[From the Tribune.] TO THE WORK!

Brave Northern hearts, shall it be said Your brethren find a gory bed On plains to Freedom consecrate. you avenge their guiltiess fate !

Shall Donglass rule while Freemen die i Shall brutal Brooks your power defy? Shall Kansas fall without one stroke To shield her from the tyrant yoko?

Methinks I bear the North reply, The East the West, in one long cry, Down, tyrants, down, your reign is o'er, When FREMONE comes you rule no more.

Dongiase and Erocks with all their peers. The pirsts crew of Buccaneers, Shall sisk before the people's bate, And some but Pierce lament their fate.

RENATOR WILSON ON BUCHANAN.

PERSECUTION OF COL. FREMONT.

Attempt to Defame his Character.

In the Senate, on the 11th, when the Resolution introduced by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury Department for copies of the papers concerning the ac-count of John C. Fremont with the Government, came up for consideration, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, rose and said:

Mr. President: The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses upon our consideration. Chairmen of leading Committees, charged with measures of great public concern, crowd forward to obtain the ear of the Senate.

While the Senate is thus engaged in the performance of its high duties to the country, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) thrusts before us this little, petty proposition -a proposition unworthy a moment's attention of honorable men, in or out of the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania, not content with launching into the Senate this scheme-which must have originated with some mousing politician, engaged in the pursuit of petty ends by petty means-but he presses its consideration now, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, (Mr. Hunter,) who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, (Mr. Weller.) who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of the great measure, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic. But the civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Pacific Railroad bill, must be thrust aside, other measures must be thrust aside, by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to elicit something out of which they can manufacture slanders against a brave man who has served his country with eminent ability in peace and in war. The Senator from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that this proposition will pass this body without at least a passing notice. He takes the responsibility, he chooses to press it, and I shall take at least a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserves.

Does the Senator from Pennsylvania expect to win laurels by thrusting this proposition into the Senate? . Does he think the generous people of this country will applaud this attempt to wound the sensibilities and defame the character of one who has won a brilliant name in the history of the Republic-one whose explorations and scientific labors have conferred upon our country honor and renown among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win support for his favorite candidate for the Presidency by thrusting into the Senate this wretched proposition? This is small game. If that Senator hopes to win popular confidence and applause, if he hopes to turn back the tide of popular favor that is bearing John C. Fremont to the Executive Chair, by this resolution, which I here pronounce, which honorable men in and out of will find himself sadly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high-minded men will treat it with derision, scorn and contempt; and no little of derision, scorn and contempt, will be visited upon the men who resort to such devices to effect such political results.

I would not stoop to such a warfare as this, If it was aimed at James Buchanan I would spurn it from me

This is not the first time, Mr. President, that the shafts of political malignity have been hurled at men who have served the Republic, and it is not the first time that the Senate has been called upon to grope among the archives of the Government, to discover some account, or the records of some account between the Government and men who have been intrusted with public funds-out of which something would be distorted for partisan ends.

In 1852, Andrew Jackson was assailed for his military deeds. The people unmindful of these assaults, bore him proudly to the Presidential Chair over one of the purest, ablest and most uncorruptible patriots that ever graced the councils of the Republic.

In 1840, Gen Harrison was assailed by the envenomed tongue of slander, branded a coward and denounced as a corrupt man, and the people took him in their arms and bore him to the Executive Chair over his experienced and accomplished competitor.

In 1848, Zachary Taylor, and the venerable Senator from Michigan, (Gen. Cass,) were both denounced in the same manner—their accounts with the Government through long years of public service, overhauled and audited over again by the political accountants and auditors.

la 1852, Gen. Scott, a soldier who has served the Republic for more than forty years "in peace and war, with unsurpassed ability, was arraigned in the same manner and for a similar object. What was gained by these assaults upon Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Cass, Scott? I venture to say here to-day, that all those assaults upon these distinguished men, concerning their monetary transactions with the Government, never lost them the confidence or support of any portion of the American people. Let the American people believe these assaults to be unjust, mean, contemptible. Pass this resolution. drag out of the departments the bills, vouchers, letters and papers between Col. Fremont and the Government, garble them, scatter them over the land, blast their contents into the unwilling ear of the country, and the people, with that sense of justice, that practical judgment which distinguishes them, will pronounce it all political persecution.

