

with the high respect which I entertain for Gen. JACKSON.

DE WITT CLINTON.

ALBANY, April 6, 1819.

After this publication had been before the country a considerable time, De Witt Clinton was elected Governor of New York, and upon his inauguration took a public oath, of the most binding character, against duelling—that he would not, in fact, be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any duel. As soon as Gov. Clinton had taken upon himself this oath of office, Gen. Scott challenged him to fight a duel, on account of the above publication, knowing as he did, that his challenge could not be accepted without perjury on the part of Gov. Clinton. In this instance, it seems, "a sense of religion" and "patriotic scruples" had little weight with Gen. Scott. Under the circumstances Gov. Clinton gave Gen. Scott the only reply he could. He informed him that he would "hold his challenge under advisement, until he (Scott) should settle an unadjusted difficulty between himself and one A. Jackson."

From the Washington Union

WHIG CONVERSIONS.

The New York Tribune tells us that its co-partisan, the New York Courier and Enquirer, is desirous to defeat Gen. Scott, and is only seeking a way to do it slyly. In view of the general revolt of the southern whigs, of which we give evidence in our columns to-day, and in view also of the following instances which we find published together, the Tribune's allegation seems probable enough:

"William Hayden, a prominent whig in Massachusetts, has avowed his intention to vote for honest Frank Pierce."

"Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock county, Indiana, heretofore a whig leader in the State senate, and in 1818 one of the Taylor candidates for presidential elector, has come out in warm opposition to the election of Gen. Scott."

"William Wright, a few years since the whig candidate for governor of New Jersey, and the chief man of that party in the State, participated in the meeting at Newark to ratify the nomination of Pierce and King, and will warmly exert himself for their election."

"Colonel A. G. Ege, lately a whig member of the Maryland legislature from Carroll county, made a speech the other day in favor of Pierce and King at the ratification meeting at Carlisle, Pennsylvania."

"General Martell has also abandoned the whig party and will lend a hand to elect Pierce and King."

"The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Colonel Wm. Campbell, (the present whig governor of Tennessee who served in the Mexican war) has telegraphed to Tennessee members of Congress that he will not abide by the nomination of Scott. If we did not have this on such undoubted whig authority, we could hardly believe it."

"James M. Tarleton, of Mobile, who was a leader in the Union party movement in a letter to the president of the last Union State convention, withdraws his name from the different posts assigned him by that body, and declares his enthusiastic support of Pierce and King."

"The Boston Daily Advertiser proposes to conduct the Scott campaign on the following sorry basis:

"We hope there will be a disposition of the whigs of the State, however hopeless they may be of the success of this nomination, to unite in support of the nominated candidate, as the only rallying point of the efforts of the party."

"Casper W. Bell, of Charlton county, Missouri, declines to serve as a whig sub-elect. The central committee have supplied his place with William H. Switzer, who made Scott speeches before his nomination. He probably has a stomach for such a fight."

"The Bridgeport, Ohio, Farmer, edited by Dr. J. G. Affelt, a strong whig says: 'Of General Scott we shall say little. His qualifications for the presidency are purely military; and were he in that department greater than the conqueror of Napoleon, we should hesitate to approach the ballot box in his favor. Nature seldom bestows two great gifts upon one person. If she has given him the art of war, which is generally acknowledged, we think his consummate vanity should be satisfied."

From the Washington Union.

Extracts from letters received in this city.

RALPH, N.C., July 5, 1852.

The canvass is fairly opened here.—The whig nomination, so far, has proved extremely unsatisfactory to many of the most shining lights of the whig party, and will be "defied, execrated, and spit upon" by quite enough of them to secure to Pierce and King the electoral vote of the State.

Gov. Reid's prospects for re-election are growing more and more auspicious every day, and since Scott's nomination a democratic victory in August is regarded as "a fixed fact."

NORTH BERWICK, Me., July 3, 1852.

You need have no fears as to the result of the next election in Maine, from the division of the democratic party on the governor question. A large number of whigs will go for Hubbard, (dem.) there will be a pretty heavy vote for Chandler, (dem.) and both Hubbard's and Chandler's friends will go together in full strength for the Pierce and King electoral ticket.

