



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME V.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 30, 1851.

NUMBER 17.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
Is published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday
BY AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,
At \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2.00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS, making not more than one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion. Those not exceeding ten lines will be charged seventy-five cents, and those making six lines or less, three insertions for 50 cents.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Office in Hamilton St., one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Friedensbothe Office."

LOOK HERE!
Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.
Two Doors East of William Craig's Allentown Hotel.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received during the past week his second lot of

Wood & Coal Stoves.

His assortment of the latest and best selected styles of

Cooking Stoves

cannot be excelled in any country establishment in the State. The same can be said of his numerous patterns of

Parlor, Church, Office and Store Stoves,

all of which can be furnished with or without Pipe and Drum, ready to put up, at a moment's warning, and at the very lowest prices. Now then, is your time to make bargains! Call and examine his assortment, that you may convince yourself of the fact.

Ready made Stove Pipe, Coal Kettles, besides a large assortment of Iron and Tin ware, belonging in his line of business are always kept on hand.

He is thankful to his friends and customers for the liberal support heretofore extended to him and expects that by strict attention to business, further to merit his share of public patronage.

JAMES H. BUSH.
November 28. #—3m

New Store and Tavern Stand FOR RENT.

The undersigned has lately erected, at considerable expense, a large and convenient brick building, near the old Tavern Stand, at Guthsville, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, expressly calculated for a Tavern and Store.

The Centre Hotel and Store Stand can be rented together or separate. A man of family, who would prefer renting the Store alone, can also be furnished with a dwelling near by the Store.

The building is one of the most convenient in the neighborhood, at the junction of four main roads, which are travelled as much as any in the county. A small stream of water runs near by the house, besides other conveniences that cannot be excelled by any house in the county.

The Store Stand with an enterprising business man, can be made a first rate one, as the neighborhood is thickly populated.

Further information can be given by the undersigned, who resides at Guthsville, near the above stand.

AARON GUTH.
November 8. #—1w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned is appointed Executor, in the last Will and Testament of Fred. Seibert, deceased, of the Borough of Allentown, county of Lehigh, therefore all persons who are yet indebted to said estate, be it in Notes, Bonds or otherwise will make settlement within 6 weeks from the date hereof. Also those who have legal claims against said estate, will present them well authenticated within the above specified time.

BENJAMIN J. HAGENBACH, Executor.
Dec. 12. #—1w

Brandreth and Wrights Pills.

Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Brandreth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register" by the dozen boxes, at wholesale prices.

July 5. #—0m

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the Hon. J. Pringle Jones President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, and Peter Haas, and John F. Ruhe, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, for the trial of all capital offenders in the said county of Lehigh. By their precepts to me directed, have ordered the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Allentown, county of Lehigh, on the

First Monday in February 1851, which is the 3rd day of said month, and will continue two week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Lehigh, that they are by the said precepts commanded to be there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do these things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county of Lehigh, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

Given under my hand in Allentown, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

God save the Commonwealth.
JOSEPH F. NEWHARD, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Allentown, }
January 9th 1851. #—1c

N. B. Magistrates are desired to forward their returns in criminal cases to the Deputy Attorney General at once, and to request prosecutors to call at his office before court, and thus afford sufficient time to prepare the indictments, and other matters necessary for trial. The amount of unsettled business renders this at present absolutely necessary.

January 9. #—1w

Trial List FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1851.

