THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper

Terms of Publication.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months.... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months.... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion.....50
Administrators' and Executors' notices.....2 50
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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	1 column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	1 column	70 00
1 square	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH. FRED. C. L. BECK.
McCULLOUGH & BECK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Fox's Opera House, second floor. 9:26'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1273

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WEIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fleming,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH K. M'NEALY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1,'76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed to practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 9:18:72

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Fox's Opera House. jan1'76

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Masonic building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb'28,'73:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 5th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. ul'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 82d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 17, 1876.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-75

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
July 11, '76.

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,505. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 4.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. [ja24'77tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—Office—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

GEO. ALBERT. HENRY ALBERT. W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
23-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [7:1:72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my15y1pd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8:1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23ly'76

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Shoff, one door west of Allegheny House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Slate building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Humbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Humbarger, Jan. 10, 1877-tf.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 16-75.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (8:1-72)

NEW WASHINGTON.
MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. P. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jy11,76

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Stanley's Vineyard, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 25, 1874.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

JOHN H. FULFORD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Represents all the leading Fire Insurance companies of the country:

Commercial	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	2,000,000
Home, New York	2,766,244
Queens, New York	5,519,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,505,826
Phœnix, Hartford	1,937,302
Lancaster, New York	1,426,925
Home, Col., O.	515,768
Ætna, Hartford	566,647
Providence, Washington	610,000

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at my office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see my list of companies and rates before insuring.
JOHN H. FULFORD.
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27, '75-1y

A BOHEMIAN MAID'S KISS-SONG.

I saw him through the window—
The new moon was in sight—
Come stealing down the garden,
One balmy summer night.

He tapped upon the window;
"Give me a kiss," he said;
And straightway I was hidden,
Like a little mouse, in bed.

One eye above the bed clothes
Was—oh so fast asleep—
But the other beamed—'twas lucky
He was not there to peep!

He called again, as eager
As the stag for cooling brooks,
Or the bee that in the lilies
For the golden honey looks!

The chimes of my chamber—
It almost made me start—
For nothing there betrayed me
But the beating of my heart!

He knocked and called, and called me,
And his voice, so clear and sweet,
It pulled a way the bed clothes
And stood me on my feet!

It drew me to the window;
"He must be gone," I thought;
I raised the window softly,
And, peeping out, was caught!

Was caught and showered with kisses;
How many did he get?
As many as my blushes,
For I am blushing yet!

—*R. H. Stoddard, in Scribner's Magazine.*

SPECTACLE OF THE HEAVENS.

I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour an unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night; the sky was without a cloud—the wind was low. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre but little affected by her presence; Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady Pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the north to their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften, the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West and the North remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky, the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy teardrops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.

I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magians, who in the morning of the world went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement, when I am told that in this enlightened age, and in the heart of the Christian world, there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the power and wisdom of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts, "There is no God."—*Edward Everett, at the Inauguration of the Dudley Astronomical Observatory.*

SERVIA'S GIBRALTAR.

The headquarters of the Servian army it thus described: Nisch, the Nissa of the Romans, was once a splendid city, and was the birthplace of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who adorned it with magnificent palaces and other public works. It was still further embellished by the Emperor Trajan, who built the famous bridge over the Danube near the "Iron Gates." Not one stone of all these splendid constructions remains to tell the story of the magnificence of the Roman empire in this now half wild country. The bridge's site was even a disputed point until nine years ago, when an extraordinary low stage of water in the Danube revealed the foundations of the piers that once supported the massive arches of that splendid structure. The majority of persons in America have not stopped to recall the fact that these semi-barbarous provinces in European Turkey once formed a principal part of the gigantic and highly cultivated empires of Greece and Rome. Nisch, or Nissa, was a populous and splendid city when London was a wilderness. To day it is a wretched Turkish town, possessing no features of interest, architecturally speaking, with a rambling old fortress which owes its origin to the early days of the Roman empire. As the spectator recalls all these changes of time, he can almost imagine a grim smile of contempt from the grey brows of these old mountains as they look down upon the throngs of men who today are engaged in the same drama which these old warriors of the frontier have so often witnessed in the past. Who knows but the present struggle may end in the formation of a strong Sclavonic empire that shall once more restore this land to the cultivation and power it enjoyed 1,500 years ago.

