cash in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid in advance. Clubs of twenty, thirty dollars in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrear ages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received for notice will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

The Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872. VOL. 7. NO 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—9 lines—one insertion $1and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those advertising by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office, not marked with the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices, inserted before Marriage and Deaths, 20 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis.

To Travelers.

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, January 1st, 1872, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Easton	8 30	A. M.
" Woodland	8 45	"
" Cordova	8 55	"
" Queen Annes	9 10	"
" Hillsborough	9 15	"
" Ridgely	9 30	"
" Greensborough	9 50	"
" Goldsborough	10 05	"
" Henderson	10 15	"
" Marydell	10 25	"
" Slaughter's	10 45	"
" Kenton	11 05	"
Arrive Clayton	11 30	"
" Wilmington	3 55	P. M.
" Philadelphia	5 25	"
" Baltimore	8 10	"
" New York	10 30	"

GOING SOUTH.

Leave New York	12 00	A. M.
" Baltimore	7 25	"
" Philadelphia	8 30	"
" Wilmington	10 10	"
" Clayton	1 00	P. M.
" Kenton	1 15	"
" Slaughter's	1 30	"
" Marydell	1 45	"
" Henderson	1 55	"
" Goldsborough	2 10	"
" Greensborough	2 20	"
" Ridgely	2 40	"
" Hillsborough	2 50	"
" Queen Annes	2 55	"
" Cordova	3 10	"
" Woodland	3 25	"
Arrive Easton	3 40	"

All Freights must be at the various stations at least thirty minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

jan8

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

See next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will dispose their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., apr2

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford and Tred Haven.

The above vessels are now running between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be done by any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. All freigh must be paid on delivery of the goods.—Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same

LEONARD, BLAND & CO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, on Dover street.

feb22

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE new Schooner, ANNIE K. DUKES, Capt. RD GIBSON, is now running regularly from Oxford to Baltimore, and will carry Grain and other freights with dispatch, and as cheap as by any other boat.

Careful attention paid to the reception and prompt delivery of return freights.

Grain taken from any of the waters of Talbot county. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

All orders left with the Captain on board or addressed to the subscriber at Oxford, will receive immediate attention.

mh14-tf EDW. S. HARRISON.

At Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm,

Where peaches and peach trees are made a specialty, there may be found a few thousand first-class peach trees, of the choicest selections budded on natural seed stock from bearing trees. PEAR TREES, dwarf and standard—CHERRY TREES, a choice lot, chiefly of the celebrated Early Richmond. Also, small fruit stock of the different kinds. A superior lot of large and straight Maples, Osage Orange Quicks—Seed Potatoes, and a general nursery stock.

For Catalogues, address

E. R. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del.

Refers to Jas. Lil. Martin, Dr. I. L. Adkins

feb27-6t

NEW SUMMER GOODS

AT THE

Oxford Cheap Cash Store.

EDWARD S. HARRISON respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received from the city a fine stock of

NEW GOODS,

embracing DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, Hardware, Paints and Oils, Coal Oil, Perfumery, &c. He offers great bargains in Boots and Shoes. Sugars, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses and Salt are being offered at a *very small advance*. He invites an early call from the public, satisfied that he can make it to the interest of all to buy, and directs special attention to his large variety of women's, servants, and children's shoes. jan12

Coal! Coal!

THE subscriber is now receiving a full stock of Anthracite COAL, of No. 1, 2, and 3 Egg sizes, of best quality, clean and pure.

Lykins' Valley Coal for cooking purposes. Cumberland Coal for blacksmithing, and Lump Cumberland Coal for open grates.

The proper time to buy winter's supply of Coal is in the summer, and I am now prepared to fill all orders, either from my Coal and Lumber yard, delivered in Easton, or landed on Third Haven or Miles Rivers, at greatly reduced prices.

y18 ROBERT B. DIXON.

Wool.

JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN, Easton, agent for L. Bollmyer & Co., of Phila., gives notice to the farmers of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anne's counties, that he will be in the market throughout the season, and will pay the highest Cash Prices for all wool delivered to him in Easton.

febs-6m

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health. Beauty.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilic, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumerous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLA RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits.

Dr. Radway's PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

fy25-1y

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE. PURE. FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOL. PURGE. TONIC. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will prove the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish; in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and health will follow. Health will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of many a fair and apparently healthy individual, removed, for a small price, without danger to the constitution. There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth who is free from Worms. No human system can withstand the ravages of these parasites, if the proper remedies are used to expel them. It is a fact that vegetable tonics have been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy for the destruction and expulsion of Worms. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are free from all poisonous ingredients, and can be taken by the most delicate without fear of injury to the constitution.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, 630 Pacific St., San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

jy18-1y

Professional Cards.

ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
my6

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Especial attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c.

Office on Dover street, a few doors from Washington street. mh28

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
EASTON, M.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

WM. C. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD

Office opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church—the one formerly occupied by Judge Goldsborough.

Special attention paid to the collection of claims. ap4-1y

John A. Murray, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE—Former *Journal* office, Dover street, EASTON.

Being restored to good health, the want of which for eight long years had disabled him for the slightest physical exertion, he is now fitted to respond, with American energy, to the calls of business.

oct10-1y J

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.
ap4-tf

W. M. HOLLYDAY,
Attorney-at-Law
EASTON, MD.

Will attend promptly to business entrusted to him. nov15

Samuel T. Hopkins,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Easton, Md.

Office in the New Town Hall Building.
UP STAIRS, (right hand door.)
feb21-1y

EDWARD B. BATES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
EASTON, MD.

PROMPT attention to COLLECTION OF CLAIMS and purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.

Office on Dover street, two doors from the Journal office. dec20

A CARD.

The undersigned offers his services as Surveyor, Accountant, and agent for any business entrusted to him.

He may be found at the office of Samuel T. Hopkins, Esq., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

aug22-tf CHAS. R. MULLIKIN.

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Stack & Smithers,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. N BAIRD, D. D. S.,
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
over Robert B. Dixon's Insurance Office.
Dr. Smithers, sole operator.
jan2-tf

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. J. C. HARDIN,
Office on Washington st., nearly opposite M. P. Church, EASTON, MD.
Will visit St. Michaels professionally every Thursday. feb14-6m

NOTICE.

I HAVE accepted the appointment of CONSTABLE for Chapel district, and am now prepared to attend to all business entrusted to my care with dispatch.

I will also continue to buy trade, and will as heretofore pay a higher cash price than any other trader in the county.

THOMAS P. HOPKINS,
feb22-tf Cordova

NORRIS HOUSE,
(*Late the Talbot House,*)
Opposite the National Bank,
EASTON, MD.

WM. F. REED PROPRIETOR.

TRANSIENT and permanent boarders accommodated in the best manner. Ample stable accommodations for horses.

Horses and Carriages for hire.

Passengers conveyed to any point on the Peninsula.

FREE HACKS daily to CARS & STEAMERS.

jy25 S G

West Market Space
Flour & Feed Store.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED STUFF,
Hominy, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Turnips and Cabbages, at lowest rates.
RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, and Henry's Baking Powders, at THE FEED STORE,
West Market Space.
jan16-tf M. G. FEDDEMAN.

Clover eed,
TIMOTHY SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED,
MILLET,
HERD'S and LAWN GRASS SEED,
SAPLING CLOVER SEED, &c.,
in full supply, and for sale at lowest possible prices, by
THOS. G. NICOLS, JR.,
feb13 at the "Hardware" Store.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

THE undersigned, intending to close business, will from this date sell his stock of goods at greatly reduced prices, and by cash.

JOHN MENCHE,
jan20-tf Hole-in-the-Hall, Talbot co.

Select Poetry.

[From The Aldine.]

