

# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, September 6, 1860.

### Selected Poetry.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for September.]  
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Between the dark and the daylight,  
When the night is beginning to lower,  
Comes a pause in the day's occupation,  
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me  
The patter of little feet,  
The sound of a door that is opened,  
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,  
Descending the broad hall stair,  
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,  
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence:  
Yet I know by their merry eyes  
They are plotting and planning together  
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,  
A sudden raid from the hall,  
By three doors left unguarded  
They enter my chamber wall!

They climb up into my turret,  
O'er the arms and back of my chair;  
If I try to escape, they surround me;  
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,  
Their arms about me entwined,  
Till I think of the Bishop of Ruken  
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,  
Because you have scaled the wall,  
Such an old mustache as I am  
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,  
And will not let you depart,  
But put you down into the dungeons  
In the round tower of my heart.

And there will I keep you forever,  
Yes, forever and a day,  
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,  
And no childer in dust are left.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A Letter from Dr. Dewey.

DEAR SIR:—The report of the meteor of July 20th has been seen as far west as Cleveland, O., at Detroit, Mich., at Toronto, C. W., at New York and Western Pennsylvania, at the same time; that is, differing only by a few seconds, and the more seconds the meteor was seen by some only after it had risen to its height nearly, and by others through most of its course. That course was from 18 degrees 20 minutes North of West, to the line South of East. The whole time of its course was not 20 seconds, or one third of a minute. It was vertical along a line north of West, and about 40 minutes in a straight line from the center of Rochester, south of Danville, Livingston County; thence south and east to the north-east part of Pennsylvania, across the Hudson near West Point, on 20 on over the Atlantic, where it was seen 200 miles from the coast. It passed nearly in the direction of the earth in its orbit, with an apparent velocity of 10 miles a second; but as the meteor was moving at the rate of 16 miles a second, the meteor must have moved at the rate of 26 miles a second or 1560 miles a minute. This compels the belief that the meteor was one of the planetary (small) bodies which revolve round the sun, and coming near the earth's orbit, sometimes enter our atmosphere by the compression of the air from their great velocity heat is produced sufficient to set on fire the iron and combustibles known to be in many meteors, parts of which have fallen and been picked up; but soon the meteor passes out of the atmosphere, and the combustion ceases. Sometimes parts of the meteor fall, and are hot when taken up, and the residue melted, like scorie or earthy slag from furnaces.

The meteor of July 20th passed more than 20 miles above the earth. One calculation makes it 26 miles; another, Prof. Bond, of the observatory at Harvard University, estimates it to have been 35 miles high when it crossed the Hudson, not far from West Point. At about a mile high can be seen at the distance of 20 miles from it on the earth. Now, this meteor was seen more than 250 miles on each side of its path, and everywhere it had considerable elevations above the horizon, even more than 250 miles on each side of its course.

The size of this meteor is not so well ascertained. Some have been only 200 or 300 feet in diameter. The one that three days ago fell on western Connecticut, December 1, 1860, was a fourth of a mile in diameter. Others have been one third of a mile and even half a mile in diameter. That of the 13th of August, is estimated at one-fourth of a mile in diameter, or 1320 feet.

Meteoric stones that have fallen have been found to be composed of silic, magnesia, pure iron, or iron and nickel, sometimes cobalt, and copper and iron, the last four easily burned up and in oxygen. Hence these elements may

be set on fire. Some other substances in small quantities have been found in some of them. That called "meteoric iron" is nearly all iron and nickel.

"There is no proof, yet, that the meteor of the 20th threw down any of its matter. It may have all burned up, as the scintillations flew off, and come down in diffused oxyds insensibly, as you have seen iron burn up in oxygen gas and fly off in scintillations. This was a noble experiment high in the compressed air.

"This meteor burst into two parts and both went on together over the Atlantic. It so appeared as two, on the east side of the Allegheny Mountains.

