MONTROSE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858. C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

DOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

For the Independent Republican. JOY AND SURROW.

- WHAT if trouble and misfortune Mar thy happiness to-day?
 Joy will come again to-morrow What if sickness or affliction
- Thete's a balm for every sorrow Thou shalt find a sweet relief. Though a thousand woes beset thee,
- Never o'er thy ills repine; Joy and happiness surround thee; Puture days of bliss are thins. If the heavens thunder o'er thee,
- Lightnings flash along the sky;
 If tornadoes sweep the forest;
 And the wild wind rages by; When the tempest has abated, And the dark clouds disappear;
- Oh, how bright the sunbeam shineth And how pure the atmosphere! Thus in life when clouds of sorrow Shut the heavens from thy sight, Grieze not; soon the rays of morning
- Shall disperse the gloom of night. Hast thou been a child of sadness? te number est thou tasted misery? then will be thy gladness;
- comper saies up o'er each tribulation ver vield thee to despair
- The ugh to-day is dark and low'ry, willing the morrow shall be fair:
- Atlantic Ra deep misery oppress thee,

 and And thy tear-drops fall like rain,

 Look up! Heaven yet will bless thee; Auburn, August 16th, 1858.

SIGNOR RICCO ROCCO.

MISS ISORA BEAL was a young lady of six teen, unaffected, good-hearted, and pretty. It must be confessed that she was also somewhat empty-headed and vain; but as these qualities are peculiar to a large proportion of her sisterhood, they were not particularly noticeable. She possessed, besides, another trait, which used to be tolerated in the young, but which has, of late, gone quite out of date, along with the old-fashioned virtues-she was romantic. I know not how to account for this circum-

stance, except by connecting it with the acparently incongruous fact of her having been educated in a nunnery.

From these "cloistered walls," the poor child, who was an orphan, had just emerged take the head of her old bachelor uncle's establishment.

That worthy gentleman, though shrewd enough in his way, had about as much idea of the internal structure of a girl's heart, as I have of the process by which flowers are in he played off on her. treduced, or made to grow, in the middle of pulding did poor king George-I must still be wondering how they were got in!)

Or course Isora had never entered a theatre. She was now sixteen years of age, when exposed to histrionic infection, she took the person she had heretofore know under that theatric fever with uncommon virulence. When Signor Ricco Bocco, the famous ten-

or, first broke on Isora's sight in a bandit's costume, (which is well known to consist of frat time in her life, she was in the presence the drawing-room. ef a hero. Her eager eyes were bent upon him and her heart almost stopped beating, ward and stopped with a jerk, and by repeating this manœuvre several times, advanced

to the front of the stage. Isora's heart best quickly again, and a flush at the present time, nearly twenty young laof excitement rose to her cheek. "He reak dies were doomed victims to his dangerous ites my ideal!" she murmured.

After rather an awkward pause on the part of the bandit, during which the orchestra got through with the prelude, he executed a sentimental aria, in a melancholy way, with first one hand and then the other, alternately pressed to his heart, and sawing the air.

Isora heard the mournful strain with deep emotion. "To think he should be unhappy! her eyes. All was reality to her, silly child! The whole evening was one of intense excitement and novel sensations to Isora; and the worst of it was that at this dangerous crisis she had not even the safety valve of a conionely child in search of sympathy with heremotions during a very trying scene, glanced round timidly at her uncle, she was shockedto perceive that worthy personage sound asleep. She woke him instantly, that he might

not lose the treat.

Though the fact I have mentioned would. tend to prove that the uncleidid not enjoy opera-going much for its own sake, he delighted to give pleasure to his niece nor did he see anything amiss or suspicious in her venement entreaties to be taken every night while the opera lasted. He therefore went and slept, and Isora went and felt-or thought she felt-which answers as well sometimes-

The season was a long one, and things went all sort of sentimentalities and delusions, was firmly convinced her heart was lost beyond

This topic filled her head so completely, hat having as I have said, no female confifunte, she one day, in utter inability to keep such a secret pent up any longer, hinted the state of the case to her uncle himself. The good man was aghast. Such a contingency ad never presented itself to his imagination "In love with Signar Ricco Rocco,indeed !" exclaimed, half amused and half enraged. "Yes indeed unclé; so much in love-that "hat I don't know what to do."