- 1 Samuel Daniel and Thomas Daniel, vs. Jos. Daniel.
- 2 Daniel Weiss, vs. Gaudrey Roth.
- 3 David Stem and others, vs. John Wagner.
- 4 William Walp, vs. Stephen Balliet.
- 5 Anna Bright, vs. A. P. McBride and others.
- 6 Haberacker and Ruge, vs. John Goudie and others.
- 7 Franklin Hildebeitel, vs. Samuel Hartman & others.
- 8 John L. Twells, vs. William Fry.
- 9 David & Daniel Moritz, vs. Charles Moritz.
- 10 Lewis K. Huttenstein, vs. David Desler.
- 11 United Brethren, vs. John Blank and others.
- 12 Isaac Hackman, vs. Joseph Lazarus and Reuben Grady.
- 13 Joseph Marsteller, vs. Nathan Grim.
- 14 Jacob Zimmerman, vs. Peter Hoffman.
- 15 Edward Kern and others, vs. Peter Steger.
- 16 Stephen Leh, vs. Abraham Newhard.
- 17 George Miller, Son & Co., vs. Nathan German.
- 18 Amos Bacher, vs. The Washington Beneficial Society.
- 19 Joseph Romig, vs. Daniel Lower.
- 20 Stephen Werly, vs. Jonas Scherling.
- 21 Edward Kern, vs. Thomas Weiss.
- 22 Jesse Weaver, vs. William Knutzman.
- 23 John Kemmerer, vs. James M. Wilson and John Wagner.
- 24 Thomas Newhard, vs. Abraham Newhard.

The above list is consolidated by order of the Court.

NATHAN MILLER, Prothonotary.
January 9. #—1w

Bay State SHAWLS.

The subscriber has just received a very large and handsome assortment of new style Long and Square

BAY STATE WOOLEN SHAWLS,

to which he invites the attention of the Ladies, as he is confident they will compare in quality, style and price, to any other Shawls in market.

THOMAS B. WILSON.
Oct. 19. #—4v

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between **Lochman and Brother**, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, be it for Shoes, Caps or otherwise, will please call at the "old stand" where the books will be found in the hands of **Benjamin Lochman**, one of the partners who is authorized to settle up the books. Such who have any claims against the said firm, are also requested to present them for settlement.

CHARLES LOCHMAN. BENJAMIN LOCHMAN.

The Shoe, Cap and Daguerreotype business are continued at the old Stand by **Lochman & Leh**, who will be pleased to receive lots of new customers.

December 12. #—6w

ENGLISH AND GERMAN JOB PRINTING.

Of every description neatly executed at the "Register" office.

JOHN & WILLIAM BERND.
November 28. #—1w

Builders Look Here!



A NEW ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE!

The undersigned announces to the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a very large lot of Hardware, consisting of

House Furnishing Articles, Saddlery and Shoe Findings, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. They ask the public to give **SAEGER'S HARDWARE STORE**, sign of the **ANVIL,** a call, in order to convince themselves of the fact, that a "penny saved is a penny made."

O. & J. SAEGER.

To House-Keepers.

A great assortment of House furnishing articles, such as

ENAMELED and tinned inside, cooking vessels, sauce and stew pans, preserve kettles, fish and ham kettles, frying pans, griddles, waffle irons, &c.

TEA TRAYS and Waiters, from common to fine, in sets and dozens. Also, Gothic form, in sets, and in variety of patterns.

KNIVES and FORKS—in sets and dozens; also knives only; carvers, steels, cook and butcher knives, with a variety of other manufactures.

POCKET and PEN KNIVES—Razors, scissors, shears, from the best makers; one, two, three, and 4 blade knives.

SHOVELS, spades, hoes, chains, rakes, pick axes, &c.

SHOVELS and TONGS, Iron and brass polished steel fire sets and standards, coal hods, tallois' irons smoothing irons &c., and for sale by

O. & J. SAEGER.

IRON—A lot of Hammered and Rolled Iron, Sheet Iron, American and English Band Iron, Hoop Iron, Cast and Shear Steel, square, flat, and round, just received with Anvils and Vices, and for sale cheap at the store of

O. & J. SAEGER.

GLASS—150 Boxes Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 16, and various other sizes, for sale by

O. & J. SAEGER.

TO MECHANICS.—Tools of every description, such as Bench and Moulding Planes, Hand, Pannel, and Back Saws, Brace and Bits, Auger Bits, Hatchets, Squares, &c., for sale by

O. & J. SAEGER.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Just received a new assortment of Morocco and Binding Leather, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Wooden Pegs French Rubbers, and numerous other articles belonging to the shoemaking business.

