

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Election of a County Superintendent.

The time fixed by law for the election of a County Superintendent, by the Directors of the several districts of the county of Huntingdon, has come and gone. The prediction indulged in our issue of last week, relative to the result of the election, has been fully verified by the action of the convention, a full report of the proceedings of which is given in another part of this paper.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, swollen streams and muddy roads, the attendance at the convention was not as large as we would like to have seen it. Not one half of the Directors were present; yet, a full attendance would not have materially changed the result.

We are, and the people of the county, the tax payers, have occasion to be gratified at the happy termination of the election—not because of a vanquished competitor, but in retaining the services of a man whose ability and experience amply fit him to execute the many and varied duties of the office.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending April 30th, was 3,634 tons. Total for April, 9,832 tons. For the year, 23,825 tons.

We have examined the "Tenth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company," and find some of its statistical information highly flattering to our borough.

The freight shipped during the year, from several prominent points on the road, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Tons. Includes Columbia, Harrisburg, Lycoming, Mount Union, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, and Johnstown.

It will be recollected that last year, the Broad Top Rail Road Company only commenced carrying coal from a few of the mines. Since then, as their Road is extended to other mines, the business has largely increased every month, and we have no doubt that the next report of the Penn'a R. Co., will show that the "ancient borough" is the most prominent freight station on that road.

The following is a statement of the business done at Huntingdon, during the month of April, by the Penn'a and Broad Top Rail Roads, and the Penn'a Canal:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Pennsylvania Rail Road, Freight, Do forwarded, Tolls, Passengers, and Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R.

TRIAL OF MCKIM.—The trial of McKim for the murder of young Norcross, is now in progress in Blair county. The evidence against him is altogether circumstantial, but of such a character as to leave but little doubt of his conviction.

HIGH WATER.—The Juniata and its tributaries have been high for several days. We learn that considerable damage has been done the public improvements above and below us. The dam at Petersburg has been partly washed away—a dam above Williamsburg is also said to be washed away.

Convention of School Directors and Election of County Superintendent.

In pursuance of the requirement of the school law, the Directors of the several school districts of Huntingdon county, met in Convention at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday, the 4th inst., and organized by the selection of DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., of Cassville, President, and JAMES E. GLASGOW, Esq., of Clay township, Secretary.

The Convention being organized, a motion was made to fix the salary of the Superintendent, before proceeding to an election, which, on a division, was lost.

ALBERT OWEN, ROBERT McDIVITT, and DAVID TUSSEY, were nominated as candidates for County Superintendent. The Convention then proceeded to vote viva voce, which resulted as follows:

For ALBERT OWEN: Alexandria—Isenberg, Wm. Moore, Jno. H. Kennedy, John Porter. Barre—George Bell, Jacob Miller, Thomas Stewart. Cass—John Spangler. Cassville—David Clarkson, A. W. Evans, Jacob Gehrett, John Noble. Henderson—David Goodman, John Rhoads. Hopevelt—Solomon Linn, David Mounds, John B. Weaver. Huntingdon—Graffius Miller, Alex. Port, Wm. Rothrock. Juniata—Wm. Geisinger, G. W. Mountain, Abraham Speck, Wm. Speck, John Thompson. Jackson—Elihu Bigelow, — Mitchell. Parkersburg—Henry Graham, — Harsh. Shirley—John Shaver, Esq. Shirleyburg—Henry Brewster, John M. Clark, M. S. Harrison, Wm. McNite, John R. Wiicks. Springfield—N. K. Covert. Tod—John Hamilton, — Piper, James White. Walker—A. B. Sangaree, John Vandevander. West—Mordecai Henry, — Knode, Jacob Longenecker. Total, 44.

For ROBERT McDIVITT: For ALBERT OWEN: For DAVID TUSSEY: For a salary of \$400 per year, 6 votes. " " 600 " 41 " " " 800 " 12 " " " 1200 " 3 "

ALBERT OWEN was then declared elected. Several sums were named for the annual compensation, and after considerable discussion, the vote was taken as follows:

For a salary of \$400 per year, 6 votes. " " 600 " 41 " " " 800 " 12 " " " 1200 " 3 "

The President declared that the proposition to raise the salary of the County Superintendent to \$600 per year, was carried, and the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Magazine.

A Monthly Periodical, in the style of the New York Knickerbocker: Devoted to the Literary, Farming, Manufacturing, Mining, Trading and Educational interests of the State; and containing Descriptions of Pennsylvania Scenery, with interesting passages in our Oldtime History.