"My son," said a pious father out on South Hill to his hopeful son; "you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday as I told you to, you left the back gate open and let the cow get out, you cut off eighteen feet from the clothes-line to make a lasso, you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it, you put a hard-shell turtle in the hired girl's bed, you tied a strange dog to Mr. Jacobsen's door bell, painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mrs. Polaby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out in the front window. Now, what am I—what can I do to you for such conduct?"

"Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate.

The father replied sternly: "No trifling, sir; so, I have yet several reports to receive from others of the neighbors."

"Then," replied the boy, "you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official counts in."

Shortly afterward the election was thrown into the House, and before half the votes were canvassed it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of applause, that the boy was badly beaten.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

EDUCATIONAL.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

The following address was delivered at the recent session of the Clearfield County Teachers' Institute, by Dr. A. T. Schryver, one of the oldest educators in the county:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—By request of our worthy Superintendent, J. A. Gregory, I appear before you, at this time, to give a brief history of the schools of Clearfield county during the last half century. As I am not a centenarian, I cannot, in this Centennial year, go back one hundred years.

Fifty years ago I came to this county with the intention of making teaching my profession. The county was new and sparsely settled. The school houses, "like angel's visits, few and far between." Only four school houses were in the county that were built for that purpose, and they were poor log cabins with but little light and poor teachers. One was located in Curwensville, one on the Grampian Hills, one near Bloomington, and one near Amos Reed's. Children had to go two or three miles to school. Books were few. Webster's spellers, the Testament, Pilgrims Progress, History of Washington or Benjamin Franklin, quill pens, and tools-cap paper, constituted the pupil's outfit; and if he advanced to the rule of three, or fractions in arithmetic, he was counted a very good scholar; grammar, geography, history, algebra, astronomy, or music, were hardly thought of. The teacher had to make and mend quill pens for all writers and set them copies, and board around with the scholars.

A description of one house will do for the majority during the first ten years, viz: A log cabin sixteen by twenty, seven feet in the ceiling, daubed with mud inside and out; a mud and stick chimney on the north end; a fourlight window of eight by ten glass on the east, a six or nine light window on the south, and a log left out on the west with one pane of glass along and sometimes an oiled paper to admit light; holes bored in the logs and pins drove in on which to nail a long board for a writing table; and slabs with legs in for seats. Such were the "Seminaries" of learning where many of our present wealthy and good citizens received their primary education.

Almost any superannuated cripple who was fit for nothing else—provided he could make a pen, write a fair hand, read tolerably well, cypher to the rule of three, and tell what 45 lbs. of beef would amount to at 3 and 3 cents per pound—was good enough for a master. On Christmas and New Year's day the boys would get up an article about like this: "Master, we want a treat: two pounds candy, two pounds rasins, three dozen ginger-cakes, two quarts whisky, and two bushels of apples. Please sign your name." If the master signed it, it was all right; if not, it was a free fight or he barred out until after New Year's day was past. Sometimes the teachers liked the fun and whisky, and would make the scholars drunk with black-strap, or sweetened whisky, not forgetting to appropriate a full share to himself. In those days spelling was the hobby of pupils, and I must give credit to the young men and ladies of that time for being as good, if not better, spellers than the majority of pupils of the present day, and would rank number one in any school for spelling. It was a common practice in winter for the young people of Curwensville, Clearfield, Bloomington, and Clearfield Bridge, to meet once in two weeks at Amos Reed's school house and have a good jolly time spelling and singing. The dictionary was used for a speller. Teaching was not then a profession and, of course, teachers were very deficient in many branches. As the population and wealth of the county increased, there was a call for better houses and better teachers.