"la love! Bah! Do you know what will

cure you?" "No uncle," she replied. "An oundeed sonse!" said he. And thorto reied and annoved, the uncle left the

"a'me to punder in his prescription. 1.1 whether this rentedy was applied or while and niece differ; at all evens, it the began to " peak and pine." All her her girlish guiety desertes her.

symmon effect of moping, gentle reader, in the, though movel writers never men-

the state of things forced itself on the at but you can put more on a men than he can most the chele, who might otherwise bear, It is not the revolution that destroys The increasing public senting of the machinery, but the increasing public senting of the machinery at tage will be found to speak and act efficiently and in the order of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increased and entering the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increase of the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of this item of our of universal education, the increase of the last named of whom is now our able right direction in behalf of the last named of whom is now our able right direction.

He missed the life and gatety which had swept like a breeze of spring through his musty old house when Isors first entered it. He hated to see a pale, lack-a-dasical girl

boking languidly about, instead of the fresh, lively saucy thing who had amused him a few weeks before. He was one of the gentlest and kindest of men, but he was a man after all; and therefore it is probable Isora might have fretted herself to death without opposition, if she could have done so without diminishing his comfort or enjoyment: butas the case was, he felt the necessity of effort. and he bent his vigorous and practical mind to a removal of the difficulty. The result of much intense study and deliberation was an invitation to Signor Ricco Rocco to dine with

Isora was informed of this arrangement, and after thanking her uncle from the very depth of her fluttering little heart for his great and delicate kindness, ran off to choose betimes the dress in which to array herself on the momentous occasion.

The day and hour came. (Isora began to think they never would.) She had been consulting her mirror all the morning, and was now dressed with simple elegance, walking up and down the drawing-room with her uncle, awating the arrival of her distinguished guest, In her innocent delight she could not help telling her only confident how handsome and interesting she thought the Signor, and her opinion that all the world must see his very great resemblance to the noble and chivalric Sir Walter Raleigh.

To all this the wily uncle said little or nothing; though his shoulders would shrug a little, and a mysterious grunt, which puzzled Isora, now and then escaped him. A ring at the bell. Isora dragged her un

cle to the door to listen, and then back to the farthest corner of the room, as she heard the step of the visitor approaching.

A moment more, and she was in the pres

ence of her hero. He was shaking hands with her uncle-her uncle was introducing him to her's without finding courage to raise her eyes, she could only blush deeply and bow her head before him. For the first few moments she desired noth-

ing more. It was enough to know that the cherished object of her girlish adoration-her hero-her ideal, was near her-in the same room. But as it is a law of the human heart always to make an attained happiness the to begin her little career in the world, and to step by which to mount to another higher vet. Isora in time overcame her timidity; she raised her eyes, and saw—a middle-aged gentleman, red-faced, and fat. It was our heroine's instantaneous convic-

tion that an impudent hoax was attempted to

That the elegant lover! the chivalric hero! thise curious glass balls one sees everywhere. the brave soldier, with whose appearance she they always perplex me as the apples in the No, she could not, would not believe it! It was only through her uncle's somewhat ostentations iteration of the name of "Ricco Rocco," that she ca with in any way connect the impostor before her with the princely

The belief that her uncle was attempting to play offen trick upon her was confirmed at linner-time, as she observed the guest's half-2005e leather boots, a red such garnished with | bred manners and voracious appetite. It rilistols and dagger, and a velvet cap with a pened into certainty during a conversation bibling black plume,) she felt that for the she had with him after they had returned to

Her uncle had been called away for a short time by a business visitant, and in the short Signor Ricco Rocco took two steps for tetera-lete during his absence the Signor became so confidental as to inform Isora, in broken English, that he had probably broken more hearts than any man living, and,

Perfectly disgusted with his overweening vanity, and embarrassed by a confidence so unsolicited and undesired, Isora was thankful for the reappearance of her uncle in time to ohviate the necessity of a reply which she knew not how to frame.