O. & J. SAEGER.

NAILS—300 Kegs of the best Nails, Brads and Spikes, just received and for sale by

O. & J. SAEGER.

OILS & VARNISH.—Oils of all kinds, boiled and raw, Turpentine, Newark Varnish of all kinds, Glue &c., will be sold cheap by

O. & J. SAEGER.

PLANES.—A full assortment of Planes of John Bull's best make, also a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, for sale cheap by

O. & J. SAEGER.

WHITE LEAD.—2 tons of White Lead just received, Pure and Extra, and for sale by

O. & J. SAEGER.

HOLLOWWARE.—500 Iron Pots and Kettles, just received and for sale at very reduced prices at the store of

O. & J. SAEGER.
December 12. #—1y

To Builders.

A splendid assortment of Front and Parlor Locks with mineral knobs, German Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Paint Brushes, and a variety of other building Hardware just unpacked, and for sale cheaper than ever by

O. & J. SAEGER.
December 12. #—1y

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform their customers and others, that after the first day of January next, all orders for Flour, Feed or Chop must be paid in Cash upon delivery. They will sell at the very lowest prices, and will warrant all their manufactures to be of the very best quality, and if found not to be according to contract, it can be returned and they will furnish a better article in the place.

JOHN & WILLIAM BERND.
November 28. #—1w

(Published by Request.)
ON THE BEST METHOD TO SECURE Good Order in Schools.
By F. J. MOHR.
Read before the "Lehigh County Teachers and Directors Association."

I am almost ready to shrink from the great task with which I have been entrusted. The highly important subject "How best to secure Good Order" has occupied the greatest minds of all ages. It has engaged the earnest attention of Kings and Monarchs, of Philosophers and Statesmen. Volumes were filled whose precepts seemed unobjectionable; laws were instituted and punishments inflicted, the recital of which would shock every human soul. Many a Solon and Lycurgus have brooded over the subject of government, and yet the cry has at all times been and still is "How can we best secure good Order."

It is universally acknowledged that order is essential to the happiness and success of mortal man in whatever age, station or circumstances he may be. Order is heaven's first law. Without it the heavenly bodies would fly with irresistible force from their well directed courses; without it Kingdoms and Republics were divided against themselves and fell into ruins.

This applies also to Institutions of learning, and is felt to be the secret spring of success or failure in the teacher. "How can good order be best secured in School?" a question much discussed and still unsettled, on which I am almost afraid to forward my scanty views, gained from the study of those who have written on the subject and from my own short experience.

Two objects will naturally present themselves for our consideration, viz:—The ruler and the ruled, the teacher and the taught.

The station of the former, though humble it may appear in the eyes of thousands, is however none the less honorable. Great injustice is done by many to this station, a station that should be looked upon as sacred and should be exalted with the praise of every tongue; for to it art looks for its architect, the merchant for his clerk, the bar for its lawyers and judges, the church for its ministers, the state for its rulers and statesmen, the world for its progress and its reformation. It being of such vast importance to all callings and professions of life, great pains should be taken to have this station filled with competent individuals.

Children from a variety of homes, where the widest diversity of parental and domestic influences prevail, enter the school-room where there must be a comparative evenness.

All bear more or less the impressions made upon them by their parents and associates, whether they be good or bad. Some were raised with the tender bud of Christianity planted and nourished in their flexible hearts; some were indulged in every wish; some by too severe restraint from the enjoyment of innocent amusements have endeavored to attain them by stealth, artifice and falsehood; some by the vicious examples of their parents and corrupting influence of vile associates have been accustomed to bad habits and corrupted with vicious principles since the very beginning of their existence; some have ambitious and some avaricious feelings instilled in their pliable hearts, and others have been taught by the lips of their parents to pronounce oaths and blasphemy and even to despise the Giver of all good gifts and to be heedless of his commands. Of such we find the school to consist; and although coming from homes where they are raised with so widely different characters, and where the various influences mould the heart in as many different shapes, must be made to obey the same rules and regulations, to take up the same studies to be united in the same classes, to search after the same jewel and to aim at the same results.

