Clearfield Republican.

BY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO. PRINCIPLES, not MEN. TERMS—$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance.

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JOB PRINTING.

An extensive stock of Jobbing materials enables the Publisher of the "*Republican*" to announce to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of

POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS, PAPER BOOKS, CIRCULARS,
LABELS, BALL TICKETS, HANDBILLS,

and every kind of printing usually done in a country job office.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. H. M'CULLOUGH.

M'CULLOUGH & BROTHER,
Attorneys at Law.

Office on Market street, opposite Mossop's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale of Lands, &c. nov7-14

P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters left in his charge. Address Kersey, Elk co., Pa. Oct. 3d 1860. 1y.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,
JUSTICE of the peace
Lutherzburg, Clearfield Co. Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 28, 1860.—1y. pd.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,
AT the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber, July 23, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,
Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1853

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite that of J. Crans, Esq. my 1 '56.

J. G. HARTSWICK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Clearfield Pa., May 30, 1860.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care, in the several Courts of Clearfield and adjoining counties.
Office, the one formerly occupied by G. R. Barrett.
Oct. 26th, 1859—1y.

DR. G. W. STEWART
Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of New Washington and surrounding community. Office three doors west of the Washington House, New Washington, Pa., Oct. 14, 1859.

JOHN HUIDEKOPER.
CIVIL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed.
Office with Leonard, Finney & Co.

LEVER FLEGAL,
Justice of the peace
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. He also informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his shop, a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and whips, which he will sell on reasonable terms. April 4, 1860.

DENTAL CARD.
A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the **Ladies** and **Gentlemen** of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make **Artificial Teeth** in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row.
Sept. 14th, 1858. 1yr.

JAS. H. LARRIMER. J. TEST
LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 30.—y

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.
dec. 1, 1858.—tf.

MOORE & ETZWILER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Also extensive dealers in timber, sawed lumber and shingles. Also, dealers in flour and grain, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Oct. 14, 1859.

HENRY WHITEHEAD,
JUSTICE of the peace
Rockton, Union tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Sept., 12, 1860. 1y.

A very large stock of Spring and Summer clothing of the latest styles for sale low by Curwensville, May 16, 1860. E. A. IRVIN.

Mackerel and Herring for sale at the corner store of E. A IRVIN.
Curwensville, May 16, '60.

Boots and Shoes. A larger stock and lower prices than ever, at Irvins Cheapest corner.
Curwensville, May 16, '60.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

JANUARY 1, 1861.

Since first the Printer's mystic art began
To illume the darkened mind of man,
And restore, by its enlightening grace,
Th' enfeebled powers of our noble race,
Which deep beneath unlettered ignorance
Had for ages lain in deathlike trance,
Its constant messenger in grief or joy,
Has ever been the faithful carrier boy.
'Tis he alone, with young and slender form.
Has always braved the cold and howling storm
To bear the holy light of truth afar,
Or happy speed the news of peace or war.
'Tis he who prompt and cheerful at your door,
Each week supplies you with some useful lore,
Some knowledge to add to the garnered store,
Something to free the weary heart from care—
Something to sooth or lighten the grief you bear;
And if duty on him at times impose
To bear the page which sadder themes disclose,
Oh! blame not him, who must the types obey,
And tell the current actions of the day;
Though unwelcome oft the tidings pro't,
Which, come not unexpected, yet unsought
To eager eyes, whose changing hopes and fears,
Are seen in feeble smiles or starting tears;
All are alike the fruit of weary toil,
Which like, for bread, the Farmer tills the soil,
Reaped bounteous in the golden grain—
For mental food the Printer tills his brain;
While you, from one small germ of tho't behold,
By his art a thousand more unrolled.