Ere long the guest departed, and the uncle immediately/demanded, "Well, Isy, what do she sighed, and the brimming tears were in vou think of your Signor Ricco Rocco, now?" "Ah, uncle," answered Isora, smiling reproachfully as she patted his cheek with her fan, "do you think I don't see through you

and your plans?". The uncle changed countenance visibly, and fidante. Neither sister, mother, nor "dearest with rather a conscience stricken look, asked friend was at band; and when the poor, what she meant. what she meant.

"Why, of course, uncle. I am only a silly girl, and not hard to outwit, I dare say; but your trick is rather too palpable to impose even upon me. That red-faced man Signor Ricco Rocco, indeed! He was more like Daniel Lambert !"

The uncle suddenly recovered his spirits. "Oh! that is the view you take of it, my ittle darling, is it?" he cried, rubbing his hands gleefully. "Then I'm all right, for I can tell you, on my word of honor, that our visitor was Signor Ricco Rocco himself, in propria persona, as sure as I am the best of

But Isora was still unconvinced. She could not doubt her uncle's word; but neither could she realize any identification of the two name. She had still the impression that some

deception was being practiced upon her. Her uncle, perceiving her doubts, wisely proposed another visit to the opera, assuring is niece that though she could not discern Signor Ricco Rocco in their guest, she would not find it so difficult to trace their guest in

Signor Ricco Rocco. To her amazement Isora found this predicion true. The next night, in spite of disguise, paint, and stage illusions, their fat guest of the previous day stood constantly

before her. She was cured. Some years afterwards Isora married a about him except a noble, loving heart, but whom she managed to love devotedly, notwithstanding.

Her uncle made one of her household, and percised a great influence over her; for it was observable that whenever anything did not go as he approved, or his niece was about to act in any way he considered foolish, he had but to pronounce the mysterious words, "Ricco Rocco!" to reduce her to instant chedience to his wishes.

How TRUE THIS IS .- "It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy,

THE WARRIOR MAIDEN.

Sometime just before or about the beginning of the revolutionary war, Sergeant Jas-per, of Marion's Brigade, had the good fortune to save the life of a young, beautiful, and dark-eyed creole girl called Sally St. Clair. Her susceptible nature was overcome with gratitude to her preserver, and this soon ripened into a passion of love, of the most deep and fervent kind. She lavished upon him the whole wealth of her affections and the whole depth of passion nurtured by to join the ranks of his country's defenders, the prospect of their separation almost maddened her. Their parting came; but scarcely was she left alone, ere her romantic nature prompted the means of reunion. Once resolved, no consideration of danger could dampen her spirit, and no thought of conse-

quences could move her purpose. She sever-

ed her long and jetfy ringlets, and provided

herself, and set forth-to follow the fortunes

of her lover. A smooth-faced, beautiful and delicate stripling appeared among the hardy, rough and giant farmers who composed the corps to which Jasper belonged. The contrast between the stripling and these men, embrowned and discolored by the sun and rain, was indeed striking. But none were more eager for the battle, or so indifferent to fatigue, as the fair-faced boy. It was found that his energy of character, resolution and courage, amply supplied his lack of physique. None even suspected that she was a woman. Not condition and the necessities of the Comron even Jasper himself, although she was often by his side, penetrated her disguise, but ment of the State, the aspect of affairs, in treated her with kindness and respect, and often applauded her heroic bravery. romance of her situation increased the fervor of her passion. It was her delight to reflect the natural misconceptions of the unlestered that, unknown to him, she was by his side to watch over him, in the hour of danger. She had fed her passion by gazing upon him in the hour of slumber; hovering near him when stealing through the swamp and thicket, and always ready to avert danger from

But gradually there stole a melancholy presentiment over the poor girl's mind. She had been tortured with hopes deferred, the restored to him grew more and more uncertain. But now she felt that her dream of happiness could never be realized. She became convinced that death was about to snatch her away from his side; but she prayed that she might die, and he never know to what lengths the violence of her passion had

hadows of the forest. Stretched upon the ground, with no other couch than a blanket, eposed the warlike form of Jasper. Climbing vines trailed themselves into a canopy above his head, through which the stars shone down softly. The faint flicker from the expiring embers of fire tell athwart his countenance, and tinged the cheek of one who bent above his couch. It was the smooth-faced stripling. She bent low down, as if to listen pleasant visions of love and happiness. But cheek, and fell silently but rapidly upon the told her that the hour of parting has arrived There is one last, long, lingering look, and the unhappy maiden is seen to tear herself own eves." away from the spot, to weep out her sorrows