"The blue spot was not a hole in or through the body, but the front part not yet on fire. It did not stand still at all, but seemed so to the eye from its coming directly towards the eye and by the hiding of its path by clouds. All agree in the great splendor of the light. Others saw it stand still. I have told you. At any rate I shall sooner believe some optical illusion in the observer, than that a meteor got so fast over Ohio, stopped a little north of Towanda, and then started with such velocity as it must have had."

"That we may know what it is that scientific men wish to know from observers, and so be prepared next time the meteor appears, to tell them, I will also add the following from Dr. Dewey's letter:

"Some other things I say to you. You did not tell me whether it passed north or south of you, nor how much it appeared above the horizon at its highest point, whether 30 degrees or 50 degrees, or what? Why did you not tell more, and hear what large star it passed? We need to know the distance above the horizon, not in miles, but degrees. Most of our observers thought it was only 200 or 300 to 500 feet above the earth,—one thought it would hit the cupola of the Court House, others saw the clouds this side of it, &c."

Yours, truly,  
C. DEWEY.

#### Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Bradford County, for year ending June, 1860.

The educational interests of Bradford County having moved on during the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1860 about as in preceding years, with perhaps something more to encourage its friends than formerly.

As the citizens see more and more of the workings of the system, the opposition to it is giving way, still there are some who consider the law unjustly burdensome. Yet they yield obedience to it, as law abiding citizens, notwithstanding they esteem it oppressive.

**Schools.**—During the year, most of our schools have been prosperous, more system in the arrangement and government has prevailed, and more thoroughness in teaching, than in former years. A better classification has been effected and a greater uniformity of text books has been secured. Still in several instances the schools were unsuccessful, teachers failed wholly to secure the good will, or confidence of parents or pupils, hence, as a matter of course the schools were not well governed, properly arranged or thoroughly taught,—pupils soon became unmanageable, parents dissatisfied and teachers discouraged. Such schools are far from the districts are better without no schools.

**Teachers.**—I have granted since the first Monday of June, 1859 six hundred and forty two temporary, and twenty-five professional certificates.

It cannot be reasonably expected, that among such a large number of teachers of all ages, from fifteen to fifty all are good, some very good. A majority of our teachers are making laudable efforts to improve themselves in their profession, and become better, more successful, and more useful teachers. It is still to be regretted that parents will urge their sons and daughters out, or even allow them to go out into the world to attempt to take charge of schools at so early an age as many do in this, and it is presumed, in other counties. It is also a great error in directors, as general rule to employ such young persons. Men employ persons of mature judgment and of experience, if they can be obtained, to take charge of their business on the farm, in the shop or store, in the kitchen or dairy-room, but they hire girls or boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age to train up, and educate their offspring.

**School Houses.**—We have many, far too many, poor school houses in Bradford county, still, some indeed so poor, that farmers living near them would not be willing, it is presumed, to allow such buildings to remain among their out houses, and yet we are making as much progress in the way of supplying our country with comfortable houses as we are in any other department of our educational interests. More and better houses have been erected the past year, than during any two previous years. The strong feeling against the building tax is gradually giving way, even in the districts where the opposition was the most bitter, and arrangements are making to have neat, convenient houses substituted for the miserable buildings that have hitherto served for school purposes. Out houses are also provided for the school buildings which have been erected during the year.

As another evidence of progress, may be mentioned, that the directors, in a majority of our districts have purchased a large, well executed map of the United States for each school in their respective districts. No other apparatus has been procured during the year.

**Directors.**—These officers have with great unanimity performed their responsible, but ill required duties with fidelity, having in view the great fact, that the policy of the commonwealth is to give to every child within its borders, an opportunity of obtaining a good common school education free of expense to the parents, unless they have taxable property.—They have very generally co-operated with the Superintendent in carrying out his plans, and have freely spent time with him when requested so to do.