The first No. will probably be issued by the close of May; and will contain: A Story of Thrilling Interest, by David Paul Brown; Letter and Essay, by His Excellency, James Pollock; Biographical Sketch of Dr. Priestly, by Hon. David Taggart; A Gem Poem, by Lydia Jane Pierson; Essay on Industrial Rights, by Hon. Ellis Lewis; Fortune Telling, by A. W. Benedict; Letter, &c., by Hon. R. T. Conrad; Early History of Juniata County, by Col. John J. Patterson; Biographical Sketch of Charles B. Penrose, by George T. Thorn; Early Times of Huntingdon County, by W. A. Houck; Blair County, by Henry Stuart Greene; Essay, by Prof. J. H. Shumaker; Letter from Italy, by Jeremy Wilson; Broad Top—A Topographical Sketch, by Henry D. Moore; The Priest-Prince—An account of the Romantic Life of Rev. Gallitzin, a Scion of the Royal House of Russia, who was a Missionary among the Alleghonies for forty years.—Also, Life in Nebraska, by the Editor.

TERMS:—One dollar, (in advance,) for a volume of six numbers. Address, GREENE & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

"THE METROPOLITAN" establishment is one of the most favorite and attractive places of resort in the "ancient borough." It is a second Crystal Palace. The articles on exhibition are of the latest style and manufacture. No admittance fee is required; and you may purchase any article that suits your fancy.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS.—A man named FUGHES, was arrested in Philadelphia, last Wednesday, to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money on Dr. Ashmead, and upon searching him in the station house, ten counterfeit dollars were found upon his person, and \$40 of the same coin was found in the street at the time of his arrest. The accused was committed in default of \$3,000 bail.

The Poisoning at Washington.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, whose editor has recently returned from a visit of some weeks to Washington, in referring to the late poison-sickness in that city, and the concurrent testimony of numerous physicians in all parts of the country that the symptoms could only have been produced by poison, refers to the fact that the malady originally broke out during Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house; and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread or cupped a glass out, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasionally visitors who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining room were more or less prostrated. The Plaindealer adds:—

In France, an infernal machine is used to dispose of objectionable personages; in Spain, the Stiletto; in the United States the ball-box has heretofore been considered potent enough. But since preachers have turned politicians, and pulpits belch forth their anathemas upon political parties, calling on God to destroy, as with the besom of destruction, what they are pleased to term the political heretics of the day, it is no wonder that the followers of such infuriated leaders should become themselves infuriated, and do literally what God prayerfully has so often been called upon to do. They they could do under a sense of religious duty, and justify themselves, as obeying the behests of those who claim to be the Oracles of God, "speaking by His authority." Saul persecuted the Saints "even unto death," and verily thought in his heart that he was doing God's service. The New England Puritans hung witches, killed Quakers, and banished Baptists, all for the glory of God. The same infatuation exists to-day, and has no doubt exhibited itself in the attempt to destroy the life of an American President.

The design might not have been limited to the President alone, for it was well known that the Vice President and leading men of the party would naturally congregate where the President was advertised to stop, and true enough, J. Glancy Jones, Samuel Medary, and other friends of the President, partook of the poison and narrowly escaped death, while several others less distinguished stopping at the hotel paid the forfeit of their lives.

Surprise Parties.

We find in the Boston Herald, the following just criticism upon this new phase of social fashion. Why cannot some poor widow or laborer, broken down with poverty and disease, be "surprised"? Why should surprise parties be confined to clergymen, retiring office-holders, and railroad conductors, who have made snug little fortunes out of salaries not sufficient to support an ordinary family? The truth is, the whole thing is a humbug. The Herald says:—

"The latest demonstration of fashion is 'Surprise Parties.' They had a small beginning. Some affectionate parishioners, to testify their regards for a beloved pastor, got up a party to surprise him with their gifts. The idea was a novel one. The thing looked amazingly. It was at once adopted by fashion, and became a social institution for the season. Surprise parties take place everywhere. 'Are you going to the surprise party to-night?' says Jones to Brown. 'I don't know; where is it to be?' 'At my house,' says Jones. This short colloquy explains the prevailing idea of surprise parties, better than whole paragraphs could do.

We have read of numerous surprise parties where the recipients of gifts have been the favored of fortune, and had no want supplied. But we have looked in vain for the record of surprise parties to cheer the heart of the widow and make glad her home; to clothe the naked, relieve the destitute, bring needed food and fuel into families famishing for the one and freezing for want of the other. Surprise parties turned in this direction would fulfil a high and noble mission; would become worthy of being cherished in any community; would carry a blessing with them, and would ennoble and elevate all who participated in them. When shall we have a surprise party of this description to record?"