COLD COMFORT.—The following paragraph from the Lowell American (free-soil) may serve to disabuse the minds of those whigs who think that Gen. Scott will get the free-soil vote.

"Let not our whig friends delude themselves with the idea, that we or our party intend to give them the slightest aid and comfort. As much as we respect open manliness, so in the same proportion do we despise treachery and long-faced pharisaical hypocrisy. So be it."

REMARKS OF GEN. CASS,

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th of June, after the death of HENRY CLAY had been formally announced by Mr. UNDERWOOD of Kentucky.

Mr. President, again has an impressive warning come to teach us, that in the midst of life we are in death. The ordinary labors of this hall are suspended, and its contentions hushed, before the power of Him who says to the storm of human passions, as he has said of old to the waves of Galilee, *PEACE, BE STILL!* The lessons of His providence, severe as they may be, often become merciful dispensations, like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfill, and graver responsibilities to encounter, than those that meet us here when we lay our hands upon His holy word invoke His holy name, promising to be faithful to that constitution which He gave us in His mercy, and will withdraw only at the hour of our blindness and disobedience, and of his own wrath.

Another great man has fallen in our land—ripe, indeed, in years and in honors, but never dearer to the American people than when called from the theatre of his services and renown to that final bar where the lofty and the lowly must all meet at last.

I do not rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in the language of panegyric. My regard for the memory of the dead, and for the obligations of the living, would equally rebuke such a course. The severity of truth is at once our property and our best consolation. Born during the revolutionary struggle, our deceased associate was one of the few remaining public men who connect the present generation with the actors in the trying scenes of that eventful period, and whose names and deeds will soon be known only in the history of their country. He was another illustration, and a noble one, too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer all their rewards to all who justly seek them; for he was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self-action, and he was an early adventurer in the great forests of the West, then a world of primitive vegetation, but now the abode of intelligence and religion, of prosperity and civilization. But he possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles, and which local seclusion cannot long withhold from general knowledge and appreciation. It is almost half a century since he passed through Chillicothe, then the seat of government of Ohio, where I was a member of the legislature, on his way to take his place in this very body, which is now listening to this reminiscence, and to a feeble tribute of regard from one who then saw him for the first time, but who can never forget the impressions he produced by the charms of his conversation, the frankness of his manner, and the high qualities with which he was endowed. Since then he has belonged to his country, and has taken a part, and a prominent part, both in peace and war, in all the great questions affecting her interests and her honor; and though it has been my fortune often to differ from him, yet I believe he was as pure a patriot as ever participated in the councils of a nation—anxious for the public good, and seeking to promote it during all the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life. That he exercised a powerful influence within the sphere of his action—and the whole country, indeed—we all feel and know; and we know, too, the eminent endowments which gave him this high distinction.

Frank and fearless in the expression of his opinions and in the performance of his duties; with rare powers of eloquence, which never failed to rivet the attention of his auditory, and which always commanded admiration, even when they did not carry conviction; prompt in decision, and firm in action; and with a vigorous intellect trained in the contests of a stirring life, and strengthened by enlarged experience and observation; joined withal to an ardent love of country, and to great purity of purpose—these were the elements of his power and success; and we dwell upon them with mournful gratification now, when we shall soon follow him to the cold and silent tomb, where we shall commit earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; but with the blessed conviction of the truth of that Divine revelation which teaches us that there are life and hope beyond the narrow house, where we shall leave him alone to the mercy of his God and ours.

He has passed beyond the reach of human praise or censure; but the judgment of his contemporaries has preceded and pronounced the judgment of history, and his name and fame will shed lustre upon his country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen for long ages to come. Yes, they will be cherished and forcibly remembered when these marble columns that surround us, so often the witnesses of his triumph, but, in a few brief hours, when his mortal frame, despoiled of the immortal spirit, shall rest under this dome for the last time, to become the witnesses of his defeat in that final battle where the mightiest fall before the great Destroyer—when these marble columns shall themselves have fallen, like all the works of man, leaving their broken fragments to tell the story of former magnificence, amid the very ruins which announce decay and desolation.