**Institutes.**—There were five Teachers Insti-

tutes held in this county during the year, conducted, as formerly, by the Superintendent, assisted by the prominent teachers in the county. Although these teachers' gatherings were not quite as numerous attended, as in the two previous years, still they were well sustained, and the apparent good accomplished, was greater than on any previous similar occasions. Several new methods were adopted to rouse up the teachers as well as to enlist the co-operation of parents. These plans were successful in accomplishing both of the objects aimed at. In addition to the five county Institutes, township or district drills have been sustained in several of our townships.—These are producing their legitimate fruits and becoming popular with teachers and employers.

**County Association.**—This organization has been in existence for six years, and each year is giving evidence of its increasing popularity and usefulness. The association held four meetings, one at the county seat and the others at places fixed by adjournment, thus each township in the county will in turn be visited by this itinerant educational organization.

**Teachers' Classes.**—The Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, located at Towanda, has sustained large teachers' classes during each school term for the past year. The members of these classes have been instructed in the sciences taught in our public schools, and in the science of teaching by lectures and drills, given by Prof. O. S. and William H. Dean, Principals of the Institute, and occasionally by the Superintendent.

Select Schools were opened during the fall months in several of the townships, in which large numbers of teachers are taught by those of better education and more experience than themselves. The good results of these classes were seen at the fall examinations of teachers, as well as in the schools taught by those who attended them.

**Lectures.**—Or as they are familiarly called, Denoting Schools or Societies, are kept up in many of our districts during the winter terms of the schools. The teachers and older pupils together with citizens in the vicinity, take an active part in the discussions carried out at these meetings. I have thought it to be my duty to attend and encourage these organizations, and have accordingly done so wherever I found them so conducted as to give promise of usefulness.

I have also encouraged evening schools, when properly managed, in which the scholars and others interested, get together under the charge of the teacher, for the purpose of giving more attention to Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography or Grammar.

**Visitations.**—There are three hundred and fifty three schools in Bradford, with an average term during the year, of about five months.—With these facts in view, it will be apparent, that each school cannot be visited twice in the year. The schools have however been visited during the year once, with one or two exceptions, and a few twice. To go to each school even once, it has been necessary to make the year shorter than would otherwise be desirable. In these visits I have invariably been kindly received by scholars and teachers, many of whom have evinced much anxiety to receive instruction and advice in order to profit by these visits. Directors have generally been with me in these calls.

The examinations last year, were more confined to questions requiring written answers, than on former occasions. Two reasons operated to induce me to take this course. The number of applicants frequently present there being often between forty and fifty, rendering it impossible to go through with any thing like a thorough examination orally, in which each teacher must be asked a number of questions and the answers be retained in the memory of the examining officer. Again, by adopting this plan, I was enabled to be more particular and precise in grading certificates, than I could possibly have been by adopting the other method.

**Editors.**—The local press continues to do a good work from year to year, for the cause of common schools. The columns of our papers are always open for educational articles, and are warm friends and ardent supporters in our editors, and thanks are due to them for their judicious efforts in furtherance of the cause.

**Review.**—As three years, or a Superintendent's official term, has now expired since the present incumbent came into office, it may not be amiss to look back and see what has been accomplished during these three years.

That all has been done that the good of the cause demanded, or its friends anticipated, no one understands more fully, or concedes more freely than the undersigned, equally willing to be, to allow that much more might have been brought about than he has been able to accomplish, still it may be well to look over the way in which we have traveled. A short review may stimulate us to renewed energy, and call forth more zeal for the three years to come.

There have been held fifteen County Institutes, at which over thirteen hundred teachers or young persons intending to become teachers have been in attendance for the purpose of receiving instruction in the branches taught in our public schools, as well as in the science of regulating, managing, governing and teaching schools; fifty-four townships drills have been held in different sections of the county. Hundreds of directors, and others engaged in the cause, have attended these meetings, and been instructed, and thereby learned what the teachers were doing for their improvement; one hundred and twenty-nine addresses and essays were presented to these institutes and drills, and most of the educational topics of the day have been discussed by teachers and others who come to see and hear and gain information.

The bitter opposition to the school law, which a few years since was so general, has greatly abated, although not wholly done away it is at least quiet, especially in this town, as regards the building tax.