Fifty years ago there was no school house in this place, (Old Town) which consisted of about eight dwelling houses, and only six or eight dwellings in Curwensville. There was then only one church building in the county, near Thos. McClure's, two miles above Curwensville, which time has obliterated; and two stores, two or three hotels, three or four flour-mills, and several saw-mills. The Catholic church in Clearfield was built about fifty years ago; the brick building, called the Academy, about forty-eight years ago; and about the same time the first court-house was finished, Robert Collins was the architect.

The first school I taught in this place, was in the jury room of the court house. We had long seats without backs, and a table to write on. The second term was in a small log cabin on the west side of the river, opposite the stone prison, and when the Academy was finished I taught one term of three months in hat, and several terms in Curwensville and on the Grampian Hills. I introduced into the schools, in addition to such books as were used, Murray's English reader and introduction, Murray's and Kirkham's grammars, Smith's geography, and Rose's arithmetic. Many of the prominent citizens of Clearfield, Curwensville and the Grampian Hills, received their first lessons in arithmetic, grammar and geography under my supervision.

I now come down to 1854, the time the present school system was adopted, and county Superintendents elected. There was quite a difference of opinion among school directors in regard to the salary and duties of the Superintendents. Some were opposed to the office at all, and thought the pay came in tax directly from the people; others, that had considerable taxable property and no children to send, made an effort to put the salary so low that no one would accept the office—putting it as low as fifty dollars. They finally agreed upon two hundred dollars; and now comes the work to be done for that small sum, $200. Teachers were to be examined for one hundred and nineteen schools; each school to be visited in the school term of four months; and a report made to the State Superintendent. It was the duty of the county Superintendent, in his school visitation, to inquire into all matters affecting the character and operations of schools, viz: School houses, their location, play-grounds, shade-trees, out-houses, distance water was brought, the nearest dwelling-house, materials and general plan of the school houses; dimensions, height of ceiling, mode of heating, ventilation, light, &c., school furniture, desks, seats, black-boards, maps, globes and other school aparatus, and general condition and repair of the whole; grade of schools, whole number and average number of males and females in attendance; number of classes, branches taught, books used in each school; punishment, (corporeal or otherwise) degree of advancement, order and attendance; teacher's age, birth place, where educated, time of teaching and his general ability to teach and govern; and lastly, (miscellaneous) number of visitors, examinations, visits of directors and parents, the leading characteristics of the adjacent county, (agricultural, manufacturing, mining and lumbering) rich or poor valley, hilly or mountainous region, whether densely or sparsely settled, and the prevalent public sentiment with regard to education and the school system. School houses were arranged into three classes: 1st, good; 2d, middling; 3d, bad. The first included those adapted the purpose or grade for which they were intended; 2d, poor, but may be improved so as to answer for want of better; 3d, those unfit in every respect to teach in. Age of teachers under 21, number from 17 to 21, from 25 to 30, from 30 to 40 and 50 and upwards, and their birth place; their experience in teaching and number of terms taught.

The number of districts, in 1856, was 25; number of schools, 114; male teachers, 83; female teachers, 34. Average salary of males, $24; females, $20. Number of male pupils, 2,370; females, 1,823; learning german, 16. Average number attending school, 3,593; cost of tuition per month, 65 cents. School houses were built near the roadside or X roads; no play grounds, shade trees, or out buildings; dimension of houses, 16x18 and 24x26; water brought from 10 to 40 perches; furniture, none worthy of the name; black boards, 2x3 feet; bad seats and desks, too high or too low; no maps, charts or globes to demonstrate the pupils studies; no arrangement for hats and bonnets; no uniformity of books, and many poor teachers. Directors and parents seldom visited the school. In one school I found fifteen different kind of books, and one parent said, "Master, push my boy ahead; he don't know substraction from addition." "Very well," said the teacher, "send him to school." The tally papers, or report, showed that the boy had been three half days in school; and it is expected that the teacher will make good scholars out of each attendant, or he is not fit to teach.