Fierce and terrible is the conflict that on the morrow rages on that spot. Foremost in that battle is the intrepid Jasper, and ever by his side fights the stripling warrior. Often, during the heat and the smoke, gleams suddenly upon the eyes of Jasper the melanfight side by side. Suddenly a lance is leveled at the breast of Jasper; but swifter of the dying boy he kneels. Then, for the first time, does he learn that the stripling is his love; that often by the camp fire and in the swamp she has been by his side; that the dim vision of his slumber, of an angel face hovering above him, had indeed been true. In themidst of the battle with her lover by her side, and the barb still in her bosom,

the heroic maiden dies!

Her name, her sex, and her noble devotion soon became known through the corps. There was a tearful group gathered around her grave; there was not of these hardy warriors one who did not bedew her grave with tears. They buried her near the river San- of the State to afford to its children. tee, 'in a green shady nook, that looked as if it had been stolen out of Paradise.'

KIND WORDS .- Kind words never blister the tongue or lips. And we have never will the silly little thing, carried away by widely different individuals claiming the same heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's own good-nature and good-will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it burn more fiercely. Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words wrathful. There is such a rush of all other kind of words in our day, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words. and silly words, and hasty words, and spiteplain, sensible man, with nothing of the hero ful words, and boisterous words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. Thy soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used .- Pascal.

> A paragraph has been going the ounds about a lady who has a moustache on her lip. It is not uncommon for young lathat they grow there.

Welcome evermore to gods and men tion begins to assume its rightful place in the

ADDRESS,

J. F. STODDARD, A. M., President of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRACHERS' AS-

FELLOW TEACHERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION :- The recurrence of our anniversary gathering, while it marks the period of a happy reunion of the friends of education, suggests grave reflections on the flight of time. Steadily and ceaselessly the Hoary a Southern sun. When he was called upon Reaper moves on his tireless way, towards the unmeasurable future, regardless alike of the lethargy that broods like night over-unthinking mortals, and the dread necessities that bid them awake to life and activity ;alike deaf to the pleadings of the yearning soul, whose keen prophetic glances proclaim single life too short to permit the gathering of half that truth which strews the of life, and to the shricking mortal, who his sands near run, craves but the lease of one short year, that the neglected work of life may not be left entirely undone. Time moves on, and in its course bears all human-

ty on to their-destined end. vhose adoption we have now may b brate, have kept pace with the fleeting slu

in their advance towards accomplishningui this association met to deliberate upos he Schools and the Common School Dearth view of the great ends to be accomplished. The afforded but little encouragement. The prej udices of an unwisely educated people, and masses, invested the subject with ordinary, if not more than ordinary, difficulties.

The provisions already made for the education of the young, seemed to many worthy citizens quite sufficient for their necessities. and the innovations that the friends of universal education proposed, appeared to them a sheer invasion of the peace of a contented people. True, there were schools and school districts, but in want of proper arrangement, war was prolonged, and the prospect of being and the utter absence of every provision for improvement, the whole interest of the Department of public instruction was far too cramped to admit a worthy success; for, as a system of public instruction, it was without proper organization, and, consequently, destitute of efficiency.

To particularize a little in justification of he view we have taken of the past condition It was the eve before a battle. The camp of things, wheel you to but remember, that been the effect of the County Superintendhad sunk into repose. The watch fires were the Teacher, isolated and cheerless, shut up tinels fell upon the profound silence of the could only plod on his weary way. No fra- worthy and capable Teachers. Our schools mits the establishment in our State of twelve kindred in other districts of the State,-no genial interchange of views on the application of their delicate art,-no inspiring proofs of permanent advancement, were found in reviewing each others' experience in the class-room,-no electric flash caused by mental contact, was made to clear the track, or light the way of a fellow teacher in the paths of educational leadership; but solitary and alone, absolved from the conscious reto his dreams or to breathe into his soul sponsibilities of official position, and shelter. State Superintendent, the head of the Educaed from the chastening criticism of associate tears traced themselves down the fair one's educators, each was as unhappily independent of healthful external influences, as were brow of her lover. A mysterious voice has the ancient Hebrews during the period in which there were no judges in Israel; when "every man did that which was right in his