Yes, sir, this partisan scheme will bring ders.

AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Ortension of the Area of Freedom and the Apread of Bealthy Reform

COBB. STURROCK & CO.,

VOL. 3.

THE ADITATION OF PHOUGHT, IS THE RESIDENCE OF WISDON,"

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

NO. 6.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

its execution—not public confidence and re- attempted blow at his rival—struck by the

Col. Fremont was intrusted by his Government with high and responsible duties. Those duties were far distant from the seat of Government-beyond the borders of the States -in the Territories beyond the Father of that Senator's extreme desire to better the Waters-in the Rocky Mountains-in California.

Those high and responsible duties were performed in a manner that won the commendation of the Government, the approval of honorable Senators upon this floor-and the applause and admiration of a grateful

His name is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shores of the Pacific, through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains -with the conquest and acquisition of Cali- of the United States.

Money was intrusted in his hands. In the performance of duties assigned him, men, property, money, were all for monthsyears intrusted to his keeping. The people will demand why John C. Fremont is arraigned now-eight or ten years after his duties to his Government were performed. If his accounts were unsettled-if he had failed to account for money placed in his hands, if he was in any sense a defaulter, why, the people will demand, was he not reported as the laws require, by the proper officers ? Why was his name left out of the list of public officers whose accounts were reported as un-

On the 16th of January, 1854, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says:

"In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1809, entitled "an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," and of the act passed March 3, 1817, entitled "an act to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts," I transmit, herewith, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the 1st day of July 1853, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the second, Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury."

This report, Mr. President, contains ninetysix (96) pages of names, reported in obedience to the requirements of the laws, by Mr. Bigger, Register of the Treasury, Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, Mr. Burt, Third Auditor, and Mr. Dayton, Fourth Auditor. These reports of the Auditors of the Treasury Department contain the names of persons whose accounts have remained unsettled or on which balances appear to nave been J. than three years prior to July 1, 1853, furnished in pursuance of the 2d section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1809, entitled "an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," the Senate will pronounce, and which the and "the names of officers whose accounts for advances made, or balances uncounted for, one year prior to July 1, 1853, have not been settled within the year; prepared in pursuance of the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1817,"

> In this long list of names, I find the names of some of the noblest sons of the Republic. The names of Generals Gaines, Worth, Harney, are in this list, but the name of John C. Fremont is not among them. If his accounts were unsettled-if a balance were against him, why was not his name reported? This name is not in the list of persons whose accounts were unsettled during the year preceding the 1st day of July, 1853, or in the years preceding that date.

> On the 1st day of July, 1853, no moneys were in his hands unaccounted for. He owed the Government nothing. At that very time he had a claim for supplies furnished the Goverament as early as July, 1851. That claim was examined and reported upon by a Committee of the House of Representatives, at the head of which Col. Orr, one of the leaders

of the Administration in the House. That Committee reported a bill allowing Col. Fremont \$183,825, and that bill received the unanimous vote of the House and Senate, and the approval of President Pierce, on the 29th of July, 1854. If his accounts were unsettled, if money was in his hands unaccounted for-if the Government had any balance against him, why, Sir, why did not your Administration compel a settlement and secure any claims of the Government when it held \$183,825 of John C. Fremont's in its coffers? Will the Senator from Pennsylva- Lyou have been unfortunate. People do not nia, will any Senator answer this question?

Some mousing politician in the departments, or who has access to the departments, some little soulless creature, ever ready to blast the reputation of honorable men, has doubtless found papers bearing upon Col. Fremont's connections with the Government out of which he thinks extracts can be quoted, if published, by which venal politicians can blacken the reputation of one they fear and hate, and the Senator from Pennsylvania comes into this Chamber, with resolution, before he could get ashore, the lead would to carry out this small game of political malignity.