I was often with him during his last illness, when the world and the things of the world were fast fading away before him. He knew that the silver cord was almost loosened, and that the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain, but he was resigned to the will of Providence, feeling that He who gave him the right to take away in his own good time and manner. After his duty to his Creator, and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country, and his first wish for the preservation and perpetuation of the constitution.

and the Union, dear to him in the hour of death as they had been in the vigor of life—of that constitution and Union, whose defence, in the last and greatest crisis of their peril, had called forth all his energies, and had stimulated those unnumbered and powerful exertions which he who witnesses can never forget, and which no doubt hastened the final catastrophe a nation now deplores with a sincerity and unanimity not less honorable to themselves than to the memory of the object of their affections. And when we shall enter that narrow valley through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say, through faith in His Son, our Saviour, and in the beautiful language of the hymn of the dying Christian—dying but ever living and triumphant—

The world recedes—it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes! My ears
Sweet sounds seraphic ring.
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?
Oh, Death, where is thy sting?
Let me die the death of the righteous,
and let my last end be like his.

LIFE IN CUBA.

Our contiguity to the Queen of the Antilles not only gives us a strong interest in the political fortunes of her people, but in their modes and habits of life. An approximating similarity of climate, of the productions of the grove and the garden, and of commercial interests and sympathies, must eventually, if they have not already, assimilate the social and domestic characteristics of the inhabitants of Mobile and Havana. The denizens of the tropical island, from their longer experience and more imperative necessities, have adopted many peculiarities in the structure of their edifices, the disposition and adornment of their grounds, the arrangements of their streets, and the forms and usages of life, which being well suited to the latitudes where blue-eyed summer always smiles, might be advantageously introduced into our southern cities.

While reflecting upon this subject we have noticed some statements as to the manner in which the Cubans live, which show that their customs and usages are not widely different from those of the old French inhabitants of Mobile in the times of Bienville, or of our Spanish predecessors under Ceytano Perez. From a letter to a New York paper, treating of the modes of life of the Cubaneros, we condense the following account:

As soon as they rise in the morning they take a cup of coffee, with fruit, oranges, bananas, or other fruit—each person taking it as he rises, no table being spread. At nine o'clock the breakfast is served up as with us at the North, except that neither tea nor coffee is on the table, their place being supplied by claret wine, which is drunk as freely as water. The dinner is the chief meal of the day, and is served up at three or half-past three, p. m. The dinner is composed of soups and meats, birds, fowls, fish, as with us at the North, except that their meats are, very poor.—Butter is rarely seen on the table, and is poor when seen. Cheese is obtained from the North. Vegetables of all kinds are on the table in great perfection—lettuce, cabbages, radishes, onions, beets, tomatoes, &c. The desert consists of the fruit of the island, which are very choice and fine.—The drink is almost exclusively claret wine. No other meal is prepared for the day; but a cup of coffee extra is ready for any one who pleases to help himself to it, with crackers, cakes, &c., from 7 to 8, p. m.

It is very clear that the large proportion of fruit and garden vegetables which thus enters into the diet of the Cubans must be much more favorable to health, in warm latitudes, than the carnivorous customs of our people. Claret is also a much more beneficial beverage than the more potent and fiery drinks of Holt and Carmalich.—We commend the Epicurean habits of Havana to the people of Mobile.

Mobile paper.

Later from Mexico and the Rio Grand, Baltimore, July 12.—By the Mexican papers received to-night, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. It is stated that the French Minister had had a serious quarrel with President Arista, in consequence of some unusual privileges having been granted to the English in reference to the foreign debt.

Don Manuel Robles has resigned the office of Foreign affairs, and much embarrassment has been experienced in fixing upon a successor. Don Francisco de Arangoiz has been confirmed as Counsel General of Mexico at New York.

Eight persons had been arrested at the capital for conspiring against the Government, and a pronouncement had taken place at Mazatlan, and preparations for another had been discovered at Orizaba.