Very many of our apologies for school houses which had no out houses, and which stood either in the street or on the line of the

highway, are supplanted by convenient buildings situated in comfortable yards and supplied with accommodations in the way of out houses. Greater uniformity in text books has been secured notwithstanding there is very much more to be done in this matter before the law shall have been fully complied with.

A few years since schools were not classed, and teachers conducted their schools without regard to system so far at least as recitations were concerned. Now hardly a school in the county can be found in which a regular system of classification does not prevail.

Among these teachers who have tried to keep up with the times, a strong desire has sprung up, and is kept alive, to become better acquainted for their business, and they seek to gain these qualifications by meeting with others engaged in the same employment, so that now teachers all over the county know each other personally, they know each other's joys and sorrows, their failures and successes. Each is willing to receive and impart to every other one, so that all may draw from the common stock of the experience of all.

Directors, being to some good degree at least, supported by the people, and knowing their duties better are coming up more fully to the requirements of the law.

It is not claimed that these results are solely produced by the workings of the superintendency, but that this, with other causes has operated to elevate the standard of our common schools, will hardly be denied. That officer, where he performs his duty faithfully, is, so to speak, director and controller of the movements, he is or should be, who puts things in motion, and to whom others look to take the lead in every thing that is calculated to improve the schools.

Much less is it pretended that these results are to be attributed solely to the present Superintendent. The individual who held the office the first term, had very much to do in clearing the way, and very serious obstacles to overcome, which, had they not been removed, would well nigh have paralyzed the efforts of his successors. No small share of the credit is therefore due to him, for the success thus far attained.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings close this last annual report of my first term, without expressing my sincere thanks to the directors, teachers and citizens of Bradford county, for their unremitting kindness toward me, while engaged in my official duties, kindness commenced with the first day of my labors, and continued till the entire close of the three years.

I have always been made welcome at their homes, and encouraged in my public efforts to improve their schools. But for their sympathy, confidence and co-operation my labors would have been in vain, but for their kindness and hospitality, I should have felt as a stranger among them if not an intruder upon them. When I have been disheartened by seeing so little good accomplished, and ready to give up trying to do any thing, often at such times have I been cheered and encouraged by kind, sympathizing words from some one whose sympathy and encouragement were least expected, often have I been stimulated to renewed exertion, at such times, by kind acts of directors and grateful expressions from teachers. These acts of kindness and hospitality, will not be forgotten or unappreciated, so long as memory shall endure, or gratitude hold a place in my heart.

CHARLES R. COBURN,  
Supt of Bradford County.

Towanda, May 21, 1860.

**A Prox Don.**—They boast of a remarkable dog, rather in Alabama. He is a small dog, rather on the fierce order, but for three years, with only three or four exceptions, rain or shine, hot or cold, with company or without, he has not failed to attend divine service every Sabbath at the neighboring church. He seems to look instinctively when the time comes.—It happened once that the dog had gone in the early part of the week to spend a few days at a house some miles from home. When Saturday evening came, however, he went home as usual, and on the next morning he presented himself at church. It makes no difference whether any of the family go to church or not, he is always at his post. Moreover, when there, he behaves himself as a good dog should. He stations himself near the door, and if any profane hog or cow comes rambling too near, he as noiselessly as possible drives them away. And what is remarkable, considering the customs prevailing in many of our churches, he has never been seen to laugh or talk, or to attract attention or disturb the service during all the time.

**Rules of Self-Government.**—Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner.  
Ask no woman her age.  
Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.  
Never joke with a policeman.  
Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar—nothing but silver.  
Your oldest hat of course, for an evening party.  
Don't play at chess with a widow.  
Never contradict a man who stutters.  
Put down the blind before you put on your wig.

Make friends with the steward on board of a steamer, there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.  
In every strange house it is well to inquire where the brassy is kept—only think if you were taken ill in the night!  
Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers.  
Never offend a butler—the wretch has too many chances of retaliation.  
Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr, died not to the stake, but to the post.  
Wind up your conduct like your watch once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast or slow."