After the public examinations of 1854 and 1855, the teachers were studious and progressive, and improved from 50 to 100 per cent. Four-fifths of the teachers had not read any periodical or educational books on the theory and practice of teaching. In my visitations, I gave such advice to pupils, teachers and directors, as I thought most beneficial, and urged the teachers to greater diligence in study, and to organize District Institutes for mutual improvement and the public good. To give a description of each district, the number of pupils and their progress, would take up too much time, and I will report but two, viz: Clearfield borough and Curwensville. Clearfield had two schools—38 male and 47 female scholars; average attendance, 48, or about 50 per cent. (How can pupils learn with such attendance? The teachers were competent, and I think did their duty.) In Writing, 56; Arithmetic, 26; Geography, 12; Grammar, 4. Books used—Cobb's Spellers, Town's Definer, Kirkham's Grammar, Sander's Readers, Davie's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography. Progress good; and a good brick school house. Curwensville had two schools; a poor house, but good teachers; books uniform, and plenty of black-board surface; male pupils, 45; females, 40; number in Writing, 50; Arithmetic, 32; Geography, 22; Grammar, 15; Algebra and History, 19; Philosophy, 15; Physiology, 7. An exhibition at the close of the term gave general satisfaction, and was a credit to teachers and pupils.

In some districts the parents opposed Grammar and Geography, as they do now Mental Arithmetic, and would not get the necessary books and help their children at home half the time. I held public examinations in nearly every district, so as to give parents and directors an opportunity of being present to ascertain the character and qualification of those who were to educate their children. I was under the necessity of giving a few certificates with Grammar and Geography erased. Six male and six female teachers had State certificates, and one hundred had temporay certificates for one year. Sixty gave satisfaction, thirty-five were middling, and fifteen were unfit to teach. The birth-place of eighty-two was in Pennsylvania, eleven in New York, two in Virginia, two in Ohio, two in Maryland, five in Vermont, three in Ireland, three in England, one in Germany, and one in Scotland.

The number of school houses in 1856 was 125; estimated valuation, $31,250. Forty of these houses were very good, with plenty of light, but poor furniture; forty-five could be improved so as to answer the purpose—ceilings from seven to eight feet. The remaining thirty were not fit for the purpose of teaching in; ceilings seven feet, and windows four to nine lights of glass; seats and desks movable, too high or too low, and in every way incompetent; no maps, charts, or globes, and black-boards so diminutive as to be of no practical utility.

There were 3,921 taxables in 1856. The whole valuation of seated and unseated property, with money at interest, was $1,580,476; seventeen taverns; sixty-five merchants; eight steam saw mills; eight flouring mills; six wool carding machines, and three foundries. Every one living in the county is acquainted with its cereal productions, lumbering and mining interests, and it is not necessary for me to repeat them.

The first County Institute was organized in September, 1856. The teachers met in the Town Hall at Clearfield. The first day, eight teachers only were in attendance, three school directors, but not a single citizen of the town, and but ten visitors out of town. Second day, attendance better; and one teacher came in with a large number of her pupils. Third day, organized and appointed officers for the year, and adjourned to meet in December. District Institutes were established in many places, to meet on alternate Saturdays for self or mutual improvement, and were kept up with good results during the winter term.

In three years, I examined and re-examined two hundred and fifty applicants; gave two hundred and thirty provisional certificates and twenty-one permanent ones; annulled two, and rejected ten. Mr. Still, the second County Superintendent, was elected with the understanding that he was to hold a County Institute, or Normal School, of eight weeks, for the benefit of teachers. An invitation to teachers and others was given in due time, and they met in Curwensville. With the aid of Professor Allen, the school continued two weeks. When Mr. Allen left, the educational spark was extinct. The second year was more successful; eight weeks of school, and thirty-three in attendance. J. Broomall, the third County Superintendent, urged the necessity and utility of Normal Schools; but the teachers, it seems, did not respond to the call, although there were some live and progressive ones, while others seemed to study how much money they could get for the least amount of knowledge given to the pupils. Mr. Still's salary was $600; Mr. Broomall's, about $600.