Among these the teacher is required to maintain order, that he may disseminate knowledge in their minds and correct principles in their hearts. To do this the teacher must certainly be gifted with superior talents. He must necessarily possess the ability to secure and maintain order. Although disorder is mostly considered the fault of the pupils, I am and always have been of a contrary opinion, believing that the fault is mostly on the part of the teacher, for as the teacher leads them so will they go. Even his looks, manners and actions are of the greatest importance in this respect. It is a very true saying that "No man can govern others till he has learned to govern himself." Self government is indispensably necessary to the teacher; for in another calling, or the patient and the passions so severely tried. The teacher is very apt to have the passion of anger aroused, and if not particularly on his guard, this may subject him to serious inconveniences, from which he can scarcely extricate himself unobserved by his pupils; for they know well enough that a man under the influence of anger is blind to justice and deaf to its appeals. It is not an uncommon thing that the teacher goes to extremes, either adopting a light and frivolous manner of intercourse with his pupils, or a continual ill-humor and peevishness.

Authority over them, and by the latter he cannot gain their affections. The success of the school depends infinitely more on the impressions made on the first day of opening the school, than is generally believed; for this is the crisis in which the strangely mixed crowd mostly study and search the character of their guide and teacher. Every teacher should therefore be careful not to assume haughty and authoritative tones when he first enters upon his task, lest his influence be crippled at the outset.

Before opening school the teacher should, if possible, have his plan and the branches of study arranged; so that he may give full employment to every one, that they learn to see from the beginning the importance and necessity of being usefully employed; for the child is by nature active, and if not at something useful it will be at mischief. The proverb says: "An idle mind is the devil's work-shop," who through one error and crime makes way for another.

The teacher should not govern merely for the sake of being obeyed, or it willunkind a despot in the eyes of his pupils. He should endeavor to make government an arrangement for the benefit of the governed as well as of the ruler. It should be equal in its application to the whole school, large and small, rich and poor, male and female. No privileged class or miniature nobility is very often the case, should be raised. There should be no favorites chosen or preferences made on account of external qualities and advantages, but it should be impartial in every respect, for it is with the soul and not with the wealth and fortunes of this world he has to do. He should in all cases act in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and be free from caprice and selfishness. He should in all cases endeavor to train the conscience of the child, as soon as it comes into his hands. To do this the teacher, particularly of small children ought to understand human nature well and be competent to teach them not only the alphabet, as is frequently the case in our otherwise flourishing State, but also to lay a good foundation for the mental and moral culture of the pupil; upon this the strength and durability of the structure chiefly depend.

In the school-room, as in national affairs, over government is worse than no government. The teacher should make but few rules; for where many rules are, there will also be many transgressions. And if thus overburdened with rules the children will not heed the dictates of conscience, but will only take care not to be detected in the violations of those rules. Impress upon every mind the comprehensive rule of Holy-writ, "Do unto others as you wish others to do unto you." And since all children can, to a certain extent, distinguish between right and wrong, upon which the teacher can safely rely, the words "do right!" sowed in their hearts will certainly bring forth abundant fruit. Through such rules the child's conscience is exercised and it will become better able to judge of deeds whether they are right or whether they are wrong. If the school is governed by a string of rules the pupils will be apt to think, that all that is not prescribed or forbidden in so many words, is admissible. It is impossible to make rules for every case that occurs in the school-room; for the cases are innumerable like the sands on the sea-shore.

The affection of the pupils for their teacher is no doubt one of the most powerful instrumentalities for governing them and for securing good order. A marked approval of good conduct and good intentions, and a decided disapproval of every thing wrong will generally meet with success. Many believe, that the teacher should be able to govern all the various dispositions, that are placed under his care without the use of corporal punishment, but as soon would it be possible to say to the mighty waves: "Till here shall ye roll, here shall your proud waves be stayed; for words alone cannot in every case soften the hearts which a father, a mother, or the world has hardened." Yet is undoubtedly a fact that there is by far too much corporal punishment inflicted, impeding the progress and welfare of our schools.

Great care should be exercised in punishing. If it is resorted to by the teacher to gratify his temper, or with a feeling of revenge, he will appear to them a tyrant instead of a friend, whom they should love and respect. He should first call them to duty and make them feel that they have erred, thus awakening in them the full conviction of conscience. Kind reproof given in private, when the conscience is free to act, and when it readily yields as the flexible reed before the summer breeze, is certainly the most effectual punishment that can be used. But beware not to use that dangerous instrument, the tongue, to freely in scolding, for it brings to the heart an adder's sting, and as the sledge beats the iron into steel, so scolding hardens the heart and makes it impenetrable by words.