This was by no means an unaccountable condition of things. The communities demanded nothing better, and the state we have referred to was natural and inevitable. No. -while the community at large sympathize with this spirit of general irresponsibility, with reference to the education of their children-while they can feel that they bave choly face of the maiden. In the thickest of fully discharged their duties as citizens and the fight, surrounded by enemies, the lovers parents, when they have committed the minds and hearts of their offspring to those who can keep them from mischievous idle than the lance is Sally St. Clair. There is a ness during their working hours, and who, wild cry, and at the feet of Jasper sinks the if they can do no more, can kill both time maiden, with the lite blood gushing from her and talent, and perform their work well for white bosom. He heeds not the din or the small wages—when they have paid in full danger of the conflict; but down by the side the district tax for the support of schools, when such is the stamp and inactivity of people, there is no hope of the elect me. our schools above the common level of the

> If this picture of the character of our common schools during the years that preceded the organization of this Association, appears too disparaging, we can only say that the rare ability and faithful labors of a few pf our teachers, alone, constituted the exception: for nothing in the organization of the department could save the schools from this unpleasant contrast with the establishment which it was both the privilege and the duty TEACHERS', INSTITUTES.

A noble deliverance from this ill esteemed condition, is the work which we claim has been wrought through the agency of this Association. True it is, that a short time before the Convention of August, 1853, some of the more gifted in the ranks of our teachers began to leel the necessity for improvement, and following in the wake of some of the more efficient educators in other States, the occasional holding of Teachers' Institutes attested at once, their zeal and worthy designs. Without proper organization however, their efforts could be but partially sucmake them bitter, and wrathful words make cessful. The efficient organization of this agency, with a proper head and with specific ends and purposes, is among the noblest fruits of the "State Teachers' Association." Through them the work of education is invitingly pressed upon the consideration of all

> Similarity of pursuits, especially in those and interest; and when the current of tho't begins to flow from mind to mind, and symsociation begin to be realized in proper measure. The whole work of universal educa-

ment of parents and statesman is made to interest, and it has for its management, the appreciate the labor aright. Teachers' Insti- unincumbered talents and energies of such of

zens at large with reference to this subject, educator in carrying forward the work with | wealth second in population and influence in earnestness and commendable success,-and the Confederation that makes this mighty when an interest hitherto unknown to the nation. If true citizenship is a character to former class of society, will evince itself in be acquired, what question of interest so iman engerness to serve the cause, equaling, if not excelling in its intensity, the profound apathy that has so long characterized the same class.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY .- Another important measure, flowing from the influence Thus warned of the stern limitationsy of the Association here represented, was the stach to our being, it behoves us to inquire establishment of the County Superintendent whether the enterprises and the proof of the advantages to be derived

and com this office, is the careful selection of caand puble and proper persons to fill the position Tof Teacher. The requirements of this office When, in the Summer of the year hit w involve the subjecting of the applicant for the Teacher's position and diploma to the severe, thorough, candid scrutiny of an officer who is responsible to the head of our State Department, for the faithfulness and impartiality of his decisions, and to the communiy at large for the ability with which he dis-

> for the position; and when indifferently, ignorantly, or dishonestly granted to an applicant, must, through the association, or comcommunity the worthlessness of that Super- of her educators can devise. intendent's endorsement.

Those unqualified by natural or educational deficiency, have already found more congenial spheres of labor. Such, in brief, has ent's official interference in behalf of the in- ment. The law recently passed by our Legof worthless incumbents, who have, for much too long a time, exerted a deleterious influence upon them, and their vacated positions are being filled with fully developed men and women.

Moreover, -under the careful supervision of the County Superintendent, in the faithful lischarge of his duties, the real condition of each particular school and district, is known to him, and through him made known to the tional Department in our State; and thus, we trust, a deeper interest in our schools will be awakened in the minds of governing authorities. In this arrangement we approach very nearly to the arm of power, whose to constitute a proper Normal School. novements on hehalf of universal education and the means to be provided for securing it. we would be happy to guide a little. When our Legislators and others in author-

y appreciate the facts connected with this ubject,-when it is felt that the obligation taken by them to seek the best interest of without taking into view the wants of the children of the State, then, indeed, we will his end, and so to dispel the mists that bedignitaries, that they will recognize in the ducation in our State, one of the first duties of the statesman and patriot.

