



D. W. MOORE,  
G. B. GOODLANDER, Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO. 1716

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, JULY, 30 1862.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 2

## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

**School Houses.**—In the year for which this report is made, 5 new houses were built in Beavertown, 1 in Boggs, 1 in Covington, 2 in Denton, 1 in Girard, 1 in Huston, 3 in Lawrence, and 2 in Pike; most of them in desirable locations.

The Directors of Curwensville purchased a second-hand Methodist meeting-house, had it fitted up, making two first-class school rooms, but failed properly to seat them.

Whether this was a judicious investment of funds, inasmuch as they owned at the time a first-class building lot, is very doubtful; making a total of 16 houses built within the year.

Those built in Covington, Decatur Huston, and one in Pike, are first class. Most of the other new houses built this year are at best but second class. If an additional 50 or 100 dollars had been expended on each house, they would be first class for our county; and as in other things, the best article is the cheapest, it would have been economy to do so. We have yet too many cold, uncomfortable houses, though some Boards of Directors deserve great credit for the improvements they have made.

The average length of 117 houses is 25.64 feet; longest 30 feet; shortest 18 feet. Average width 21.77 feet; widest 30 feet; narrowest 14 feet.

Average height 7.11 feet; highest 14 feet; lowest 7 feet.

Fire—Wood is used in 79 houses; coal in 39.

Furniture.—Most of the new houses have sufficient and desirable furniture, though in a few instances Directors have failed in this respect. Nearly all our old houses are but poorly supplied with furniture.

Teachers.—In this respect is now being improved in several Districts.

Apparatus.—8 houses have no apparatus of any kind. In 49 the black-boards are entirely too small to answer a valuable purpose. The others have sufficient black-boards to answer all desirable purposes.

The two new houses in Decatur have a black surface different from any thing of the kind in the county; and should it not crack and scale off, will answer the purpose intended better than any thing I have seen. In several schools I found maps of the United States, and a few charts, and in two schools a globe, each of all which, with one exception, belonged to the teachers. The schools in Boggs, Morris and Wainwright are supplied with Owens' school cards.

Graded Schools.—We have no system of graded schools except in Clearfield and Curwensville, and in them it is not very strictly adhered to. Classification is strictly observed when a sufficiency of books is on hand.

Teachers' Proficiency and Age.—The whole number of applicants for the teachers' profession examined during the year was barely sufficient—including twelve holding county certificates, and excluding six to whom county certificates were denied—to supply the schools of the county. No teachers found qualified in every respect to entitle them to full professional standing. The average age of 125 teachers employed during the year is 24.88 years; the youngest 17, the eldest 67—of whom 54 were females, 71 males—all, with six exceptions, were born in Pennsylvania, but not much above one-half of them born in our own county. Citizens of Clearfield county, we should grow more teachers, and depend less upon a foreign market for a supply. For advocating this measure I have by some been called selfish.

Visitation.—With a single exception, I visited once every school that was in session in the county; 23 twice, and a few a third time; average duration of visits 21 hours. Delivered a short address in 101 schools; spent 232 days, and traveled 2372 miles on official business.

In many Districts one or more teachers dismissed their schools, accompanied me to the next, taking in some instances a portion of their scholars with them. This had a salutary effect on all parties. In numerous instances one or more Directors accompanied me at visitation. These visits have been made a means to find out teachers' qualifications to impart instruction to others; examinations can do but little more than ascertain their literary acquirements. Of the frequency of visits by Directors, Citizens or Teachers to the schools, I can give no reliable account, though I have notes of numerous visits by these personsage.

Secretaries.—I do not know what compensation Secretaries receive, either as recorder of minutes, or District Superintendents; the latter office, with the duties properly performed, is of lasting benefit to the schools.

Institutes.—Never more than one organized Institute at a time in the same District; holds two meetings per month, either central or circular; is attended by all the teachers of the District; by some from adjoining Districts when the distance is not too great, and by County Superintendents when convenient. The good effects of the Institute are felt by all its attendees that care any thing about them.

Moral Instruction.—The Scriptures are read daily in all our schools except 26; other devotional exercises in 33; moral instruction by example in 56.

Books.—English Grammar and Intellectual Arithmetic receive more attention than ever before, though in a few of our schools they are lamentably neglected; excuse deficiency of books.—Teachers should have the element within themselves and teach without books, instead of forever complaining of a want of them.

Compositions.—This very important branch of education is much neglected; though a few teachers deserve credit for requiring it of their more advanced pupils twice

each week. With another few it is a mere form; they require something to be written, but give no further attention to it.

Progress.—With 12 exceptions teachers have given better satisfaction than I thought they could do. There being so many beginners, I did not look for great things.—One fact however I discovered, that a few now in their first term gave more complete satisfaction than a like number with considerable experience. The latter class will not, I presume, feel themselves much flattered by this announcement.

Examinations.—My practice is to combine the oral with the written, but chiefly the former. After the oral exercise in English Grammar, I give a few correct and a few incorrect sentences to each teacher, on a slip of paper, and require them to tell me and the audience, all they know about them, or what they would require of their pupils in like cases.

So in Written Arithmetic, I require a solution on paper, have the teacher reproduce the questions or problems to the audience, together with the solutions and the reasons therefor. I encourage the timid; commence with easy questions, and generally have about the same kind for the whole class. True, if a teacher answer with great facility, I propound something of greater difficulty. If a teacher answers an easy question with only the same readiness that another answers a more difficult one, I do not give the former as high a figure as the latter. My reasons for adopting this course have been derived from experience.

Qualifications.—The average estimate of teachers' qualifications this year is not quite so good as last year, though some are decidedly better. My reason is so many new and inexperienced candidates in the profession.