The contemplated coup d'etat of President Arista had altogether failed, in consequence of his own distrust and crippled state of the Government finances.

Later accounts from Brownsville show a continuation of outrages and massacres by the Indians.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STOMACH LOAD.

A young man, a patient in the Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, recently died, and post-mortem examination of the body being made by Dr. Armstrong, the medical superintendent there was found in the stomach a mass of handles of tinted iron spoons and other articles of the weight of two pounds and a half, consisting of three entire spoons, handles of about five inches long, four half handles, nine nails, some of which were as large as a spike nail, the half of the iron heel of a shoe, a screw, two and a half inches long, four pebbles, the size of a hazelnut, a metal button, and a quantity of pebbles, which the patient had been in the habit of swallowing, two or three years previously, and which it was apparent, had been the cause of his death.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., July 16, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
For the State at large—Senatorial.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDESS, of Allegheny.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Peter Logan, 13. H. C. Eyer,
2. G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton,
3. John Miller, 15. Isaac Robinson,
4. F. W. Bockius, 16. Henry Peter,
5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside,
6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCaslin,
7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald,
8. A. Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan,
9. David Fister, 21. Andrew Burk,
10. R. E. James, 22. Wm. Dunn,
11. J. McReynolds, 23. J. S. McAlmont,
12. P. Damon, 24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The 24th of August, And Brookville, will suit the Democracy of this county, as the time and place for holding the Congressional Conference.

Too Soon.—The Democrats of Jefferson county suggest Thursday the fifth of August as the day for the meeting of the Senatorial Convention. As this is two days previous to the meeting of our County Convention, and would necessarily deprive us of a voice in the selection of a candidate, we will of course object, and ask that a later day be named. As the Congressional Convention will be held in Brookville on Tuesday the 24th of August, why would it not answer to hold the Senatorial Convention at Ridgway, on Thursday the 26th. We make the suggestion, and all who are in favor of it can signify their assent by corresponding with the several County Committees.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS, &c., &c.

Are the Democrats of our county generally aware of the early day at which they are called upon to hold their township meetings for the appointment of delegates to represent them in the County Convention? And are they also fully awake to the importance of early and energetic action at this time? If they are not, it is high time they were aroused, for the experience of the past, must convince them that it is only when they begin the campaign early, and in good earnest, that they are the most successful.

The change of the time for the meeting of the County Convention was rendered necessary for two reasons—first, because of the change of our September Court from the first to the third Monday. And second, because of the many counties composing our Congressional and Senatorial districts. At the time that the Standing Committee of this county appointed the 7th of August for the meeting of our Convention, it was thought the district Conventions would be held about the middle of August. We see however that the 24th of August has been suggested by some of the counties for the Congressional Conference, and which will likely be acceded to by all the counties; and we presume the Senatorial and Representative Conventions will be held about the same time—the first at Brookville, and the other two at Ridgway.

The time appointed, we think, will prove to be as convenient as any other, unless it would be on court week. The harvest will have been gathered, and the farmer can perhaps spare half a day about the last of July with as little inconvenience as at any other season. Remember, then, Democrats, that your township meetings for the election of Delegates, is to be held on Saturday the 31st day of July, and that you are then to appoint the number of delegates to which you are entitled, by the rules as adopted two years ago, and which remain unchanged, to represent you in the County Convention. The duties to be performed by this Convention are of the most important character, regarding our county organization. Besides the formation of a county ticket, the selection of Congressional, Senatorial and Representative conferees, they will also be called upon to make some slight alteration in the apportionment of delegates to which the several districts are now entitled—for it is contended that, owing to the extraordinary increase of votes in some of the districts, since the present apportionment was made, some of the townships are not allowed the representation to which they are entitled. This may be all correct, and if so the County Convention having the authority, should exercise it, in order that all should enjoy their full and equal privileges.

THE WEATHER.—Last week was trying on the thermometers of this place, and they ranged from 92 up to 96 in the shade.