SEPARATION OF THE SCHOOL FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT. - A third object contemanted in the organization of this Association, the department of State.

Universal education, abstractly considered. has always been a popular idea in this country; but in its claims upon the Executive nterposition and Legislative aid, it has shared, in this State, the same experience that it has met in other States, and been compelled to accept too small a portion of governmental patronage. When compared in respect to

governing class, and, also, from the depend- by the interval of years between infancy and ent masses. It is not difficult to perceive early youth, only, is nevertheless subject to that while education sustained such relation all the circumstances attending the moral and classes, both teachers and philanthropists, to the world, it was powerless to produce intellectual peculiarities of ancestry, as well parents and pupils; and the wisdom gained any grand effect upon the character of Na as those of birth or condition in life and rank by thought and experience, is, in the gather- tions. It is only when it becomes national in society, by the effects of which that remove ing together of the teachers in the various ised,—when it holds its proper rank among is extremely limited in one case, and largely counties of the State, freely contributed, by the public concerns of State, that its power those who have it to bestow, for the benefit and encouragement of all.

In the various process of State, that its power to elevate a people is felt. Fortunately for the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, those as ill adapted to the necessities of the pupil who have stood at the head of the depart- under another, as strong meat is to the condepartments of life-labor which involve more ment for a few years past, have been friends dition of infancy, or diffuted milk to the forof perplexity and toil than pecuniary profit, to the cause of popular education, and so far mation of bone and muscle for the arm of always inspires feelings of mutual hindness as consistent with other public duties of an the laboring man. engrossing character, it has enjoyed their The equipment of the Normal School is best services. It is due to the honorable matter of no little importance and is worthy, would strive after universal exaltation, and dies to have moustaches on their lips, but rare pathy from heart to heart, the benefits of as gentlemen, with whose administration it has of careful consideration. Our only motive been my good fortune to be somewhat fa- for speaking particularly on this point, is the receive the adoration due his character and miliar,—the Hon. C. A. Black, Secretary of hope that through the agency of the senti-State, and his able deputy, H. L. Diffen ments that will emanate from this Associais the self-helping man. For him all doors estimation of those concerned in it; and the baugh, as well as their, worthy successors, tion, the community at large will be influ-

possess the heart of every teacher worthy of portance of this department of public welhe name.

fare, But we have held, and do still hold,
That competency displayed in the work that the education of the children of the actually performed, should indicate the mea. State has not occupied that place in the orsure of remuneration due to the Teacher, all ganization of our State government to which will, or should concede; and such, we may be its importance entitles it, and that its interassured, will be the standard of estimating ests can never be duly fostered, until made the teachers' services, as soon as the judg entirely independent of every other public

tutes, duly organized and efficiently conduct. Inr ablest statesmen and educators as, in the science. ed, will furnish the speediest method of an judgment of the appointing power, will best gaging and informing the minds of our city serve the cause. Who, we would inquire, are they for whom and the day is not far distant when the pa | we urge these claims? They are, we reply, rent and citizen will vie with the professional the future officers and citizens of a Common-

portant to our State, to-day, as that of the Education of our Successors? Those who have duly considered this matter will prompty concede the claim, that there is no other subject possessing one half the public import ance to the State that this does.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The last and crowning object of the Association was to secure the establishment of one or more Normal Schools by the agency of which the teachers of our schools might pursue a course of study and instruction with direct reference to their professional duties, or in other words, where they might enjoy the teaching and practical illustration of the art of teaching according to the methods adopted in the best appointed schools of Europe and America, together with practice in properly organized and well conducted Model Schools. We do not hesiharges his duties. It will readily be per tate to say every system of instruction is in ceived that this procedure must cause a mul. complete that does not embrace an institution titude of those who occupied the position designed for and adapted to teaching the art and enjoyed the emoluments of the Teacher, of teaching; and whatever may be the probut who possess neither the talents nor the vision of private institutions for supplying cultivation requisite for the proper discharge the deficiency, the public schools of our State of the duties assumed, to abandon the field will fail to receive the advantages from this source that their interest demands, and the The certificate of the Superintendent can whole department languish and suffer depressin no wise confer the requisite qualifications ion as a consequence. It is positively unworthy of a populous State like our own, the second in rank in the Union in point of population and political influence, to attempt to