Females.—The proportion of females employed, and the result of teaching, as compared with last year, remain about the same; though 10 have greater scholarship and teach with greater success than last year.

Summer Schools.—Several Districts had summer schools, either by subscription or otherwise. It is expedient and desirable that summer schools, in Districts where they have them, should commence after harvest and be continued through the winter under charge of the same teacher. The frequent changing of teachers is a great hindrance to the progress of our schools. A medium teacher is better than frequent changes.

Boarding Around.—The plan of "boarding around" has a bad effect upon teachers and scholars. It is expected that teachers will converse in every family, and if they do to any great extent, their studies must be neglected; and if their studies are neglected the schools must suffer. Besides it is next to impossible in this county for females to board round, consequently their services must be dispensed with in winter. Five dollars per month among farmers is about a fair price for board.

Troublesome Times.—The troubles of the times have not effected injuriously public sentiment in respect to the importance of education, though the past year some thought we could not possibly raise funds sufficient to pay teachers, and were willing to dispense with schools for the present. Directors however persevered and opened them in every District in the county with two exceptions; the people acquiesced and all now appear to be satisfied.

Prospects.—Lumber having bro't a good price, the growing crops give evidence of an abundant harvest, and this gigantic, wicked and senseless rebellion having probably reached its culmination, prospects have brightened and schools will be opened as heretofore throughout the county.

Our Wants.—We want more good teachers, a greater length of school term, more regular attendance of pupils, and a better co-operation of parents with teachers to secure and maintain good government.

Defaulting Districts.—Ferguson and Lawrence had no schools within the year; and Woodward only one out of three in that District; they of course forfeit their share of State maintenance.

Suggestions.—I believe great good would result if teachers were required to make monthly reports of the condition of their schools to the County Superintendent, as that officer is now required to do to the central office.

I believe it would be a good plan in this county, where good teachers are not plentiful, to have the same teacher take charge of two schools on alternate days, in all localities where schools are not too remote from each other. About one-third of our teaching force could be dispensed with—the best being retained. The term being extended over a period of eight months teachers could afford to take a little less wages than where the term is only four months. There need be no excuse for absence; children having half their time to labor and do what was needful to be done at home.

Future Policy.—Teachers having failed to respond to my invitation for normal instruction, my plan now is to unite two or three contiguous Districts, when practicable, and give instruction in some branches at the close of examinations; and to encourage and insist upon teachers reading and studying more educational works—they being now quite abundant.

JESSE BROOMALL,  
County Superintendent.  
Curwensville, 6th mo., 1862.

Most men work for the present, a few for the future. The wise work for both, for the future in the present, and for the present in the future.

Make choice of your wife by the ears, not by the eyes.

Make no enemies; he is insignificant indeed, that can do thee no harm.

## IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

### Presidents Appeal to the Border States, and Response of Congressmen Therefrom.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

"Gentlemen: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justly waive to make this appeal to you.

"I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederation, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Seat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

"Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, 'can you, for your States, do better than to take the course that I urge?' Discarding *prejudice* and maxims adapted to more unengaged times, and looking only to the unpropagated stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war.—The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to end it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you as seller, and the nation as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

"I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you, Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

"Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the capital, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you to consider this proposition; and at least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered unconquerably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegation from the border States, in which it was represented that these States could

not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country to the President, and to themselves, that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

**Reply of the majority.**  
The following paper was on Thursday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the representatives from the border slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.  
To the President.—The undersigned, representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, in the two houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestly which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject on which it treats.

We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support.

Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and object for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of that number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to the country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a constitution to defend and a government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yes, any sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 6th of March last, the great portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the national treasury.

If we pause but a moment to think of the debt the acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced to the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then nearly four million slaves in the country, from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more,

we were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor and the substitution in its place of an interest bearing debt of the same amount.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represented would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum so great for the financial ability of this government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

Kentucky had	225,490 slaves,
Maryland	87,188 "
Virginia	490,857 "
Delaware	1,798 "
Missouri	114,955 "
Tennessee	276,784 "
Making in the whole	1,196,112 "
At the same rate of valuation	
these would amount to	\$358,830,560
Add for deportation and colonization	119,244,533
\$100 each.	
And we have the enormous sum of	\$478,244,533

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add the vast amount to our public debt at a moment when the treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditure of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the announcement of a settlement which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect, and we were encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact that, while the resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating \$500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity.

What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out, and on what ground could we as fair men, approach them and challenge their support?

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of the Union.—They have a right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their states or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as has been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt.

Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represented would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is continued to prevent the deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action is particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it: We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, and much uncertainty in pointing

out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives the strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of those troubles southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehend what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination.—With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this government.—

This latter class are not Unionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that the administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as those two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this government is not making war on their rights of property, but it is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the object of the war and the country infinitely bound to assist you in carrying it into effect. The spirit of that resolution had been adhered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this profligate conflict. But what have we seen? In both houses of Congress we have seen doctrines subversive of the principles of the constitution, and seen measures and doctrines founded in substance on the doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and separate and drive still further from their duty the people of the rebel States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible enormities of those in arms against the government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you, that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power is the apprehension that the powers of a common government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the act of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose.—And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to such a measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by conceding our interest in slavery we assent to the spirit that controls that pressure, so that it will be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing a negotiation on the line of the Cotton passage? We are forbidden so to think, for it is known that we are, and would be, you are, unalterably opposed to such a concession at all. We would propose to you, and to the country, that you desire this concession, that you will withstand a pressure which will be laid on you and the country.

Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support, and we yourself to your constitutional duties, confine your subordinates within the same