

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATING OF GIRLS.

Female education, to be appropriate, must be adapted not only to the distinctive nature of the sex, but to the particular organization of the individual. This bears upon an evil which of necessity is inherent in every large seminary, and which at best can only be partially obviated. Carlyle, in his life of Schiller, referring to his six years in a Stuttgart school, says: "The system of education seems to be formed on the principles not of cherishing and correcting nature, but of rooting it out and supplying its place with something better. The process of teaching and living was conducted with the stiff formality of military drilling. Everything went as by statute and ordinance; there was no scope for the exercise of free will, nor allowance for the varieties of original structure. A scholar might possess what instinct or capacity he pleased the 'regulations of the school' took no account of this. He must fit himself into the common mold, which, like the old giant's bed, stood there, appointed by superior authority to be filled alike by the great and the little. * * * * * The pupils were kept apart from the conversation or sight of any person but their teachers. None ever got beyond the precincts of opposition to snatch even a fearful joy. Their very amusements proceeded by word of command." What is so said here of the Stuttgart school, because in every establishment of whatsoever kind, strict method and rigid system are necessary to order. If you subject two plastic natures to exactly the same process, one at least suffers, because no two natures are exactly alike. If you do this upon two hundred, so much the wider the mischief. This treatment must especially injury the feminine organization, because it is the most delicate and sensitive. God, with his infinite resources, always creates with variety. He has made no two grains of sand alike, far less two human beings. He has varied the elements of humanity in almost infinite combinations. It is the sacred office of education to develop a symmetrical healthful fullness of being after the particular type God has indicated for each individual. A true training should no more destroy variety, among women, than a true cultivation destroys variety among flowers. There is as much diversity among the flowers as among the weeds; and so there ought to be as much diversity among the good as among the bad. It is true that there are certain qualities which are indispensable to every good character, as petals are to flowers. But it is not the mere presence or the mere number of the petals that gives the charm to the flower. It is the native coloring and the native fragrance. As these differ not only in degree but in kind, so character differs in all its finer essence and issues. Education must heed this. It must work with nature. If it will deal genially by her, and not thrust her aside, or crush her down, she will lend all her best influence to its work, and manifest herself most distinctly and graciously in the result. If it be truly wise and benign and patient, she will indeed let it turn and train even the evil roots she has fixed in the very core of the being, so that they shall grow up not into briars, but into roses. Collective, or, to use a more expressive epithet, wholesale education, the only kind boarding-schools can furnish, excludes almost entirely this individual training; and to that one cause is greatly owing the painful lack of spontaneity and the artificial uniformity that mark all the higher circles of American society. This school system gives way to small private schools, or to the employment of thoroughly qualified family governesses, or, far better yet, to the teaching and training of daughters, in the fashion of Cornelia mothers. There was a world of practical wisdom in that injunction of Napoleon to Madame Campan: "Be it your care to train up mothers who shall know how to educate their children." Had it been generally followed, France would have been saved.—*J. R. Spaulding in Hours at Home.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) says:

We learn from our Egyptian correspondence that the lake discovered by Baker is, after all, the Luta Nzige of Captain Speke. The former traveler pronounces it Luta-nzige, and renders it "Locust Grave," a name used in those parts to denote any large sheet of water.

The reason given is, that owing to the conformation of the hills around or on one side of such waters, they are traversed by violent winds, which overpower the eddies of locusts, and so the destructive creatures are drowned. In the case of the Luta-nzige, forming the second great lake of the Nile, or more properly the westerly lake of that river, very high mountains are supposed to exist around its western and southern shores, so high that Baker saw them across the breadth of the lake for five days before he reached its eastern margin. He was, however, traveling along a ridge of an undulating platform, at a height of about 3,400 feet, and his journeys were not more than from ten to twelve miles a day. The elevated line of road described terminated at the point where he wrote, and when he came upon the lake he was still 1,470 feet above it. Even from that point he could not see the base of the mountains, between which and himself was the breadth of the lake, at that part about sixty miles wide.

These mountains Baker supposes to be the Montes Lunæ of the old geographers. Speaking in general terms, their direction may be described as from east to west, although an immense mass of them lies altogether to the west of the lake, and the east portion only goes eastward round the south of it. The lake is exceedingly deep, and abounds with hippopotami and other beasts. The Nile issues from its northern end, a sluggish stream, not more than a mile wide. There is no continuation of the Nile from Speke's Victoris Nyanza, as supposed by him. At the spot where he quitted the river in his journey toward Gondokoro, the river turns due west and runs into the Luta-nzige, which it joins perhaps eighty miles from the northern point, from whence it issues again to flow on by Gondokoro; so that had Speke followed up the stream instead of leaving it to make, as he supposed, a cut across a large bend of it, he would infallibly have come upon the second lake, and completed his discovery of all the upper waters of the river.