I shall vote Sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my hands of its meanness-its abject bitterness. If it applied to anybody's candidate but the one which I support, I would vote against it. I would never consent to resort to such petty warfare. The Senator from Pennsylvania assumes to be Mr. Buchanan's fugleman here. I have sometimes thought the Senator, in his deep anxiety, felt that he carried Mr. Buchanan on his shoul-

upon its authors—upon the men engaged in I hold James Buchanan responsible for an being swallowed.

gard, but public censure and contempt, and hand of the Senator from Pennsylvania-who will give to Col, Fremont the sympathy professes to be his particular friend, who is which honest men ever give to the persecuted. ever watchful of his interest and fame. So prompt is the Senator from Pennsylvania to rush to the defence of Mr. Buchanan, that I have come to regard him as that gentleman's waning fortunes of his Chief could have in-

duced him to engage in this political device. Mr. President: The people will regard this as persecution. It will bring odiumnot upon Col. Fremont, but upon the men who originated it and move in it.

It will rather redound, and all such attacks against candidates for the Presidency have done, to his advantage. The issues are made up. They are the gravest and most transcendant issues ever presented to the people

All that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his candidate can make out of his inquiry will not weigh a feather in the coming of warming and ventilating, and state of recontest, which is to decide whether Freedom or Slavery shall sway the policy of the Re-

Iowa-young Iowa-has uttered her voice for John C. FREMONT by a majority of thousands. Maine will respond to Iowa for the East in a few weeks in a voice not to be mistaken. The Senator cannot break the mighty current that is bearing the friends of free Kansas on to assured triumph by this petty political manœuver which gentlemen should 14th of October, may teach her Senator that she is not to be won by any attempt to defame the Chieftain, around whose banner the liberal, progressive, Democratic masses of

the country are rallying for the coming fight. motives that have actuated the Senator from Pennsylvania in introducing this, inquiry. I spoken of the act, and I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perchance the Senator feels that he has the good name and fame of our candidate, but I cannot but feel that whatever the effects of this inqury may be upon Col. Fremont, the Senator will win no laurels by it, that any one will desire to pluck from

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN .- The greatest men are often affected by the most trivial circumstances, which have no apparent connection with the effects they produce. An old gentleman, of whom we know something. felt secure against the cramp when he placed his slippers on. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on.

CHRISTIANITY AND INFIDELITY .- To 8 young infidel, who scoffed at Christianity on account of the misconduct of some of its professors, Dr. Mason said, "Did you ever know an uproar made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted he had not. "Then." said the Doctor, "don't you see that you admit Christianity is a holy religion, by expecting its professors to be holy; and that thus, by your very objection, you pay it the highest compliment in your power?"

INFLUENCE OF PRAYER.-Judge Hale, in nis letters to his children, makes no scruples to say: "If I omit praying, and, reading a portion of God's blessed word in the morning, nothing goes well with me all the day." Dr Boerhaave said that "his daily practice of retiring for an hour in the morning and spendfirmness and vigor for the business of the whole day. He who goes forth from God, alter acquiring his will, and committing himself to his care, is the best fitted for all the successes and disappointments in life,

DONT GRUMBLE .- He is a fool that grumbles at every little mischance. Put the best foot forward, is an old and good maxim. Don't run about and tell acquaintances that like to have unfortunate people for acquaintances. Add to a vigorous determination, a cheerful spirit; if reverses come, bear them like a philosopher, and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a pantherlook it earnestly in the face and it will turn from you.

A friend, telling how hot it was in New Orleans, says:-"A vessel loaded with pig lead lay at the levee, discharging her cargo; a nigger would get a pig on his back, and melt and run all over him, so that he'd have to be dug out with a cold chisel."

The sage of the Buffalo Republic thinks that " if a young man spends two hours with a young lady every night, and her old folks don't make any fuss about it, and his old folks don't make any fuss about it, the two young folks may be said to be engaged."

SINGULAR ATTACK. - A flock of swallows attacked a man in Salem, Mass., recently, and it was with difficulty that he defended his face from their assaults. He came near

Communications.

Report of County Superintendent of twenty they are not built in a substantial Common Schools.

In presenting this, our third annual report, we propose to confine ourselves as closely as "premonitory symptom" here. Nothing but practicable to the instructions of the depart-that Sepator's extreme desire to better the ment in receive this branch of our duty.