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A case was tried last week in the Common Pleas of this county, for slander, in which Abraham Swartz was plaintiff, and Jacob Renninger defendant.—The parties reside in the lower end of the county, and the facts of the case, as given in evidence, are about these: About one year ago, as will be recollected, a man named Kissel was found near a mill, and a negro named Matthew Willis, were arrested charged with the crime. Miller subsequently committed suicide in prison, and the negro was convicted of murder in the second degree, and is now undergoing a long imprisonment in the penitentiary. About the time of the murder and afterwards, Renninger repeatedly alleged that he believed Swartz had a hand in the murder, and many similar expressions. These declarations were made in the Harrisburg market in the presence of crowds of people, in the justice office before whom Miller and Willis had a hearing and were committed to prison, and at numerous other places. The counsel of Mr. Swartz proposed to prove his good character, this the counsel for defence said was not necessary and admitted the excellent character of the plaintiff, but offered some evidence to show that the defendant's mind was not well balanced, and that these slanders should be attributed to that cause. Other witnesses were called who stated that they had never heard the soundness of his mind questioned. The jury after deliberating about half an hour, rendered a verdict of \$2,500 damages.—Carlisle Democrat.

Line upon Line—Here and There a Little.—There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal church on Sunday next, 10th inst. When a man voluntarily swears to what he says, he admits that his word is not sufficient. Hence, swearing is always the habit of habitual liars. Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, knows but one man among the scientific men of the United States who is an infidel. Not forgotten—The Journal's forgery enterprise last fall. Any thing coming from that quarter must have been lacking in the characters of the editors of that paper, before the people can be induced to take their word or advice. Their friendship is certain debt to any man seeking promotion. Great oaks from little acorns grow.—If they don't get rotten in the heart before they arrive at maturity!—Who hit the Professor? To the credit of the county it can be said, that the School Directors, instead of a few teachers, made the selection of the County Superintendent.

The Normal School Bill.

In this number will be found the bill now before the Legislature for the encouragement and recognition, by the State, of schools for the professional education of Teachers, together with the report of the special committee of the Senate on the subject. Our readers will at once recognize this as the measure recommended by the State Superintendent, in his last annual report. Being a measure which marks an era in our school system, the project will command the attention and engage the close consideration of every friend of general education.

Year after year, ever since the passage of the first common school law, its advocates have been demanding the establishment of Normal Schools founded by State authority and supported by State funds; such as are in operation in several States of Europe. More than once, bills for this purpose were before the Legislature; but they always met with chilling neglect. Since the passage of the act of 1854, and under the reviving influence of the County Superintendency, this omission by the law-making power to furnish means to render its own law effectual, has caused many to despair of aid from that quarter, and to set others to inquire, whether it might not be obtained from some other source, yet still in such a manner to include the requisite degree of public authority; all admitting that such authority was, to a certain extent indispensable. But while inquiring minds were thinking on the subject, active minds and hands were at work; for in this county there is no such thing as a state of abeyance in such cases. Hence, private schools for the preparation of teachers were springing into existence in every quarter of the State.

At this juncture it was that the State Superintendent—with a wise forecast for the efficiency of the schools by means of properly qualified and properly authorized Teachers, and at the same time with a prudent reference to the signs indicating the probable and safe direction of public opinion on the subject—presented the project now put in form by the Senate committee; and the question is, Is it right? Should it pass?

For our own part after as full and careful consideration of the whole subject as we ever gave to any matter, we have come to the conclusion that the plan is not merely the best that can be expected under the circumstances of the case, but that probably, if put into operation in the manner proposed in the bill, it will ultimately prove the very best that has yet been devised to effect the great object in view.

It is needless, here, to state all the advantages and disadvantages of the purely State Normal School, or of the purely private Normal School, or of the combination of both which is now proposed. That branch of the subject has been nearly exhausted by the State Superintendent in his annual report.—But there are certain other reasons in favor of the plan, which are also entitled to considerable weight.

The measure is self-adapting. Wherever the way has been opened—the ground prepared—the necessity created, for a school of the kind proposed, there and no where else can it arise; and there, as surely as established will it be sustained. It will—to use the common phrase—be a development of the times. It will necessarily conform itself to the wants of the locality, and thus in the greatest possible degree, effect the object of its origin. It will also for the same reason, at once attract and retain the favor of the community around, for it will be their institution, within their control, and for their benefit.