> propose are by no means numerous. Indeed the cost of buildings, apparatus, and other requisites, is so great that none are likely to be had without the liberal aid of the governutions to be devoted to the purpose we name; but in the absence of a direct appropriation for the exection of the necessary buildings and the support of a proper faculty to conduct their operations, we fear that the henefits contemplated will long be delayed, and that the statute, therefore, will prove to be inadequate to our case. We think moreover, that fewer than twelve would answer our present necessities, and that less than half that number of well appointed Normal Schools would be found quite sufficient to accommodate all that would be in a situation to avail themselves of their advantages. It is in no invidious spirit that we remark that something more than a Name, is necessary

Institutions of the character of those we

It is to be regarded as a symptom favorable to the cause of education, that in many of our Academies and Select Schools there are to be found-departments for Normal instruction. They afford a slight approximation to the Agency for which we plend, and furnish the strongest argument possible for our fellow citizense cannot be discharged the absolute necessity of the course of protessional study we suggest, for those who design to teach. But none of these proceed have made that advancement that befits us, upon the plan which a logical view of the as a christian community. We hold it to be subject suggests. A Normal School is an a part of every teacher's duty, to labor for institution in which the Teacher student is subject suggests. A Normal School is an made to review the elementary branches of fog the minds of our greater officials and study and to prosecute the more advanced branches, in precisely that order and accorddvancement of the interests of universal ing to that method which is to be employed in teaching in the common school, and which is deemed to be in harmony with the natural expansion and development of the intellect : and in the prosecution of this course to be enabled, also, to see and appreciate the true and one which we are happy to know has and perfect relation which each advance step been realized, was the entire separation of in the course bears to that which precedes it he department of Public Instruction from So that not only the order of studies and method of presenting them may be learned, but also, the principles upon which that order is established, and the propriety of the young, else had they enjoyed more of their method which is proposed for their adoption. sympathy and aid. The common schools of

As we have frequently taken the liberty our country would long since have occupied to say, so now we affirm, that Teaching is a higher place in the estimation of parents not only a grave and responsible work, but and communities at large, had their relation one which can be performed properly, only to the moral character of the world been apin obedience to the established laws of mind mportance to the general welfare of the and heart. The theory of teaching will nev-State with other public interests, some of er be the same in the minds of different indiwhich have drawn largely upon the public viduals. No specific rule can be given for reasury, and enjoyed the earnest efforts of all the operations of the school-room in deour statesmen in their behalf, the cause of tail; but claiming for this work that it is a ducation may be said to have been sadly profound science, we say that the principles overlooked, and our present claims are in which underlie all the varying operations of just so much strengthened by that fact. It does not appear to have fully entered into The mind in the process of development re.

ry, down to within two centuries, they were natural progressive conditions, involves a above the mists of prejudice, envy, superaticonfined to an isolated few, distinct and positive absurdity; for the latter condition, separate from the aristocratic circles of the though generally removed from the former

win for himself the greater pecuniary benefit State Superintendent,—to say that they have clair required a well-trained and thoroughly competent Faculty, to be chosen from those scholars best acquainted with the principles of mental and moral science, and practically familiar with the condition, wants and processes of the mind in the various stages of its development. Next will be needed the proper scientific apparatus indispensably necessary to present to the senses, in a more impressive manner than can be accomplished by means of lecturing, the important truths of

> The importance of this object, alone, is sufficient, we appreliend, to enlist the best endeavors of all the friends of education to labor for its possession; and we think it safe to predicate of the advancement we have already made, that we will, ere long, so gain. the ear and the convictions of the community in our favor, that the needed appropriation will be made; and an Institution, worthy of the name of a Normal School and of the State under whose auspices its walls are reared, will grace the Public School department of the State of Pennsylvania. But let it never for a moment be forgotten, that until this hope is realized, we must pursue our work under the most serious disadvantages; and let the fact of our unhappy destitution be continually urged upon the attention of our Legislators, as well as those whose suffrage they crave and enjoy,-bearing in mind this encouraging reflection, that with no more than one or two Institutions, such as we desire, the character of the rulers of the next generation will be such as to require but little urging, we think, to secure all that may be desired for the Common School depart-