SCHOOL TUSES.—We have our notes respecting nearly all of them, but had divided them into five instead of three classes. How such a motley group of houses can be placed into these classes is at present rather difficult for us to see. In fact we must place them in two classes, for if the first class are to include only those "which are sufficiently well adapted to the grade of school for which they schools possibly half a dozen have an assist are intended, in point of location, play ground, shade trees, wood house, privy, distance the water is brought, its contiguity with the road and other buildings, its materials, construction, general plan, height of ceiling, manner pair; then there is not such a school house | year. This is all the directors can do with in the county. Nevertheless we have some by good school houses and the number is dollar. And what is another curious fact in ncreasing; but not one which includes the working of our system of school taxes, anothe requisites of a first class house. For the very district that has the most schooling, an example of the more general deficiencies and, all things considered the best, on account we do not think of one that has an enclosed of density of population, pays only six mills yard with suitable play ground, shade trees lex. With the exception of a few of our and accessible water privileges combined. We believe there is not one house literally grade the schools; that is, provide for a large shut out from the highway; so we are exclunot stop to engage in. Pennsylvania, on the ded from reporting a single first class school villages there are a few, say ten, localities, house. There are two hundred buildings in this county that are called school houses. under the same roof and thus form a graded this county that are called school houses. They are all built of wood; and all but eight are one story high; and all but ten cost less than three hundred dollars each. Six-I have not spoken, Mr. President, of the teen of them are built of logs, and these are such a union, and when the superior advannearly rotted down. The average amount of tages of such schools are considered, schools value in the two hundred school houses of in which the scholars could be classified achave nothing to do with motives. I have this county would not exceed one hundred cording to attainment, we are surprised that dollars each, or twenty thousand dollars in they teceive no more attention at the meetings the aggregate of money invested in this kind of our directors. With only the five permaof property in the county. The district that | nent and four partially graded schools which has the greatest amount of property invested we have mentioned, the remaining hundred Col. Fremont, as well as Mr. Buchanan, in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grate. ful to him for his zeal for the reputation of property is Bloss; the greatest amount about any are of each locality assembled in one room solutely is Delmar. The district that has the and taught in the main by one teacher. Our least investment of this kind in proportion to schools are generally taught by femals in the means is Chatham; the least absolutely is summer, and about one third of them by fe-Ward. Of those which may be embraced in a second class, including such as by some having a male teacher for from two to three alteration and improvement, may be well months. Thus we might put down five adapted to the wants of the locality we may schools in a first class of thoroughly graded number one hundred and ten. Fifty three of these are nearly new houses, and had they been substantially built, with the modern arrangements, and proper surroundings, we of them from the sparseness of the populacould put them in the first class of houses. Ition must remain so at present. But among of a general system of education; the prinhis shoes on going to bed, so that the right shoe was on the left shoe, and the toe of the right was on the left shoe, and the toe of the right was to the heat of the left. If he did not bring the right shoe around in that way, he was liable to the cramp. Dr. Johnson used always, in going up Bolt-court, to put one always, in going up Bolt-court, to put one is subject to some one of the following always. nounce absolutely hopeless of recovery, and our best teachers and so of course, some of children by the State we think is generally always, in going up Bolt-court, to put one one is subject to some one of the following court of the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints; and many of them are chargable trict may bear off the change of teachers, another discomplaints. The foundation not not be are chargable to the change of teachers, another discomplaints. unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, sunk or laid properly which exposes the whole same teacher two terms in succession and the idle, ignorant and vicious of another Dr. Poutd, of building to be racked by frosts. 2d. The Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An emi- grounds not graded, or enclosed or planted The scholars are hardly used to the system to hang, as to educate the children. No nent living writer can never compose without with shade trees. 3d. No grounds at all at. of one teacher till a change is made. Some- question arrives about the propriety of paytached for yards. 4th. No privy or wood times they are taught one way and somehouse. 5th. Not painted. 6th. Shamily times another; sometimes right and somebuilt. 7th. General plan in heighth, pro- times wrong; and the wonder is that in this portions or arrangements wrong. These de-fects have arisen from the habit of directors in the right direction. in a great majority of cases, of letting the job of building altogether too low, and to persons that are not mechanics and are in no ing a uniformity of text books. We have even boast of. Yea, this home education