In many places the teachers all received the same salary, without regard to qualifications; but that time has gone by, and at the present time they are paid according to the grade of certificate and ability to teach and govern, without regard to sex, which is all right. Those called second-class teachers a few years ago could not obtain a school now without keeping pace with the progressive teachers. The pupils of to-day, who are 12 and 14 years of age, have as much or more book-knowledge, than many of the teachers had ten years ago. In my first visits through the county, not over ten pupils had gone through any Arithmetic. In 1857, the increased number who had gone through Rose's, Davie's, or Greenleaf's Arithmetic was eighty, and the increased number in Grammar and Geography over one hundred—many of them very good. Mental Arithmetic was not introduced as a text-book for several years after.

Mr. Sandford was the fourth County Superintendent; salary $800, afterwards increased to $1,000. He held no Normal School, and left without making a report for his last year. Mr. George W. Snyder was the fifth County Superintendent. His salary for the first term was $1,000, and second term $1,200 per annum, which is an evidence that his services were appreciated, and "the laborer worthy of his hire." He held five Institutes under the law and one previous, and nineteen months of Normal School. The average attendance of actual teachers was fifty-six, exclusive of other pupils, which would make an average of about ninety pupils. The present incumbent, J. A. Gregory, has been untiring and zealous in the cause of education, and has done much to elevate the standard of teachers, and under the supervision of the Superintendent all our schools have been progressive, upward and onward.

At the present time, I think, the "Leonard Graded School" will supersede the necessity of Academies and Colleges for the wealthy part of our citizens. Our public schools are "cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest," being free and open to all. Those persons who had no children to send to school and opposed the school system, must have come to the conclusion that it is better to pay a small school-tax than a heavy jail-tax to support criminals; that it is better to encourage education, morality, and the growing genius of Young America, than to retrograde to primitive ignorance. Ignorance tends to slavery and degredation. Educate the masses, and the people will be free.

In 1850, there were 586,743 schools and 13,327 teachers in Pennsylvania. Two thousand of those were reported unqualified to teach, and were employed for want of better. Clearfield county at that time was supplied with about one-third of its teachers from other counties. I have visited several graded schools in Michigan and Iowa, where they had fine buildings and room to accommodate from six to eight hundred pupils; I have been present at public examinations, and I think the teachers and schools of Clearfield county will compare well with any of them. A teacher from this county—Miss M. C. Weld—teaching in the Newton High School, of Jasper county, Iowa, where there were six hundred pupils and eleven teachers, was complimented as being one of the best scholars and teachers of the institution; and I see no reason why our schools should not be supplied with first-class teachers, educated at home.

Mr. Gregory's salary for the first term was $1,200 a year; for the second term, on account of the money panic, it was, like many others, reduced to $1,000. He has held a Normal School in Curwensville, twelve weeks of each year, for the benefit of teachers and others, having from ninety to one hundred pupils, and upwards, in attendance. This is light in the right direction.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring;
Their shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."
My three score years and ten are nearly run,
My task of teaching will soon be done;
"I lay down de shovel and de hoe,
Hang up de fiddle and de bow,"

And leave the teaching for others to do, who are in the prime of life and better qualified for the the profession. I now conclude, hoping the progress of education may be onward and upward, and that the blessings of Heaven will continue to smile propitiously on the teachers and Common Schools of our county.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY FROM 1854 TO 1876, UNDER EACH SUPERINTENDENT:

	A. T. Schryver, 1854	J. Broomall, 1855	W. Still, 1856	J. Broomall, 1857	J. Broomall, 1858	J. Broomall, 1859
No. of schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of male teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of female teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salary of male teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salary of female teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whole No. male pupils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whole No. female pupils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average attendance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of each pupil per month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Estimated value of school property in 1856, $31,250; in 1875, $121,460.