If vicious pupils are confined, they will have time for reflection and others will also be relieved of their evil examples. Only if higher motives have failed to secure obedience corporal punishment must be resorted to, but should be used with caution. Pain should not be inflicted on the head, espe-

cially not to the nose and ears, for all children show their resentment and special displeasure when these more sensitive organs are maltreated. When compelled to use the rod, the teacher should be under the influence of no reverberal or angry passion; he should be self-possessed and consider well what punishment would be most effective in producing good consequences. If he does use the rod, he should apply it to such a part of the body where it can do no injury; but in such a manner as not to leave a desire of having it repeated, in order that it may produce the desired submission and obedience. These are means to which the teacher may with propriety resort; but it cannot be expected that lasting results will be produced as long as the evil remains in the heart, and this cannot be extirpated by force; but the ground and soil on which the tare grows must be changed and cleansed, otherwise it is only trimmed and will spring up again as soon as opportunity offers.

Degradation and corporal punishment, are not the plough, the harrow and the spade, but such corrections and remedies should be used, if possible, in which love, earnestness and patience are clearly and perceptible.

The teacher should endeavor to excite interest in study among his pupils; since a great portion of disorder in our schools is owing to a want of proper employment. But there is nothing so injurious to the youthful minds as an artificial incentive to study. Prizes are in many schools held up before the pupil to grasp at, as a dog snatches at a suspended morsel, getting it by any means that lay in their power. It is a poison to the conscience and blots out the love of learning for the sake of obtaining knowledge.

Duty and future usefulness vanish before their eyes, and they strive for the prize, which dances as a lustrous spark before their vision. After earnestly striving for a short time, most of the scholars fall off when they find that their efforts fail, and care little about the prize, but those who are of a more persevering spirit still press on, which creates rivalry amongst them for that which only one or two can obtain. The few winners naturally hold out their prizes to the world proclaiming by the expression of their countenances what their lips are unable to pronounce; but behold the many who were unsuccessful with bowed heads; they seem to think that the world points its finger of scorn at them. After the prize is taken from before their eyes, they become indifferent to study, not only whilst at school but it also often exerts an influence on their character which lasts through life. Experience tells us, that few of those scholars that have gained prizes in school, have distinguished themselves in their careers. At any rate, wherever this means is resorted to in order to incite to study or obedience; it should be discontinued as soon as the child is capable of appreciating higher motives. If the pupils are made to feel their duty; if the longing for food of the mind, which is found in every person as well as the longing for food of the body, is rightly awakened and is sufficed to digest only such things as are comprehensible, the consequences will be happy; otherwise if principles and problems are not explained satisfactorily, and darkness not made light, it will be almost impossible to secure anything more than temporary order; for as fire choked and checked by enclosure will break out as soon as the least vent is given it, so will the inmates of a school-room, who are only restrained by the arbitrary rules of a tyrant teacher, burst out in disorder as soon as the least scope is given them.

Vocal music, the language of the heart, is one of the best means for the promotion of good order. Where we are able to awaken the desire of approval of parents and teachers, the desire of advancement, the desire to be useful, the desire to do right and the love of knowledge in the hearts of the pupils, any government will be the certain result. A good method is undoubtedly the best means of keeping order, and of a successful cultivation of mind and heart. By it the pupils are to a great degree prevented from contracting the habits of laziness, absence of mind, inattention and disobedience.

Treat every branch of study in such a manner that it will stimulate the scholars to self-activity. Implant by such a method of instruction respect and love for all that is true, beautiful and good in the hearts of the children.

In short, make such regulations and preparations by means of which the objects of the school, the development and cultivation of all the mental and moral powers of the child to the highest possible degree of perfection, are likely to be best accomplished; and obedience and order will follow as a necessary result.

It is stated that over 1200 petitions are now before Congress, signed by upwards 100,000 citizens of the United States, paying for a uniform postage on letters of two cents, prepaid, and one cent on newspapers. There is a good prospect that a reduction of some kind will be made, at the present session.

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