Baker maintains that the lakes must be taken as the source of the Nile, on the ground that no preference can be given to any of the numerous affluents flowing into them. He observed indications of a difference of level in the water of the Luta-nzige, which ever it may be, which, considering the superficialities of the lake, would give quite water enough to flood the Nile. The Baharel-Ghazal seems to have no stream in its waters, and Baker thinks there are reasons for believing that this latter river takes its course to the west and south to Lake Chad.

MORE CAVE DISCOVERIES OF HUMAN REMAINS. The discovery of fossil human remains in a cave in the Ryhope colliery, in England, has already been announced, but the *London Times* gives the following additional particulars:

A great additional quantity of human and other animal remains has been discovered in the Ryhope colliery cave, and as it has not yet been fully explored nor its termination reached, it is likely that still more will be found as the quarry, men go on with their work. Among the bones dug up are two adult human skulls, male and female, the lower jawbone of a child of five or six years old, and a number of other bones, almost enough to construct another skeleton. The dimensions of the two adult skulls are as follows: Circumference of both, 21½ inches; longest diameter, 7½ inches and 7¼ inches; across the posterior lobe, 6 inches and 5½ inches; and across the anterior, 5 inches and 4½ inches. There are also more bones of badgers, foxes, cats, rabbits, etc. Including what has been carried off by the workmen and visitors, there must have been several bushels dug up in all. Several bits of charred wood have been found, and also a chip of wood, clean cut with a very sharp ax, indicating the date of the human remains within a few centuries. In a little recess near the roof of the cave was discovered a number of small bones of different kinds, evidently placed there by hand—just such a depository as a girl playing at housekeeping might be supposed to make. Some of the ox bones appear to have been broken with a hammer, and one of them bears the mark of having been sawn through. The most probable conjecture now is, that these relics are those of a family of thieves or robbers, or of refugees from invasion or persecution, and that they had met their death suddenly and unexpectedly—perhaps by suffocation, like the Macdonalds of the Isle of Elgg, at the hands of the chief of Macleods, or the Arabs in the cave of Dahra, at those of General Pellissier. There would be plenty of brushwood near for such a purpose.

A VISIT TO THE INDIANS.—AN IROQUOIS FAIR.—A correspondent of the *Albany Evening Journal* thus describes the Sixth Annual Fair of the Iroquois Agricultural Society, held at the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation:

The display of vegetables was especially fine. Potatoes, both in quality and variety, exceeded anything I had ever seen, while the show of corn was superior to that at the late State Fair—the ears of one kind, by actual measurement, proved to be eighteen inches in length. The specimens of beans, squash, onions, mellons, egg plants, and some of the coarse grains, were excellent in quality.

There were some pretty samples of beadwork, one or two paintings, a little needlework and some rag carpeting. All these showed feminine taste, but there should have been more of them.

The exhibition of swine was pretty good, but the display of horses, cattle and sheep did not equal in degree the vegetable department. There was a trial of draft horses, of steers trained by boys under sixteen, a plowing match, foot-race, horse-trot, female equestrianism and other exhibitions. The proceedings were enlivened by the Seneca National Brass Band.

The Marshal of the day was Wm. Blacksnake, a grandson of Governor Blacksnake, who led the Senecas a Wyoming.

The Supervisors of Erie county were present at the Fair, as were many other whites from the surrounding country. Everything was conducted with perfect decorum. Not a single drunken person was anywhere seen.

A venerable Oneida squaw, ninety-five years of age, followed by at least three generations of children and grandchildren, traversed the grounds neatly dressed in her native costume. The elderly females in most cases, it appears, adhere to the native dress, while the men generally have adopted the white man's fashions. The women no longer labor in the field, but like their white sisters, attend only to household duties.

I came here more particularly to consult Kenjockety, a venerable Seneca, who claims one hundred and six winters. He recollects with wonderful clearness about Sullivan's campaign to the Genesee country, in 1799. He readily walked three miles to see me, and prepared to return home on foot when our interview closed. He holds to his blanket, and his bonnet, and adheres to his ancient faith and eschews English. He lived at Nunda nearly a hundred years ago, then went to Fort Niagara, thence to Buffalo, where his family gave name to a large creek in that city, and came at length to this Reservation. From thence, before many winters, he expects his name to be called to go to the happy hunting grounds of his fathers.