The measure will be efficient. In the organization of State Normal Schools, there is always a risk to be encountered in the selection of Instructors and Managers. Those having the control of this part of the work, naturally look high or abroad for their men, who may or may not prove successful on trial.—Whereas, in the organization of an institution of the kind now proposed, local talent and local experience—that talent and effort which have in fact originated and built up the institution—will naturally and rightfully fall into its places of authority; and it will go into operation, less as an untried experiment, than as a continuation of a proved instrumentality, and therefore with much greater chance of efficiency and success.

The measure will be expensive. The bill provides that when four institutions have been duly inspected and recognized, the law shall go into operation. Every one at all acquainted with the educational condition of this State, knows, that four such institutions, if now in operation under State authority, would at once be filled with students. The success would soon lead to the foundation of others; for there is now a very prevalent disposition, among thinking men, to invest a small portion of their means in aid of the educational movement of the day. Thus the plan would grow and spread by natural and easy efforts, till the whole state would be supplied. There would be no force on popular opinion, by one institution, or by a few, to excite the jealousy, for each of the proposed districts had the matter in its own hands, and if remiss, or hostile to its interests, its own would be the blame. This state of things and of feeling would soon lead to the proper result. How else could it be; for would not the moving power be the teacher, every where present and operating on parental love, which is the same all over the world?

The measure will be most beneficially stimulative. Hitherto intelligent capitalists, and many of the most intelligent teachers in the State, have both held aloof from the great Common School movement. Further ground upon which they can unite and both find scope for their means or their requirements, and that, too, in accordance with their own plans, interests, and expectations. When, by any means, these two classes, who possess the one the material, and the other the mental qualifications for usefulness, can be brought to unite their efforts with those of the masses of the friends of the system, a new and most important element of success will be stimulated into action.

The measure will be equalizing in its operation. If even two large State Normal Schools were now in operation in Pennsylvania, 400 graduates might be sent forth annually, of whom one half (200) would possibly continue in the profession. These, from their superior training and advantages, would naturally assume a higher standing in business than their less fortunate fellows. They would become a distinct and uncongenial class in the profession. But not so under the plan now proposed. Its schools being opened to all, and opened in sufficient number to accommodate all who wished their advantages, a broad and high but common level of acquirement would be established, upon which all might and therefore ought to stand, and below which none should be recognized. The result would be a leveling up of the whole

Extraordinary Case of Somnambulism.

A young lady, (Miss Mary Stan.), a niece of A. Loomis, Esq., of Fulton, says the Fulton Patriot, who is living with her uncle, and attending school, has of late been in the most extraordinary manner, a somnambulist of whom we have ever heard. At night, after she has fallen asleep, she gets up, lights a lamp, and taking paper and pencil, writes several stanzas of poetry.—Her uncle, one night, fearing that some accident might occur from a sleeping person having a burning lamp in her hand, took the precaution to remove the lamp from her room and beyond her reach. That night she wrote in perfect calmness, wrote another piece of poetry, which upon examination by daylight, was found to be well written, correctly spelled and punctuated, and the ruled lines as accurately followed as they could have been by the best penman with a good light. And this has been repeated from night to night, each time a new piece being produced. She has no knowledge of the matter herself—cannot repeat a word of the poetry she composes, and insists that she does not write it. Her friends attribute her condition to the fact, that she has interrupted her writing, when she seemed like one aroused from a deep slumber, and cannot finish the line or even the next word of the stanzas she happens to be writing; materials are removed from her room, she rises, and finding them missing, proceeds to search drawers, trunks, etc., in the dark, with as much ease as another would do it by day. She has sometimes fallen into this condition in the day time, when her writing impulse comes on her.

The young lady's health is not very good, and since her somnambulic exercises, seems to fail daily. Physicians have been called, but as yet have afforded her no relief.

Prepare! Prepare!!