ally improve this branch of public expense. SCHOOL HOUSE FURNITURE.—This includes desks and seats, platform and desk it is not so important which one is selected, about fifteen thousand dollars which with the for teacher, blackboards, maps, globes and other apparatus, arrangements for hats, bonnets and books, broom, pail and cup. Here too alas, we must all fail in the second and ing it in devotion and meditation, gave him third class. We are not aware that any happy to say, is against a frequent resort to of tuition bill &c. at our Academies, and priboard of directors have furnished the houses with maps, globes, charts, dictionary or other apparatus. All the houses have benches and desks for scholars and teacher of some kind. Most of them furnish, after repeated solicitations by the teacher, a broom, pail and cup. There are sixty-two blackboards among the two hundred school houses, varying from three to fifty square feet each. There are forty-two school houses where the desks all face in one direction; and of these, twentyfive are adapted, as they should be, only for in the course of the year, much to the distwo scholars each. The remaining portion are seated in all the ways that the ingenuity, of man can invent. Some have slabs with legs set in by a two inch augur. Some have boards laid on blocks both for seating and writing. Some face the wall and some face the centre of the house. The modern desks or seats with iron frames or pedestals have not yet been introduced in the county. In less than one half of the houses is there any thing in the shape of hall or lobby. The ma-

and all this variety is manifested in our school

school room. two years has varied in different rural dis- never read a treatise on the subject of School sence of a school fund there is no other way

jority have the door in one corner and that

door opens directly into the school room.

Fifty-nine have only a little vestibule of about

five feet square; not large enough to set the

tricts, from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty dollars. That in nineteen cases out of or workmanlike manner. We should like to see one model house built. We believe such a house can be built in any district of this county, for three hundred dollars, finished and furnished, and we do not believe it can be done as it ought to be done for less money.

Schools.-There is but one school now in the county in which there are three departments the year round. There are but four in which there are two departments the year are two departments generally in the winter. There are no others that have more than one room for all grades. But of these 197 single ant teacher in the winter. Of the 206 schools we judge that twenty six of them discontinue in the winter, and seventy-eight of them are only taught four months in the year. But one school in the county is taught ten months; and only forty are taught six months in the an average tax of over twelve mills to the village schools, no attempt has been made to school of different departments. Out of these school. Instead of nine such schools we consider there should be twenty in the county. We have done what we could to encourage males in the winter; the remaining two-thirds schools; five more in a second class of parninety-six are ungraded, and all but about ten these ungraded schools are found some of had the best schools the past year as on acthis is one of the chief obstacles to success.

attempted a compliance with the law requiras that a uniformity be established.

moral rather than physical sussion. The county for the education of the children of general intelligence of our teachers, I am this county. The amount paid in the shape the rod. Some discard its use entirely, while vate schools, would lift the sum total to about the majority resort to it only as a last argument. In our school code we have placed it more than two dollars a head, all told. general observation has strengthened a conthe minimum of scolding and punishment physical, is the maximum of good government and vice versa.

advantage of both teacher and scholar. We estimate the number of teachers in the county to be four hundred. Our examinations have exceeded six hundred, but a few are from other States or counties, and many are re-examinations, the certificates having expired, at first our practice was to have all teachers record their names, address, age, how long they had taught, and whether they intended to make teaching their profession, in a book prepared for that purpose. This is not invariably practiced now; but of the four hundred teachers we should estimate their ages very closely, we should think as follows. Under 17 years 80. Between 17 broom and pile the hats and bonnets. Thirty- and 21 years 110. Between 21 and 25 years of the citizens of this county will be cordial two have halls of large dimensions, and 85. Between 25 and 30 years 65. Between in their support of the school law. That twenty five are entered as they should be, by 30 and 40 years 36. Between 40 and 50 a middle front door opening into a hall, from years 20. Over 50 years 4. Nine-tenths State should educate the children; here is which there are two smaller doors into the of the number including generally our best

teaching. Now I estimate that three fourths of our teachers have been to some higher school and pursued a course of mental instruction of some kind; many are beginning to inquire for books on teaching, but I should think not more than one third of the members had yet acquired from books any real important knowledge of teaching. This has been deeply deplored, and in our lectures to classes of teachers we have reccommended them to purchase Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, even if they had to go without a pair of shoes.

Some of our teachers say about one eighth, never teach but one or two terms and then abandon the profession to the great relief, both of it and themselves; another portion of them about the same size, hang on to the profession when they can get a school, not because they like it, but because there does not seem to be any place for them in the world; nothing for them to do, and this is the easiest way for them to get means enough to keep soul and body together. The remaining three quarters will probably continue to teach school from one to three terms a year, till they can find more lucrative business, or get married.