MORAL TRAINING .- In closing this discusion, we deem it proper to refer to that branch of Common School, as well as Normal School Instruction, to which all other branches are subordinate; namely, the cultivation of the HEART, or the inculcation of sound principles-uncompromising morals, We believe it to be a great defect of all education, whether at home, or at the schools, that the moral aspect of all the employments of life is too little considered. Regarding that charity, (spoken of by the Great, Apostle, of which it is said that all the gifts that may be enjoyed by mankind are vain substimingling of teachers, speedily work the double cure of exposing the fraud on the part of the Teacher, and publishing to the land of the best agencies that the ablest to form the chief staple of man's character, her thousands of sons and daughters without | for, and obedience to the truth, which ought we unhesitatingly place the development of the moral quality of the nature of pupils, as the first object of education. When TRUTH, of whatever character, or rather pertaining to whatever subject, comes to be regarded as a sacred idea, and the pupil, even in the ascertainment of scientific truth, is made to burning low, and only the slow tread of sen- within the boundaries of his own district, terest of education, and the reputation of our islature, with reference to this matter, per- feel that he is brought in contact with sacred elements,-then, whatever of progress he may make in the acquisition of knowledge each addition to his fund of intelligence will also prove a step upward in the scale of moral existence. It is a self-evident truth, that the development of the powers of the mind, cannot be fully, nor partially secured with out direct reference to those moral aspects of thought, which must influence its action to a greater or less degree, although the influence referred to may not be fully recognized. We think it needful that this feature of the teacher's duty should be more generally recognized and insisted on, as a positive requisite in the process of teaching. The general fact of man's moral accountability is admitted, and the duty of self-government is the

inference drawn from it.

The view we take of the subject is a much higher, deeper, and broader one. Facts are but half appreciated,-knowledge is out half conceived,-and truth itself, is but partial and incomplete, unless they enforce upon the consciousness of the learner, the relation they sustain to the moral condition and prospects of mankind.

In the cultivation of the intellect, merely. the teacher and the parent may be said to perform the duties of that office; but in the development of the moral character, every member of the community performs a part of the work, or contributes a certain quota to the sum of influences that makes the moral character of our citizens. The ministers of the Gospel are in a greater degree responsible for the moral character, and consequently the usefulness of the rising generation around us, than any others, excepting parents. and Teachers. It is truly due to this class of our citizens, to admit that they do not generally lack in a sincere solicitude for the proper training of youth, especially in mor-. als; but we hold that the clergy have never yet appreciated the value of the Common Schools as the source of character to the preciated, and the persuasive voice of the preacher been more frequently heard in advocating a more liberal provision, through them, for the education of the young.

The religion of the Bible appeals to con-

victed judgments. Its claims are not unanpreciable by the unlearned, nor are its conquests confined to the ranks of the gifted; but the devout aspirations of a pious heart are never checked by the clearer perceptions the minds of our public men, that education alizes at least three distinct mental conditions,—namely: the preceptive, the conceptive, the conceptive, and the reasoning, and any method which fails to keep the operations of the tals less readily perceived, nor less faithfully trons in all ages; but during all their histotion, and ignorance. On the contrary, it may safely be said, that precepts, when addressed to an intelligent mind, are more sure to command prompt assent, and the moral claims of a common brotherhood are most likely to be allowed by those who can most clearly discern their common relation to the Father of all: Could we but imbue the acquisition of true knowledge with the sentiment, no less true than mathematical axioms, that in proportion as truth gains ascendency over error, and the mind yields to its conclusions, in so much only, do we make advancement-insincerity would lose its hold upon mankind, and the fraud and unkindnesses. that mar the peace and beset the enterprises of life would be abhorred, and mankind

In the homage paid to truth, God would attributes, and mankind exchange the kindly ministry of good will to men; and thus, the law of love-would be fulfilled.