MANIFEST DESTINY.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Nothing is as it was of old.
Where cities stood the cattle browse;
Weeds strike their roots through royal mould;
The lizards bask in Cæsar's house.
What Cheops built the Pyramid?
Whose dust, if any, there is hid?

If these, the master-races, fell,
Much more the tribes whom they o'erthrew.
From whence they came, no man can tell,
Nor whither vanished like the dew.
The same destruction now, as then,
Makes obsolete these outworn men.

The red man, whom our hardy sires
Found in possession of the land;
Who built in woods his wigwam fires,
And smoked his pipe; or, bow in hand,
Crept on the wild deer, or the bear—
Or tracked the panther to his lair;

Who, grim, and hard of heart at best,
Daubed in his war-paint, stole away,
With twenty devils in his breast,
To where his hated foeman lay;
Whom, if asleep he could not find,
And his strong arms in pinions bind,

To burn him at the dreadful stake,—
He would devote to sudden death;—
As suddenly his scalp would take,
And mock the rattle in his breath;
Then, if pappoose and squaw he saw,
Would massacre pappoose and squaw!

These bronze barbarians of the Past,
Cast in the moulds of hell, are gone;
Their world was wanted; far and fast
We drove them towards the setting sun.
Ay,—and if future need should be,
We'll drown them in the western sea!

With iron nets we held their trail;
They fled as whereso'er they go;
Though fierce, they cannot make us quail,
Nor match the rifle with the bow.
We'll give them graves, and let them try
The happy hunting grounds on high!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER

TO THE

Board of County School Commissioners

(OFFICIAL.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, Easton, Talbot Co., Md., March 6th, 1872.

To the

President and Members of the Board:

Sirs, In compliance with your wishes as expressed at the last regular, or quarterly meeting of the Board, I now present a fuller account of the result of my observations as an Officer of your Honorable Body, and the condition of the public schools of the county, in this my second quarterly report for the present scholastic year.

Fully impressed with the responsibilities of the trust I have undertaken to discharge, and jealous for the honor of your administration, I have endeavored to keep the whole field always before me, and I have labored to carry out the policy of the Board. It is the wish and aim of the Commissioners to equalize the expenditures from year to year, and to so regulate the financial part of the school work that there shall be no increase of expenses but such as are the natural consequence of the development of the system and its extension to meet the gradual growth and needs of the county. The people are willing to sustain our public schools liberally but not extravagantly. Fortunately our public schools are beyond opposition. They have everywhere supplanted that porochial system, introduced here from England and France, and which had no such expansive capabilities as are required in this country. But while we have no longer to combat that bigotry which hopes to thrive in the general ignorance, or that selfish pride which looks with coldness upon all attempts to raise the masses by the agency of common schools, still it has been the earnest care of the Board to preserve our public schools in the confidence and affections of those who place a proper estimate upon them and who cheerfully pay the tax needed for their support from a conviction that they yield ample returns in political and social benefits for all of the care and expense bestowed upon the system. For the purposes of an equal and economical administration, it is not only necessary to be vigilant, but minute and careful, as well, in informing yourselves of the details, both of your expenses and the management of the schools by your subordinate agents. Unless you have the assistance and co-operation of both myself and the teachers in the prosecution of your plans, the schools cannot be made efficient and thorough, and no definite limit can be prescribed to your expenditures.

EXAMINER.

No public officer has a more severe draft made on him for continued thoughtfulness, mature intelligence, and constant attention to his duties. The schools and the high interest confided to my supervision, are always upon my mind; and, notwithstanding the fact of my duties being so numerous and varied, I have directed as much activity and energy as I could towards producing results of practical importance that would be effective upon our system of public instruction. But you, gentlemen, are the best judges of the faithfulness of my endeavors to serve you.

TEACHERS.