You may put down this county good for forty first class teachers, that we are not afraid to reecommend to any common school round. There are four more in which there in the state, for fifty more that will soon become such; for one hundred and ten that are, and will probably remain-ordinary good and middling teachers, and of the remaining one quarter of the schools we have nothing to say in this report.

With the estimated number four hundred, if we divide them according to the instructions of the department into three classes graded by the manner of teaching, and general ability to teach and govern," we should put down, First, eighty 'who give full sausfaction;' Second, one hundred and sixty 'medium Teachers;' and one hundred and sixty in the Third class 'whose services might better be dispensed with.' Of the whole number again we estimate that their experience in teaching would range as follows.

Less than one year 90. Between I and 3 years 140. Between 3 and 6 years 80. Between 6 and 10 years 50. Between 10 and 20 years 30. Over 20 years 10.

SCHOOL VISITATION .- We can not report a single district where the requirements of the law, respecting school visitation by the directors once a month, has been complied with. We think when the decision of the Superintendent authorising the board to select a suitable man from their number as secretary, and pay him per day for his services of visiting schools, is fully understood by the directors, this duty will be attended to some better; but to get either directors, parents or visitors of any kind into the school depends mainly upon the teachers. Some have adopted such a course of reviews, examinations, and exhibitions as to awaken an interest on the part of citizens in the locality of the school, and draw them to the school house. Teachers need to be full of invention to keep the scholars awake, and then the scholars will keep the parents awake, and so there will be a live school.

The prevalent public sentiment regarding the school system is at least as favorable to tially graded, and the remaining hundred and the education of the masses as ever it has been; abstractly there would be but little difference on the question of the importance ciple of providing for the education of our our best schools. It would hardly be fair to conceded, though of course there are those designate the district which I consider to have who doubt the justice of taxing one man's property for the education of another man's family, though it may cost ten times as much ing taxes to build jails, court houses, state houses, roads, and pay armies, and treaties. Why then shall we doubt the propriety, yea, Not one half the boards of directors have | monwealth more true same than all the public buildings, armies and mines that we can way competent to build a good house, or lectured and published as much as seemed to brings its rich rewards back to our own judge of the expense or quality of the work. us prudent on this subject and can only say neighborhoods and firesides, more than any There is no subject about which there is a that we are hopeful that we shall yet see this other public or private interests, for which greater variety of tastes than in buildings; jargon of tongues in the shape of such a we are taxed. We have in this county in confusion of text books ruled out of our round numbers, nine thousand children of a houses, without aiming, in most cases, to any schools. We almost despair of ever seeing suttable age to be sent to school, six thousand well approved model. It is yet to be seen if six intelligent men agreeing upon the best of these are regular attendants upon our our book of school architecture will materi- text book through each of the branches common schools; the balance attend irregutaught in our common schools. But amid larly. For the education of these children the variety of excellences in many authors, the current school tax on this county will be State appropriation, will make an aggregate Our schools are generally governed by sum of seventeen thousand dollars in this twenty thousand dollars; this is but little where the civil code has put the rope; our for educating a scholar a year in this county. We believe we hazard nothing in saving that viction, freely expressed to our teachers, that no investment of any tax or appropriation of money in our community returns such a large interest to the payers as this; could you spread the pall of mental darkness over THE TEACHER. - Nearly every school in | the minds of these nine thousand children, the county is taught by two different teachers such as it would be but for our schools: could you witness the backward march of civilization that would follow; the decrease of property and social happiness, and taste, and the increase of deformity, crime and indolence; we are quite sure that all complaints of a thorough State established and State patronised system of education would vanish.

But it is justice to the citizens of Tioga Co., to say that they complain not of the general features of the law. The principle of ma-king provision for the education of all the children by the State is generally acknowledged a correct one. It is what we all want; only let the principles assigned in the law be made general and ninety nine one hundred ha principle is that the taxable property of the where our school fund is invested—every teachers were born and educated in the coun- property owner has just his share of it. We conclude our remarks about school- ly; three years ago three fourths of our Now the State has said to each civizen, you houses, by saying that the job for building a leachers had never been to any thing but a must pay according to what you are worth school house in this county during the past district school; and nine tenths of them had for the education of the children. In the ab-