In the event of the world coming to an end on the 13th of next June, the Mount Vernon (O.) Banner offers the following consolation "to all whom it may concern":—"But if the world should come to an end, there is one class of people we pity from the bottom of our hearts—newspaper delinquents! Awful, terrible, fearful will be their doom! In vain will they attempt to hide themselves in caves and coal cellars! It will be of no use—there is no escape for them! Their only hope for redemption is to square off with the printer by the 12th of June, and take a receipt, so that St. Peter will admit them within the gates of the Celestial City. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

Line upon Line—Here and There a Little.—There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal church on Sunday next, 10th inst. When a man voluntarily swears to what he says, he admits that his word is not sufficient. Hence, swearing is always the habit of habitual liars. Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, knows but one man among the scientific men of the United States who is an infidel. Not forgotten—The Journal's forgery enterprise last fall. Any thing coming from that quarter must have been lacking in the characters of the editors of that paper, before the people can be induced to take their word or advice. Their friendship is certain debt to any man seeking promotion. Great oaks from little acorns grow.—If they don't get rotten in the heart before they arrive at maturity!—Who hit the Professor? To the credit of the county it can be said, that the School Directors, instead of a few teachers, made the selection of the County Superintendent.

It is the general opinion of all sensible men that the Journal's influence, so strenuously exerted against Mr. Owen, helped to elect him. Any man or measure the editors of that paper support, is looked upon with suspicion. That's so, truly. In a RAG.—The Professor of the "American" His influence may get the school system of the county from being destroyed by the Directors who would not be influenced by him. What a pity his labors have not been appreciated to his satisfaction. We now expect a "spell of weather" and a calm on the County Superintendency question. We are sure of the former. Billy Brewster says we extorted from him more postage on books, &c., than was due. A very simple question to be decided. Present the "documents" and if we have charged you too much, we will advise you, gratis, how to "put us through."

TREMBLES!—The influence of the Journal, edited by Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co. For proof, see Journal of last week, and proceedings of School Directors' Convention. TAUGHT A LESSON THEY SHOULD REMEMBER.—The "snob teachers" who attempted to lead by the nose the School Directors of the county. During the month of April there were 11,470,184 lbs coal shipped from the mines of Messrs. Saxton, Powell & Co. SLIGHTLY CONFUSED.—The ideas of a few leading aspirants in the opposition party. The old birds couldn't be caught with chaff. We honor them for discharging their duty as good citizens. CAN CROW.—The Shirleyburg Herald. Its influence is a little ahead of the Rat concern down street. Figures won't lie. Who is elected County Superintendent? HAS NOT YET APPROVED THE BILL.—Billy Brewster, for the investigation of these charges. The only advice his attorney gave him, he is to try to fit himself out of the difficulty. Such advice is unnecessary, as the old sinner has never practiced anything else. LIKE THE CLOVE'S ESTATE.—The "Christianity" of "Socialists." How politic! GABE IS DOWN ON BILLY DUNN, because Billy won't associate with him in the sassafras business. Billy saw the lights while on his way to California. Gabe saw them through the four county institution. Billy is poor, but honest; that's why he avoids associating with Gabe. IN AN OUTFIT.—Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co. They made charges without having the slightest evidence to prove them. Will somebody be kind enough to help them out of the difficulty they have foolishly got themselves into? We pity them.

The Journal bodies are shooting at the man in the moon as our "legal adviser in the case." Have never been at that expense. The poor simpletons have permitted some "big game" with about as much success as themselves. Advise them into a difficulty, and there he leaves them stuck, because he dare not attempt to get them out—the effort would expose his ignorance, and completely expose their dishonesty. AROUSING!—The new goods at Saxton's store. The ladies are requested not to crowd. There are enough for all. MAKE A POET.—A change in the weather is expected soon. We always welcome any kind of change. GORE DOWN.—The old building on the north east corner of the Diamond. Mr. C. Long intends to erect a brick store in its place. RECEVE.—To make pantaloons last—make the coat and vest first. It has never been known to fail.

Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co. are down on the people generally, and the "rest of mankind" because their statements are not believed. A humiliating confession, that they lack up your statements with some show of evidence. Verily, your condition is deplorable—\$120 forfeited—\$5 and costs for cheating the United States—\$5 lost in the washing fluid apparatus; and now a probable failure in coloring dogs' hair! Too bad—no wonder the Rat business won't pay expenses.

In 1659, a man was prosecuted in London for selling coffee, as "a nuisance and prejudice to the neighborhood."

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The Kansas Case Stated.

If we had not been accustomed to very odd ideas in politics, we confess we should be not a little, but a great deal astonished at the course of the New York Tribune, and a few other papers of the Republican stamp, upon the question whether the people of Kansas ought to vote at the coming election.