Article 7 of the "Rules and Regulations of the Public Schools of Talbot county," framed and adopted more than a year ago by your Board, enumerates some specific duties required of teachers. Upon careful inquiry, I am convinced that a majority of the teachers pay no attention whatever to many of these rules. Section 2 directs that "all the school rooms shall be opened, and the teachers be present, both morning and afternoon, twenty minutes before the time fixed for the session to begin during the Fall, Winter and Spring terms, and ten minutes before the time for the session to begin during the Summer term." The object of this regulation is obvious. It means that the teacher is to see that the school room is either properly heated or ventilated, as the season may require, and every preparation made for the convenience and comfort of the pupils, without encroaching upon the time which should properly be devoted to the studies and exercises of the school. In instances, are not of rare occurrence in which teachers are "present twenty minutes after the time fixed for the session to begin," and some are in the habit of cutting off at both ends of the sessions. Section 3 directs that teachers shall keep a record of the "books and stationery, and their kind and value, delivered to each pupil; and in case of loss, or wanton destruction of books and stationery by any pupil, such pupil shall be required to replace the same." There may be other instances, but I know, certainly, of only one school in the county where this rule is strictly observed and rigidly enforced; and the experience of this school is ample to convince me that the cases of "loss, or wanton destruction of books and stationery" are quite frequent and numerous, and that new books must necessarily often be supplied by teachers without such charge as is required by this section of your regulations. Section 5 directs teachers to notify parents promptly of the absence of children, and inquire into the causes thereof." Much good would result from more strict attention to this section on the part of teachers. A better understanding would often, in this way, be established between teachers and parents; and this medium of sympathy and co-operation, once confirmed, would be a potential agent in increasing the average attendance of pupils. Section 6 directs teachers "to give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of their school rooms." This is a very important regulation; and its observance cannot be too strongly insisted upon, unless we desire our school rooms still to be hot-beds of disease, or places where the seeds of consumption are sown. Ignorance of hygienic and physical laws is no longer excusable on the part of those who undertake to have the care of our children in the public schools. Section 7 relates to the subject of vocal and physical gymnastics, and is observed in very few schools, for very much the same reasons, I believe, that Section 6 is neglected. Section 8 holds teachers responsible for "any want of neatness or cleanliness on their school premises," and directs them to "prescribe such rules for the school room, furniture, yards and out-building as shall insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition." I cannot speak advisedly as to the rules prescribed by some teachers, under this section; but I do know that instances frequently come under my observation where the want of "neatness and cleanliness" in and around the school room is simply disgraceful. There are surroundings and habits of the school room that have much to do with the formation of character; and when viewed from this stand-point this subject becomes one of great and serious importance.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The matter of text-books still continues to be a source of great trouble and expense. There is a tendency to use too many books and too many grades of books in each branch of study, and both teachers and pupils have a desire to use higher books than are really needed, and this tendency and desire seem to be seconded by the parents of the children. We who have an opportunity of viewing the schools from the inside and understand their internal operations know that the want of judgment in the use of text-books is the source of many of the evils in the school room, and is a decided impediment to progress. There is no doubt that a revolution in education has taken place within the memory of the oldest teachers. Progress has been made, or attempted, in this as well as in every other social interest. Changes have occurred not only in systems and methods but also in text-books. Under the old order of things we found in the books no sufficient means, in the way of elementary discipline, of awakening the intellect of the pupil to an apprehension of the many rules and practical dictations addressed to him, so that, in point of fact, the mastery of such books was reserved to an age at which, under a rational system of instruction, a tolerable knowledge of the different branches of study might have been accomplished. But we have now run into the other extreme, and our school books have been simplified and simplified until they have become absolutely silly. The book makers, however, are having everything their own way, and will continue so to have so long as our teachers are possessed with a mania for many books. We are in danger of relapsing into the old rote system so long as we bring forward text-books as a nostrum for every evil in the school room. If complaints are made of the monotony and dead level of the school room and their effects upon the pupils, teachers are apt to try *more books* and *higher books*. If pupils grow listless and everything connected with the school becomes dry and dull in their estimation, or if the hopes of fond parents be disappointed, the usual prescription is *more books*. What we need in our schools, is not more books, but more *blackboards*, *slates* and *paper*. Our pupils need more practice and less memorizing of mere words in the mechanical manner admitted in the rote system. It is impossible that we can be satisfied with our progress, while we are certain that the best appliances that can be used, are not employed in our schools. Teachers should be able to give constant practice and useful employment to their pupils. This rational system of education requires more vigilance, more activity, more industry. But the labor, though increased, will be less fatiguing to both teacher and pupils; for there will be a life and charm in the duties of the school which will be attractive to the children and agreeable to the instructor.