CORRECTED.—Our attention was called by a friend, to the many errors in the list of Committees of Vigilance. As published heretofore several names were miss printed, and in one or two instances, by mistake in the sir-name, whigs might have thought themselves thus called upon to enter our crowded ranks. We have now revised them, and think they are about as they were intended to be, and we hope to hear of them giving a good account of themselves at the primary meetings, County Convention, October election, and also on the great battle day in November.

DAVID BARCLAY, Esq., was nominated by the Democratic County Convention, of Jefferson county, last week, to represent this district in Congress, and GEORGE W. ZEIGLER, Esq., as State Senator.

Should either of the above nominations be confirmed by the District Conventions, they shall find us earnestly engaged in their support—believing them worthy of the support of the democracy of the district and capable of discharging the duties of their respective stations.

STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee have issued their call for the re-assembling of the delegates to the last 4th of March Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 26th of August next, to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge.

We have devoted a considerable portion of this week's paper to political topics.—That "leaf from the past," detailing the facts relating to Gen. Scott's "hasty" attack on old Hickory, and his rather unhasty escape from the responsibilities which it incurred, will excite feelings of the deepest indignation in many an honest bosom.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Native Americans held a Convention last week in Trenton, and nominated the Hon. Daniel Webster for the Presidency. It is not yet known positively whether he will accept or not. Should he accept, we will then have at least four candidates in the field, for the Free-Soilers, or Abolitionists proper, will certainly nominate somebody.

GOING TO WORK.—The making of the Clearfield and Curwensville turnpike road, or the part of it from the mouth of Montgomery creek to the old turnpike at John Ross, was sold on Tuesday last. It was first offered as a whole, and then by sections, and was finally struck off to Jas. B. Graham, Esq., at \$2,12½ per rod. It will be commenced immediately and completed in short order.

☆The contract for building the new Bridge over Clearfield creek, on the Philipsburg and Curwensville turnpike we understand was let to Isaiah Fullerton, of this place, he being considered the lowest and best bidder for the same.

For the Clearfield Republican.

As the time is fast approaching for the nomination of county officers, permit me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of the Democracy of Clearfield, to one who has for a number of years been ringing sound Democratic doctrine in our ears, and ask the nomination of GREER BELL, Sr., of Ferguson township, for the office of Sheriff at their hands.—Mr. Bell is a democrat of the Jefferson school. As a citizen and a neighbor it is useless for me to speak a word. He was raised in our midst, and his kind and gentlemanly deportment has surrounded him with a host of friends, who would be flattered by his nomination. Having a heart in the right place, and abilities to fit him for any office in our gift, the party would by nominating him, secure a humane and efficient officer. Should not his services to the party secure him the nomination? What say my democratic brethren?

POLITICAL ITEMS.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel declares, for the second time, that it will not support General Scott. It is equally unwilling to support General Pierce. Its policy is for "the whig party of Georgia to take no part in the contest."

"We have no other motive in making this suggestion of 'inaction' than the preservation of the whig party in the State.—We want to avoid a collision and conflict of whig with whig in the canvass, and the only way this can be accomplished is to let the election go by default; for it is a well ascertained fact, that General Scott was not an acceptable candidate to one in one hundred whigs in the State, however a few may, since the nomination, have expressed a willingness to support him, alone because he is the nominee of the whig party.—Hence, while a portion would refuse to support either candidate, another portion would vote for Pierce, thus bringing those who profess the same principles in a position directly antagonistic, without the possibility—much less probability—of accomplishing any good; for no man pretends there is any prospect—not the remotest—of carrying the State for Scott."

The Marietta Union and Athens Whig declare for Pierce.

An effort was made to hold a Scott ratification meeting in Griffin a few days since, which failed from the opposition made to it by whigs.

Judge Lumpkin of the superior court and Hon. Ashbury Hull, of Athens, old whigs, have come out for Pierce.

A friend from southwestern Georgia informs us that the whigs in that section are unanimously opposed to General Scott. The Rome Courier (whig) leads us believe the same is true of the Cherokee country.

EDUCATION.