Thus throughout each year that's pathless fled,
The carrier has on his mission sped;
Greeting his patrons with cheeful face.
Giving each in his heart a cherished place.
And now you see him still at his post,
Braving the winter—defying the frost
That he may at each door by dawning appear,
To wish his kind friends a "happy New Year!"
Surely may one who so faithfully serves,
Claim that a generous return he deserves,
What thoughts a carrier may express,
You will learn by reading this address;
Wherein he bids farewell to Sixty that's gone
And pays his respects to young Sixty one

By Heaven's Great Omniscience guided,
And His kind Beneficence provided,
We still, in life and health are here
To hail once more the new born year.
Not only here with life and health,
But having every source of wealth,
Whose treasures vast are yet untold;
While by sixty and an hundred fold,
Earth has yielded her bounteous stores,
And want approaches not our doors.
Should not our grateful hearts o'erflow
With the immeasurable thanks we owe,
For blessings vouchsafed us here below,
And for that mercy which doth spare,
That we for judgement may prepare;
Then how much more for that deep love
Which proffers endless bliss above,
If we life's duties well fulfill,
On earth obey the Master's will?

But Patrons dear, with anguished heart
I saw the dying Year depart
With many a lingering look of pain,
While Gloom and Sorrow formed its train,
And I could hear upon the gale
A song of death—a mournful wail,
Lamenting o'er the Nation's woes,
Which wild and melancholy rose,
And as along the blast it swept,
Methought the pitying angels wept
To hear the dirge of Freedom dead—
The knell, of hope forever fled,
To see her reign of glory done,
And Misery's dismal sway begun;
That soon must sink in endless night
A nation, born with hopes as bright—
Nay! brighter far than ever yet,
A nation in its dawning met,
Since God's bright Sun first rose and set;
Since created nations dwelt on earth,
Hope sprang exultant with their birth;
Till Freedom, seeking peace and rest,
Turned her footsteps toward the west,
The broad Atlantic crossing o'er,
Until she reached its farthest shore,
And there, beneath the sylvan shade,
Freedom's ark of hope was laid.

Ere long her altar here was reared,
And on its sacred hearth appeared
A sacrifice for human right,
Whose flames diffused a holy light,
And threw their beams back o'er the main.
Where, 'neath the Tyrant's galling chain,
Her million votaries groaned in pain,
And struggling, sought redress in vain—
Revealed to them this new found home,
And bade Oppression's victims come.
To share this fruitful western land
With its gallant patriot band;
Where freedom's incense as it rose,
Bespoke for all a calm repose,
Beneath her just and equal laws,
Who espoused her righteous cause,
And joined her hardy son's of toil
Upon Columbia's virgin soil,
To teach the savage wilderness,
Their labors, with its fruits to bless.

Nor quite unheeded was the beacon sent,
Nor the thrilling voice that with it went
At its call a slumbering race awoke—
Upon their night of wrong the morning broke,
From an odious thraldom thousands flee,
Thenceforth determined to be brave and free;
And all make common cause in weal or woe,
Pledged each to each, till death, Oppression's foe.
Men they were, stern of heart and strong of hand,
Who left their ancient homes and father land
To give their aid upon a foreign shore,
To found a nation unsurpassed before.
When they at last this safe asylum gain,
Installed in vale, on hill and plain,
Tyrants may their power assert in vain,
Their vengeful thunders now awake no fears
In the dauntless hearts of Freedom's pioneers.
See, by united, noble, bold emprise,
Beneath their hand a glorious empire rise,
Whose fame o'er Earth extending far and wide,
Proclaims the land where Freedom's sons abide,
There, underneath its kind protecting shade,
The wearied head may be in safety laid.

Oh! sight sublime! ne'er till now beheld, I ween,
Equality and Justice triumphant seen.
Despairing hope her pinions plumed anew
As broke the scene on her enraptured view,
And upward soaring bent her eager flight
With joy elate, toward the realms of light,
That she might the tidings earliest bear,
To earth's desponding guardian spirits, there;
Who long had mourned, but ever mourned in vain,
To see their favorite race mid toil and pain,
Wear in bonds, their suffering lives away,
Beneath some cruel despots iron sway,
For centuries held with unrelenting grasp,
So firm that mortal hand could scarce unclasp;
But now the monarch's mighty spell is broke,
And they at last disdain the Tyrant's yoke,
And arm, strike and triumph for Liberty,
Proclaim the Saxons birthright to be free.