WOOING AND WHALING.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett grew up a rollicking boy, somewhat wayward under the severe reins of his sedate Scotch ancestor, and inclined rather to walking and wrestling matches, yacht races, and an occasional jamboree at Delmonico's, than to the tread-mill of editorial labor or the vexatious lines of newspaper management. If he were the first lad who struck such a bent under the frowns and promises of a millionaire parent, he would deserve to go into history as a monument of human weakness; but as he came up much as do other boys with like surroundings, and landed into manhood better than the average of his class, he is certainly not to be singled out as peculiar in his infirmities. Indeed, boys will be boys, and with a few millions in early expectation, the likelihood is that the man to be fashioned out of such a boy will be either a hard man, given to greedy reaping where he has not strewn, or a jolly fellow who will strew where he does not hope to reap beyond occasional fits of remorse and headache. And such boys grow up through all the fancies and follies, the dreams and disappointments of other boys. They play and rest and love and wander and kiss and quarrel just as do the ragged urchins who vegetate in the by-ways and alleys, and there is as much of human nature in them as can be found in any of the less promising paths of our thorny journey. They may escape the mother's spank and the father's birch to a degree that is not common among the less favored who drudge for bread from infancy, but they will be boys after all, and the bending of the twig a little more or less tells its story in the full stature of manhood.

Mr. Bennett loved and wooed just as do other men who realize that it is not good to be alone in life, and being a conspicuous character—the owner of the most valuable newspaper property in the country; the winner of various yacht races; the hero of the last walking match, and a princely good fellow in his own way—he could not escape journalistic criticism even in his walks and talks by moonlight alone. He loved Miss May, a highly accomplished and most estimable lady, and there was nothing to startle the world of fashion or of business in the fact that Miss May loved him and consented to be his wife. How the engagement got out to the public is not worth asking about. The Bohemian is everywhere—in the parlors where love songs are sung; in the kitchen where the household gossip is retailed; in the streets where the gallant displays his arts, and in the romantic moon mellowed grove where plighted vows are whispered, and mutual love has no hiding place for those who are the envied of the earth. It was the misfortune of Mr. Bennett and Miss May to be distinguished above the commonalty, and they had to pay its severe penalty. Their betrothal crept out into the public journals, and thenceforth the Bohemian has never wanted for a story with which to embellish his contributions. The time, place and manner of the wedding have pointed scores of letters and telegrams, and the bridal robes have been described a dozen times by copious drafts upon the boundless imaginations of correspondents. But Mr. Bennett and Miss May are only mortals, and they are not free from the infirmities of the race. While they love and engage like other people, they have angry passions much after the endowments of man and womankind in general, and there is no law, statutory, fundamental or moral, that prevents them from loving and quarreling, joining and parting, hating and forgiving, just as other folk do from day to day without the world taking note of it at all. They chose to be betrothed and then they chose to be unbetrothed, and there the matter would have ended under ordinary circumstances even with them. A few sparkling paragraphs would have told the whole story, and the affair would be forgotten in the next romance that society shall offer to gratify the appetite for social small chat. But they do not seem to have dissevered themselves in the usual way. Instead of agreeing to go each according to his or her inclinations, the heart bruises were exhibited in select circles of sympathizing friends by one or both of the disenthralled pair, and insatiate scandal came to feed upon the thoughtless drippings of fretted pride. Dame Rumor peered into the clubs to catch the disjointed offerings of the cups and mould them into the playings for the envious. Then came a stalwart brother to aggravate the sister's wounds that he doubtless meant to heal, and an unromantic street encounter, with the unpoetical rawhide to give zest to the story, made wooing and whaling the theme for every reporter to flash throughout the land, and for every drawing-room and coal-hole circle to discuss the names of Bennett and May. Foolish courtships are pardonable since so many are nothing else, and foolish love quarrels do well for poetry where the kiss of forgiveness gives lustre to song; but they jumble harshly with the crack of the raw-hide and the prurient beat of the reporter's pen; and the indignant brother would have proved his worthiness of a beloved sister, had he not made wooing and whaling household words to make memory usurp the place where forgetfulness should have been enthroned.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HUSBANDS AND WIVES