For the Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, July 13, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—I presume you will not engage so eagerly in the present political campaign, but that you will devote a brief space in your paper to the interesting subject which leads this communication. Certainly, it ranks among the most important to the interests of every community. This is admitted by all; but, at the same time there is practically, we fear, culpable indifference on the part of many who, as a matter of fact, are most deeply interested in the subject, whether they feel that interest or not. If you employ a man to labor in your field, or to serve you in almost any other capacity, you are very apt to ascertain directly, in regard to his merits. You very soon know whether he earns his money or not, and if he does not, he is very likely to be discharged. But who troubles himself to enquire into the condition of his school. Parents send their children, day after day, month after month and year after year, at the most critical period of their lives, while their moral as well as intellectual characters are forming, to school without troubling themselves to enquire as to their progress, the management of the school or the merits of their teachers. They are the very last persons usually to present themselves at the school room, during school hours, or attend the examinations of their schools.—It seems to be sufficient that there is what is called a school to get the children out of the road, a portion of the time.

Perhaps I may be told that the law points out the method of investigating the qualifications of the teacher. Admitted, The law does its duty, but of what use is a law, which is a dead letter—if not executed in its true spirit and letter? But is the law enforced? How many teachers in this county are in possession of certificates duly issued by the constituted authority? How many have such certificates, obtained them as the result of such an examination by a competent board of Directors, as the law directs. Perhaps I err, but my impression is, that such certificates are very few in number. But admitting for the sake of argument, what is not true that the law has been complied with and the teacher has been examined in the several branches of study and duly authorized to teach, it by no means follows that he is competent to teach, or does teach a good and thorough school. Experience has taught me quite satisfactorily what the average of such examinations is, and in a land famous for good schools. I have been duly placed before such Hon. Boards for examination, some twenty times, and I aver, that in at least half these instances the examination was a perfect farce, and not at all calculated to ascertain my merits or demerits as a teacher.

But again—allowing that the examination is pertinent and thorough, it is no sure evidence that the individual passing it can teach a good school. A man may have the best education possible, and answer promptly the most difficult questions in the most abstruse sciences, and yet make miserable work in school teaching. The essential qualifications for school teaching can only be made manifest by actual trial. It is an art, and requires a natural tact, as well as study for its successful practice.

Hence, I return to ground, which I in effect assumed above, viz: That the mere fact that an individual has managed in some way or other to procure a certificate from the constituted authorities, is not such evidence of his fitness for the post, as to lead parents to give him their full confidence, until they know by other means that he actually teaches a thorough school. The same may be said of individuals who have their pockets filled with testimonials and recommendations from Professors and others of the highest scientific standing. However favorable they may be, they are as frequently found in the pockets of a donkey as in those of a sensible man, and no evidence of ability to teach a good school. If a man possesses these by a fair means they entitle him to a fair trial of his success and nothing more. The school which he teaches, affords the only true criterion by which to judge of his talents and merits in that capacity. By this the public will judge him and they have a right so to do. The teacher who is unwilling to be judged by the results of his labors, evinces a want of confidence in his own abilities—the surest evidence that he does not possess them. The teacher who is unwilling to afford parents every facility, for becoming acquainted with his school, his plans and his management, is unworthy of confidence.

It will be readily seen, that the chief design of these remarks, is to awaken a deeper interest among parents, in regard to the schools, to which they send their children. If there is one subject in which they should feel a deeper interest than any other, surely it is this. They should lose no opportunity in making themselves acquainted with their schools. The intellect of their children is being developed, and their moral characters are forming. If it is a matter of little consequence, what shape they are to assume or in what direction they tend? Every parent who reflects at all upon the subject must feel that it is a matter of the highest importance, and if then it is his duty to visit his school and know for himself, of its management and success and failures. I have often heard the remark made by parents, in regard to their youngest children, that it was of no consequence where they attended school, that any body can teach them, &c. This idea is erroneous—indeed the very reverse is true. As a matter of fact, your youngest children need the very best kind of a school—not the most advanced teacher, but a disciplinarian and manager of a school. Some scholars, of an advanced age will learn with a poor teacher, and even with out any. But in regard to your youngest children, their whole future scholarship is to be formed—its shape and direction very much depend upon starting right. Bad habits in reading and pronunciation