At Hope's approach the spirits eager bend,
And to her tale with listening ears attend
In pleased surprise, as from her tongue it fell,
And deemed her blest to have such news to tell.
And now the sister's grateful task being done,
The priceless blessings told, by valor won,
And all o'er the event held brief commune,
The celestial choir their harps attune,
And a glad triumphant chorus raise,
A joyful anthem in free Columbia's praise.
Now these supernal ceremonies o'er,
Hope returns to Atlantic's western shore,
And ever since has hover'd anxious there,
On poised wing upborne in middle air,
Watching o'er her charge with tender care;
Stationed as Freedom's faithful sentinel,
That she may each threat'ning ill foretell.

Now on the nation's fate dark clouds arise,
And Hope once more to her sister spirits hies.
With heavy heart she wings her upward flight,
To herald alas! the knell of human right.
But, how different her reception now,
As she arrives with sorrow darkened brow,
No smiles illumine each celestial face,
Each step has lost its lightsome easy grace;
All with aspect clouded by doubt and fear,
Slowly approach the stricken messenger,
And when the melancholy tale was heard,
Deep pity, each angelic bosom stirred,
Sorrow with a tear dimmed every eye,
And anguish wrung from every heart a sigh,
While Hope, more deeply grieved than all the rest,
Turned her face in sadness towards the west,
For one last lingering look at that fair land,
Whose desolation she foresaw at hand,
Ere she folded her wings and gave it o'er,
To the furious tide she could stem no more.
With tearful eyes she waved a last farewell
And turned her from the land she loved so well.

Thus to me the dying Year did say
As on the midnight gale it passed away,
Foretelling dark and direst ills to come,
Of bloodshed and death within the happy home,
Of horrors dread and fiercest civil war,
Of cruel Devastation's dreadful car,
And all attendant ills that in their train,
Concur the people's bravest blood to drain,
My young pen, the task attempts in vain,
Of writing all that swelled the mournful strain.
It is enough that we may ere long behold
All the dire misfortunes therein foretold.
May Heaven in time avert the fearful blow;
And spare the land this dreadful scene of woe!

I would long ere this have quit this gloomy theme,
Or treated it as a passing idle dream,
But my the heart's foreboding thoughts would guide,
Though to change their current I in vain have tried,
Oh! may another New Year prove them wrong!
Then I can greet you with a livelier song.

The New Haven (Conn.) city election, on Friday resulted in an emphatic Democratic victory. The Democratic majority, in a poll of 5,000 votes, is about 500. The town embraces Fair Haven and Westville, which always give Republican majorities.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their representatives, that, notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were $3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, $839,323 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be $4,318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were $3,637,147 32; leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of $681,433 08. The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

Loans redeemed - -	$664,857 65
Relief notes cancelled - -	1,811 00
Interest certificates - -	2,439 52
Domestic creditors' certificates -	5 40
Damages on the public works, and old claims - - -	22,644 32
Making of the public debt actually paid during the year - -	691,757 89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the 1st day of December, 1859, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans - - -	$400,630 00
5 do do - - -	37,625,153 37
4½ do do - - -	388,200 00
4 do do - - -	100,000 00
Total funded debt - -	38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation -	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding -	18,513 82
Do do unclaimed -	4,448 38
Domestic creditors - -	802 50
Total unfunded debt - -	124,977 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, $38,638,961 07.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1860, stood as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans - - -	$400,630 00
5 do do - - -	36,967,295 72
4½ do do - - -	381,200 00
4 do do - - -	100,000 00
Total funded debt - -	37,849,125 72

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation -	$99,402 00
Interest certificates outstanding -	16,074 30
Do do unclaimed -	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates -	797 10
Total funded debt - -	120,771 78

Making the entire public debt of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December last, $37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements:

Bonds of Penn'a Railroad Co., -	$7,200,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury & Erie R.R. Co.,	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company,	281,000 00
Total - - - -	10,981,000 00

At the close of the fiscal year, on the 1st day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, founded and unfounded, was - - - -	$39,881,738 22
It is now, at the close of the fiscal year of 1860 - - -	37,969,847 50
Having been reduced, during the last three years - -	1,911,890 72
The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1857, was - - -	$528,106 47
On the 1st December, 1860, it was	681,433 08
Exceeding the former balance in the sum of - - -	153,326 61
Add to this the sum paid at the Treasury, during the past three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to - - -	171,664 82
And we have the sum of - -	224,991 42

By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to December 1, 1860, to wit: $1,911,890-72. it will be found that during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of government, and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of $2 236,885 45.