BOOK FEES.

The scale of fees for the use of text books adopted by the Board under Sec. 3, Chap. 10, of the School Law, is so low that it failed to cover the cost of the books distributed to the schools by $1,058.00. Your estimate was for a deficiency of $750 only. This amount seemed quite large enough to cover the lists of exempted pupils presented by the different schools, and to pay for such stationery as is furnished free of cost to all pupils, whether they be exempted or not from the payment of book fees. But a difference of $308 between the real deficiency and the estimated deficiency, is quite a serious matter, when every item of expenditure has to be carefully calculated, and where everything of this kind must be met out of a fund, which instead of diminishing, the care of the Board has been to increase, by little savings from year to year. Indeed, twice this amount would be ample to build a school house 20 x 30 feet, out of the best material. I still think, however, that the present scale of book fees is fair and just, and that there is no necessity for its being raised. This large deficiency in my opinion, was owing not so much to the making as to a desire on the part of many parents to evade the law, and the reluctance of many teachers, who secretly assist in making a regulation unpopular which imposes upon them additional responsibility and trouble. So long as there is a single teacher who fails to explain the justness of the law to those who are ignorant of the reasons upon which it rests, and is remiss in the performance of his or her duty under it, just so long will it continue to be a cause of dissatisfaction and a source of embarrassement both to your Board and those teachers who are faithful and earnest in their endeavors to come fully up to the measure of your expectations in this regard. The policy of the law has always been to levy upon property an *ad valorem* tax for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers and making the school rooms comfortable, but never for the purpose of supplying pupils with text books to be wantonly destroyed, or torn up *ad libitum*. There never has been a time when the law did not contemplate making those who used and destroyed the books pay for them. Before the Act of 1865 there was an "Income Tax" of $2 and $3 levied and collected out of those persons, according to their income, who had children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, for the purpose of paying for the books and stationery supplied to the schools by the Board of County Commissioners. The amount raised in this way sometimes reached $1500, which was more than sufficient then to meet all of the book bills, and the balance went into the general fund out of which was paid the salaries of teachers and the clerks to the Boards of District Trustees, and the bills for fuel. Under the Act of 1865, pupils were required to purchase their own books. Under the Act of 1868, pupils could elect either to purchase their own books, or to pay for the use of them, but there was a defect in the law which rendered it impossible to make this provision bear equally upon all, and the different school districts exempted all of the pupils from payment. The Act of 1870 remedied the defect in the law of 1868, and a fair, just and equitable scale of fees for the use of books was adopted by the Board, at which, we think, no candid man, who will take the trouble to inquire into the history, reasons, and policy of the law, can complain. But, says one, why not put an additional cent upon our taxes and dispense with the book fees?—We answer, that an additional cent upon our taxes would not pay for the books; and if the school officers did not cut down book orders, an additional tax of *three* cents would hardly be sufficient to meet this item of expenditure. Besides, there is a large body of our tax-payers who either have no children or do not avail themselves of the privileges of our common schools; and when these have cheerfully submitted to be taxed for the purposes of paying the salaries of our teachers and school officers, and of building our school houses and making them comfortable, they have done all that should be expected or required of them. There are provisions requiring pupils to be properly and efficaciously vaccinated, and to appear in school with proper neatness and cleanliness; and we can see no reason why the advocates of additional taxation to pay for books should not demand also that these matters, as well, shall be provided for out of the public exchequer.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