**Swinging** is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for the health, but many a poor wretch has come to his death by it.

A Texas paper says of Gen. Sam Houston that he looks feeble in health. He now goes upon a crutch, because of lameness in one of his ankles the effect of a wound received at San Jacinto.

One of the authors of Mr. Lincoln's biography relates an interesting instance of the latter's political sagacity. He had triumphantly answered that set of interrogatories which Mr. Douglas calculated would crush him, and in return had made up his mind that his antagonist should be presented with a collection. His plan was to compel him, by public interrogation, to repudiate the Dred Scott decision or the doctrine of unfriendly legislation in the Territories. Before the discussion commenced at Freeport, Mr. Lincoln informed his friends of his intention. They unanimously counseled him to abandon his purpose; "for," said they, "if you put that question to him, he will perceive that an answer giving practical force and effect to the Dred Scott decision in the Territories inevitably loses him the battle, and he will therefore reply by affirming the decision as an abstract principle, but denying its practical application." "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does that he can never be President." His friends replied, "That is not your lookout—you are after the Senatorship." "No, gentlemen," said he, "I am killing larger game! The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this." From the day that Mr. Douglas promulgated this doctrine of "unfriendly legislation" to save himself in Illinois, he was a doomed man in all the South, and the "battle of 1860" was won for the Republicans, though Mr. Lincoln of course could not know that he was to be their gallant leader.

**SILENT INFLUENCE.**—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he pours it from the hollow of his hand! But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world—while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm meadow and every garden, and that shall flow every day and every night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily quiet virtues of life, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness in the husband, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done.

A Vermont horse-jockey boasting one day of his horse, gravely asserted that he could trot seventeen miles an hour.

"Seventeen miles an hour!" says a bystander, "I guess as how that's a thumper."

"My dear fellow," replied the Green Mountaineer, "seventeen miles is no great shakes for the critter, now; for when he was but three years old, the lightning killed the old mare and chased the colt all around the pasture without getting within striking distance of him."

Lorenzo Dow is still remembered by some of the "old fogies" as one of the most eccentric men that ever lived. On one occasion he took the liberty, while preaching, to denounce a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander, and an imprisonment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got out of "limbo" he announced that, in spite of his (in his opinion) unjust punishment, he should preach at a given time, a sermon about "another rich man." The populace was greatly excited, and a crowd of house greeted his appearance. With great solemnity he opened the Bible, and read, "And there was a rich man who died and went to \_\_\_\_\_," then stopping short, and seeming to be suddenly impressed, he continued: "Brethren, I shall not mention the place this rich man went to, for fear he has some relatives in this congregation who will sue me for defamation of character."

**MUSQUITOES.**—Mosquitoes, says somebody, love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates, near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with the beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

**WORTH TRYING.**—Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.

**PRINTER ROBBED.**—The Union Herald gives the following account of the robbery of a printer in that city: "A printer—as printers sometimes will—got very drunk the other night, and in the course of his wanderings brought up on Whitesboro street, where he took a short nap on the steps of a house. On awakening, he discovered that he had been robbed. His pockets had been picked and relieved of all their contents, consisting of a brass rule and a wooden comb. He left, thoroughly 'cleared out,' and thoroughly disgusted with a city where a man can not sleep on the sidewalk in safety."

Personal respectability is totally independent of a large income. Its greatest secret is self-respect. Poverty can never degrade those who never degrade themselves by vain pretence or duplicity.

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A Texas paper says of Gen. Sam Houston that he looks feeble in health. He now goes upon a crutch, because of lameness in one of his ankles the effect of a wound received at San Jacinto.

## Educational Department.

The Teachers' Institutes for Bradford County, for the fall of 1860, will be held at the following times and places, viz:—

For the towns of Windham, Warren, Orwell, Rome and Litchfield, at the Union Church in Windham, on Monday, September 10.

For the towns of Smithfield, Athens, Ulster, the two Burlingtons, Springfield, and Ridgely, on Monday, September 24, at Smithfield Center.