We will just state the case. There are in Kansas what is called a Free State Party, and a Slave State Party. We choose thus to designate them in order to make ourselves understood. Well, the Free State Party, acting without any color of law, organized a year or two ago, with a view of framing a State Constitution. It is only necessary to say they elected, in their way, delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and that Convention, deliberated subsequently and framed a State Constitution. It was submitted to the Free State men, and was adopted by them, the whole number voting for it being something over a thousand persons. Meanwhile Congress had organized what is called a Territorial Government in Kansas—not dissimilar to the Territorial Governments organized in Michigan, Wisconsin and Arkansas in their respective periods of pupillage. A Legislature under such Congressional organization was elected, and a Judiciary established. A Governor and Secretary were appointed, the public lands surveyed, an Indian Department established. What we mean, in short, is this: That a complete Territorial Government was put into operation.

Now we make these points: 1. The Government established by Congress, under which the people were called upon to elect their own Legislature and to make their own laws, was, and is, the only legal government in Kansas. It has all the legal sanctions and it has equally all the moral sanctions of an American Territorial Government. Congress assumed only to take such measures, under the Constitution, as would indicate its general jurisdiction, and right of Federal control; leaving to the people all special legislative power—all such faculties of government as are enjoyed by the States. This principle is so just, so obvious, so self-evidently in harmony with our federal system, that we cannot comprehend how it has been opposed. But it has been opposed, and this brings us to the next proposition:

2. A class of fanatics, as we have noticed above, took it into their heads that they would set up an independent government in Kansas, and so they established what is called the Topeka Constitution, which received the sanction, as we have said, of something over a thousand men. That movement, to say the least, was in utter contravention of

profession to those attainments which are essential, and not the elevation of a few to some indefinite point beyond. Finally, the measure will be Pennsylvania: If the bill become a law and go into full operation, this will be but another of those instances in which the cautious and prudent policy of our State will have obtained an advantage over her more rapid and impulsive sisters. Hers will be the honor of originating it, and of simplifying a department of common school operation which has always been one of difficulty in the commencement, and of complication in operation. She will thus, merely by a prudent and well timed arrangement of the voluntary agents at her disposal, have avoided a great expense, solved an embarrassing educational problem, and effected an object of the highest importance. If the plan succeed, ten years will place her at the head of the Normal School States.

Other reasons might be given, but these have satisfied us of the propriety of the measure. Some who read the bill carelessly or hastily, may be at a loss to discover the points of actual connection between the schools it proposes to recognize, and the common school system of the State. It may therefore be well to specify them. They are two, and are such as affect the system in portions most requiring some vitalizing remedy: 1. The authority conferred on the joint Principals to examine Teachers and to issue professional certificates or Diplomas, which shall be current in every part of the State. This is a wise and just feature. It places the member of every other learned profession, and enables him to show his diploma from an eminent school of his own profession. It will gradually supersede the present examinations by County Superintendents, and surely introduce uniformity of acquirement, into every part of the State. It will greatly enhance the value of such a Diploma, and render it as much more desirable than a County Superintendent's certificate, as the latter is more desirable than one granted after a Director's examination under the old law.

2. The authority given to each district in the State, to send one student annually to its proper Normal School, at a reduced rate. It is not expected that this provision will at once, or even soon and generally, go into operation. But when it does, it is not difficult to imagine the stimulating effect. It will of course never come to pass, that every boy and every girl in the district will desire to be a teacher. But when it is known that his privilege depends on conduct and scholarship, it will be out of the usual course of human nature, if the few actual competitors for the appointment do not have scores of competitors for rank in standing and attainment; so that the beneficial result will probably be the same, as if all were actual competitors for the station as well as the honor.

And here, in conclusion, comes in a remark, not sufficiently often made nor fully appreciated. It is: That preparation for the Teacher's profession—aye and practice in that profession—is as good a mode to prepare for the active duties of life in all its departments, as any that can be named, if it is not the very best. What hundreds and thousands of our best and most successful men, in every avocation requiring accurate mental discipline and close application, have made their way to distinction through this portal! True, the profession, and probably the youth of the land, may have suffered some damage while they were qualifying themselves for distinction in this way; but this does not disprove the efficacy of teaching as a means of mental discipline. It only shows the necessity for so elevating the profession, both in standing and emolument, as to retain its best members in their proper positions in its ranks.

In this view it is, that no matter how many young persons may prepare themselves for the calling, by going through the due course of training and no matter how many may soon abandon that calling—so that enough be left to fill the schools, as there always will be if the compensation be sufficient—still so in the common consent of the country, in whatever station of life the mental capital thus conferred shall be employed.—Pennsylvania School Journal for May.