There is no reason why the amount expended for incidentals, such as fuel, brooms, buckets, stoves, &c., should vary so much from year to year. This matter can be so systematized, I think, as to insure its falling within your estimates, at all times. There is no difficulty in calculating the cost of stoves. For the 44 schools in the county we have to provide 47 stoves, and from 12 to 15 per cent of the cost of this number will be found sufficient to pay for all repairs and keep up a supply of new stoves. But the important and expensive item is fuel. My experience as a teacher has taught me, that from 2 to 2½ cords of good seasonable wood is enough to keep a school room of ordinary size comfortable for the 125 school days when fire will be needed; and yet the Board often pays for 4 or 5 cords furnished a single school. Where coal is used, I would say that an average of 25 to 50 pounds a day, according to the size, condition and situation of the house, would be an ample supply. Wherever the Board is called upon to pay extraordinary bills for fuel, one or all of three things must happen: The fuel is pillaged, the measure is short, or the teacher exercises no judgment in regulating fires. I would propose, then, that the Board shall build wood-bins or coal-bins wherever it is deemed necessary for the protection of fuel; and after taking into consideration the size, condition and situation of the different school houses, allow a liberal supply of wood or coal to each, with the understanding that all excess of such allowances will be considered as the consequence of extravagance or neglect and will not be paid for out of the public fund. There is a disposition on the part of many persons to exact more from the public than from an individual for an article furnished, under the specious plea that they have to wait for the money. Bills have always been promptly paid after quarter-day; but in order to meet such cases I would recommend, that hereafter all accounts for fuel be paid on the first of December, January, February and March.

CONCLUSION.

It is my purpose to discuss the subjects of building new school houses, our sources of income, and the introduction of some modification of the monitorial system into our schools, in some subsequent report. There is one matter, however, which should engage the attention of the Board, at once:—the time of holding the next "Teachers' Institute" and the plan upon which it shall be organized. In my last annual report to the Board of State School Commissioners, I alluded to this subject, and expressed a desire to have our next institute organized as a temporary school for teachers. "Teachers' Institutes" and "Teachers' Associations," in view of the efforts which are in progress everywhere to elevate the standard of school instruction, have become necessities that no teacher, who desires to sustain himself or herself, can escape. These associations are the agencies by means of which instruction in the different departments of the school sciences is imparted. Without these agencies many teachers would not be informed at all of the progress of the age in regard to their profession, and would continue to perform their duties in isolation and ignorance, without even suspecting that they were doing but indifferent teaching of indifferent schools. The time cannot longer be concealed that the great demand of the times is for trained teachers whose natural aptitudes have been thoroughly tested either in Normal schools or Normal institutes. Our "Institutes" and "Associations" will never be successes until teachers come to understand the *situation*, and all of them are imbued with a sincere desire for mutual improvement, and come together for the purpose of casting their knowledge and experience into a common stock. Professional association is generally most highly appreciated by our best teachers, and is disregarded only by those who have such a conceit of their own merits and capabilities as to think that they cannot be improved by any such means and opportunities for mutual counsel and interchange of experiences. If we can make our associations and institutes efficient and successful, and can enlist the interest of our newspapers in behalf of the work of education, such helps to progress will be gained as will permit a more rigid management of the system and give a higher degree of satisfaction to the people. Respectfully submitted. A. CHAPLAIN,

See'y, Treas'r, & Exam'r.