For the towns of South Creek, Wells, Columbia, Troy, Armenia, Canton, LeRoy, and Granville, Monday, October 1, at Alba.

For the towns of Franklin, Overton, Albany, Asylum, Monroe, the two Towandas, Wyoost, and Sheshequin, on Monday, October 8, at Monroeton Borough.

For the towns of Wyalusing, Pike, Herick, Standing Stone, Tuscarora, Terry, and Wilnot, on Monday, October 15, at Merryll.

Each Institute will commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close on Saturday, at 12 noon.

It is expected that the teachers of the county, will attend at least one of these gatherings. All interested in our schools, are invited to meet with us as frequently as possible.—Teachers will bring with them Readers, Spellers, Intellectual and Written Arithmetics, Music Books, and paper and pencils.

C. R. COBURN.

Towanda, Aug. 14, 1860.

## Teachers' Classes.

We are glad to learn that there will be several schools, in different portions of the County during this fall, for the education and improvement of teachers. They are not, or will not be, perhaps, any of them, strictly Normal schools; but will organize Teacher's classes. There were four or five such last fall in the county, and much good was done by them.

Young teachers were materially aided by the drills received and the lectures given and those of considerable experience found these schools convenient places for them to review their studies, and gain some knowledge of those not before understood. If there were a sufficient number of these partially normal schools in the county every fall, to accommodate the teachers of the county, and if all who could possibly do so, would avail themselves of the advantages of these institutions, our schools would soon be far in advance of what they now are.

There is a large Normal class in connection with the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, but this class does not contain a tithe of the teachers who ought to attend such a class, all cannot attend that institution, who wish to attend school for a few weeks, and they would not be accommodated if they could. Let therefore, there be such places for teachers to be educated, started wherever they can be sustained. If teachers, and those who wish to become teachers, cannot go three months, let them go two,—that is better than nothing.

A most thorough drill in the branches studied is of course the first thing to be attended to, but this is by no means all that is required for a teachers' class. They need to be taught how to teach,—how to arrange and classify schools,—how to manage and govern schools,—how to interest pupils in study,—how to conduct recitations and school exercises,—how to manage so as to make themselves agreeable to all, and useful in the school room and out of it.

A knowledge of the branches is but a small part of what a successful teacher must know, many things that he cannot learn from books must be taught to him, or he will never be a successful instructor. A school for the instruction of teachers should itself be a model school, for order, system, thoroughness, punctuality, exactness and good government. The teacher who undertakes to give instruction to other teachers, and prepare them for their duties should be himself a model teacher, one whose example everywhere, and upon all occasions is worthy of imitation, whose influence at all times is salutary for good.

Teachers attending these normal classes, would do well to provide themselves with some one or more good work upon the subject of teaching, and use it as a text book, study it as they would, or do, any other text book.—Surely no teacher will suppose that he is so far in advance of others, that he cannot be instructed by studying, with great care, some such work as Pages Theory and Practice of Teaching; Northend's Parent and Teacher; Abbott's Teacher, &c. Perhaps there is no other one thing, in which young teachers fail, and some older ones too, so frequently, as in the arrangement and government of schools. At these teachers' classes then, they should be told how to do these things, and shown how to do them.

Such persons frequently procure fair certificates, and in consequence of such certificate, obtain good, and often large schools,—but when they come to manage and control their scholars, they entirely fail, and then the whole school system together with all of its officers is blamed for the failure.

Are we teaching or are we not? Are we giving bread or giving poison? Is it the fruit of the tree of life, or the fruit of the tree of knowledge only? which, if it makes us like unto Gods, drives us out of paradise at the same time, which we are holding forth to our pupils. These are momentous questions.—Wm.

The parent who visits the school most is sure to get the most of the teachers service. Advise your teacher but do not slander him.

When you have spoken the word it reigns over you; but while it is not yet spoken, you reign over it.

Ignorance is ever assuming and intolerant, but humility is the best foundation of real worth.