When it is remembered that for the last three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1856 it was three mills—that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania railroad company—and that since July, 1859, the interest on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the unfunded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost entirely redeemed. It is now reduced to $120,721 78—and of this sum over ninety-nine thousand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the construction and maintenance of her canals and railroads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing for the ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to payment of the interest, and the discharge of the principal of her public debt.

The people of this Commonwealth have hitherto met, with promptness, the demands made upon them, from time to time for the ways and means of replenishing the Public Treasury; and now, that they see that the onerous debt with which they have so long been burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is rapidly being diminished—that consequently a still greater sum can each year be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt, without resorting to additional sources of revenue—and that, with a proper husbanding of the resources, the day is not distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania will cease altogether—the payment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the necessities, will continue to be met with cheerfulness and alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the State to a rigid accountability. That there should at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest economy in public expenditures, is so manifest, that it can scarcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any legislation which would tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth, would at this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can foretell—the prospect before us is beclouded with doubt and uncertainty—it is, therefore, no more than the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing vigilance, all our present sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible contingency.

Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania railroad company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various supplements, and there is now due to the State, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of $674,296 22, Including the interest, the sum now due is about $700,000. Before my last annual message was communicated to the Legislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question of the constitutionality of this tax, which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the same court, involving the same question with a like result. In December last, a judgment was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for $110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for $365,000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to $308,829 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court on an appeal taken by the company; and the second, or last, settlement was made but a few days since by the accountant department of the Commonwealth.

After the recovery in the common pleas of Dauphin county, the cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they were argued in June last, and in October that tribunal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax a corporation under a law to which it owes its existence. But, notwithstanding this concurrence of opinion and action on behalf of the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not yet at an end; for the railroad company has recently removed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending. That the decision of that court will, when made, fully sustain the right of a sovereign State to enforce a contract between the State and a corporation, and entirely vindicate the power of a State to impose such taxes upon corporations, as in her sovereign will she may deem proper, I cannot for a moment doubt.

To complete the history of this important litigation, and to show that every effort has been, thus far, made to compel the payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law officer of the Commonwealth, being of opinion that the writs of error were not issued from the Supreme Court of the United States in time to prevent the collection of the judgments rendered in the State courts, executions were issued to the Sheriff of the County of Dauphin, and proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine whether the Commonwealth can compel the payment of the judgments already recovered, before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the line from November, 1859, to November, 1860. The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but twenty-five miles yet to grade. Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more cogent reason, that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develope the resources of a large portion of North-western Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a lumber region of unsurpassed excellence, which the munificent hand of the State has hitherto totally neglected. By disposing of her branch canals to that company, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the construction of this great work; and it may be necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the means of the company available. It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part of the government, will promote alike the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevertheless, great care should be taken to protect, as far as possible, the debt new due from the company to the State. If all propositions which may be made for a change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company now held by the Commonwealth.

I commend this subject to the Legislature as one entitled to its most careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that portion of the State through which the railroad passes—to the cities of Philadelphia and Erie—and to the railroad company—as to the Commonwealth herself. Promising that whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference to the protection and furtherance of the public interests.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially cautious people of Pennsylvania, of the adaptedness of the common school system to their wants and condition. No less has the severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the departments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that, while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our educational system has not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, to an extent which plainly indicates that our citizens fully appreciate its value. Contrasting its main results during the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; these were taught in 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five and one-half days, at 56 cents per pupil, per month, by 14,065 teachers, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire expenditure of the system, for the past year, including that of the School Department, is $2,638,550 80. These figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the system; but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of its influence upon the present, or its relations to the future

In contemplating the details of a plan for the due training of the youth of a community, its large proportions and imposing array of statistics do not display the points of its greatest importance. Pupils may be enrolled by hundreds of thousands; school houses of the best structure and most convenient arrangements may be dotted at convenient distances over the whole face of the land; the most perfect order of studies may be adopted, and the best possible selection of books be made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years than any other branch of the system. This, therefore, being the point whence all real progress in learning and culture must originate, is also the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experience;—and, against the most adverse circumstan-