A GORGEOUS PICTURE.—There is scarcely a reader of a newspaper in the country who has not seen the announcement of those famous seed-growers and merchants of Rochester, New York, Briggs & Brother—whose seeds are to be found in almost every town and hamlet in America—but have noticed the announcement that one or both of their elegant flower chromos could be obtained upon certain conditions specified in their illustrated catalogues for 1872, itself a grand work. The uninitiated would say. "Oh! it can't be a *real* chromo, or they could not be sold at seventy-five cents or given away with a $5 order for seeds, for I know that a genuine chrome costs from $10 to $20." And thinking that perhaps chrome is only another name for cheap print they drop the subject until perchance a neighbor who has obtained one of these charming pieces proves for them that the Briggs chromos are not mere flower plates but actual chromo lithographs, and gorgeous and lifelike representations of Lockhart's original paintings of flowers grown and raised by Briggs & Bro., who are practical growers as well as seedsmen in a commercial sense. The reason these chromos can be procured so cheaply are two: In the first place they are printed by thousands, each additional thousand making the cost proportionally less. Secondly, they are sold at bare cost by Briggs & Bro., who swell their already immense seed trade by the circulation of these beautiful gems of art. The two chromos are called, "The Collective" and "The Lily," the former executed by C F Munts & Co., the celebrated chromo lithographers of Rochester, N Y, and the latter by Gray, Cossack & Co, of Buffalo, NY, whose work needs no praise at our hands. They are really companion pieces, and representative engravings of them are presented in the beautiful illustrated catalogue of Briggs & Bro for 1872. We advise our readers who have not already done so to possess themselves of one these catalogues, (which is sent post-paid for twenty-five cents), after seeing which they will undoubtedly make an effort to obtain one or both chromos.

Tax-payers generally, and all who use emery, from sewing-women to lapidaries, will be profundly discouraged to learn that a mine of corundum—or emery—has been discovered in North Carolina. This disheartening discovery means the imposition of another tax. Mr Kelly has made the preliminary announcement in the House of Representatives, and we shall soon hear the pig-iron duke in stentorian tone demanding protection for infant emery. Under our present perverse system, the very wealth of our resources and the energies of our people are turned into misfortunes. No sooner is a new mine discovered or a new enterprise undertaken, than forthwith every one is forced by government to contribute towards its maintenance. We are compulsorily made partners in the enterprise as regards its expenses—but nothing is ever said about sharing its profits. Something must be done. If many more discoveries are made, we shall be taxed to death. What shall be said of a system which throws the thoughtful tax-payer into despair when told that a new industry is projected or a new mineral unearthed?—*Tax-Payer.*

The French Assembly preferred the perilous resignation of M Thiers rather than accept his proposition to tax the importation of raw material, because it was shown them that the duties asked would require of importers a burden in the way of extra capital of not less than $80,000,000, the interest and costs of which would have to be paid by the consumer; and because also the figures for wool and silk alone showed that, to realize a revenue of $12,000,000, the bonus paid to French producers would be over $9,000,000, and the tax on the consumer thus raised to $21,000,000. What would the French Assembly say to some of our own tariff-tinkers, who, giving unblenching countenance and enthusiastic support to the present tariff code whereby, in the matter, for instance, of printing paper, to realize a total accession to the revenue of $42,824, the price of our total consumption of that article is augmented 20 per cent., and the consumers consequently taxed not less than $10,000,000? The French kicked at a tax of which 12-21sts or 4-7ths would go into the revenue. Our legislators force us to accept one of which only 1-238th part is revenue.—*Tax-Payer.*

PLUM PUDDING.—One quart of grated bread crumbs, one pint of fresh beef suet, chopped fine, one pint of chipped pippin apple, one pint of dried currants, picked and washed, one pint of preserved citron, cut into small pieces, half a pint of sugar, half a pint of sweet milk, one grated nutmeg; beat eight eggs very light, and mix with all the above-named ingredients; stir in enough sifted flour to make the mass stick together. Now scald a clean, strong cloth, and after flouring it, put in the pudding and tie up close, leaving ample room, however, for it to swell. Three hours' hard boiling will cook it, and furnish enough pudding for a large dinner company.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CROUP.—A lady correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says the following is an effective remedy for croup: Half a teaspoonful of pul