The Reservation, thanks to the brave heart and eloquence of Big Kettle and others, was, after a rough struggle with rapacious whites saved to this great community of red men—the largest east of the Mississippi. It lies along the beautiful Cattaraugus creek, on the southeastern edge of Erie county, and contains more than ten thousand acres of land, nearly half of which is under cultivation. There are 1,400 Senecas on the Reservation, and about 150 Cayugas and Omondagas. Last year they raised 12,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 750 tons of hay, and made about half a ton of maple sugar.

Their government is like our own. The legislative branch consists of a Council of eighteen members, elected annually; the Executive or President, who holds one year; and the Judiciary of three peacemakers on each Reservation.

They have schools, two churches and an orphan asylum—all well sustained. Their homes are comfortable; they are social, progressive and happy, and give reason for the best hopes for the future. Their gradual increase in population disproves the theory so eagerly maintained, that extermination is the certain doom of the red man, and justifies the belief that such a fate will be averted, to at least this prosperous community of aboriginal progeny.

EVERYTHING in relation to the Overland Russian Telegraph is in most satisfactory and promising condition. The inhabitants and government officials rendered every service in their power to promote the enterprise. A report of the season's work gives great promise of the successful construction of the great link of telegraph line joining the Continents, and bringing the United States in telegraphic communication with Europe by overland route.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

"United, we stand; divided we fall."

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The time for reform has come, and you are now appealed to to improve it. At last has the principle advocated by Combe, Macaulay, Dick and other eminent philosophers and statesmen, become an absorbing subject of public thought. At last has been inaugurated the preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of that great birthright of man—EIGHT HOURS FOR WORK, EIGHT HOURS FOR REST, AND EIGHT HOURS FOR SOCIAL AND MORAL RECREATION!—the text of the Philosopher, the theme of the Philanthropist, and the hope of the lowly laborer since Civilization began to lift the heavy burden of abuse through which Prejudice struggled vainly to impede the march of melioration. With you rests the issue! Will you fail to make it happy?

Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and convinced of the practicability and general utility of applying and establishing this great principle at the present time, we would respectfully invite your attention to the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the delegates of twenty Mechanics' Association of the District of Columbia in Convention assembled, September 16, 1865:

"Whereas, Labor is the foundation of Government credit, as well as productive of the substantial wealth of the country, it therefore becomes necessary to assert the dignity of that labor which confers so many blessings and favors even on the idle and on those who speculate and become rich on the toil of others; and whereas, it is just that those who are the source of the prosperity and success of our country should assert their rights in all things pertaining to their material interests; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Washington declare that eight hours should constitute a day's work; and that it is demanded by a just regard to our physical and mental condition, and by our obligations to our families,

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the workingmen of the District of Columbia that they, in Union, direct their efforts in every suitable method to secure the object of this Convention,

"Resolved, That it is our intention to support for political positions those only who favor eight hours as a legal day's work.

"Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this Convention be appointed to draft and publish an address to the workingmen throughout the United States, requesting them to organize and hold conventions throughout the country, and to elect two delegates from each to a National Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be decided upon by a majority of said delegates, through correspondence addressed to the Chairman of the Washington Delegates to the National Convention.

"And be it further resolved, That this committee would recommend the holding of a mass meeting in the District of Columbia, at such time and place as this meeting may determine."

From the above it will be seen that the workingmen of the District of Columbia have completed their organization for the purpose of abolishing the unjust and unnecessary usage which requires the surrender of all the laborer's time to physical toil. We claim the right to do this, and that to do it is consistent with natural and moral law, and therefore necessary to the continued prosperity of society, as well as to individual happiness.

It is with pleasure that we have heard of similar organizations in other places: that the German Societies of Cincinnati, the Plasterers' National Convention at Pittsburgh, the Coachmakers' International Union at Philadelphia, and others in various sections, have declared in favor of the proposed reform. To them we say, God speed! And with them we will weigh anchor in the good ship of Social Progress, and breast the fury of Mammon's storm, until we reach the goal of our destiny, now so plainly set before us.

But so far, we believe, no steps have been taken to organize the elements of this wide-spread sentiment into an effective power. Until this is done, all appeals for concession must fall through the sophistry and selfishness of avaricious competition. On the other hand, by uniting and working together, and by uniformity as to time in all contiguous cities and districts, all pretext for opposition will be removed; and, indeed, those whose interests may appear at first to be injuriously affected, will, on the contrary, find them most subserved, since the ultimate result will be to enhance all real and personal property. And when the interests of two millions of working men, extended by the dependence of others to seven or eight million persons, shall be fairly presented for public judgment, reason will be heard, opposition will be dismayed and abashed, and an enlightened public will recognize and cheerfully accede to the claims of justice and humanity sustained by truth.

With the hope, therefore, of bringing about a good understanding and uniformity of action, and of giving efficacy to our efforts—and with the view, also, that this great change may be effectuated