do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified in exercising, at this time, that right because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the nots of Congress relative to the surrender of fugirive slaves-that they have permitted escape of slaves from their misters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain exelude the South from the common territory act of 1826, under which the indictment

people of Pennsylvania, it becomes your solemn dury to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign State.

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States suce with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, ecosping into prother, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenceed by a proper appreciation of her own obligitions, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of her sister States. As early as 1705, the provincial authorities

of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, Carolina, or other places, bath been observed to give the Indians of this province some unbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indiana slave, as deserting his mister's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation, Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of hor confederates, she declared that "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shell ter to any abscending or runaway negro, or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shell have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he might have bad in case this set had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those found, on the same subjeet, in the Constitution of the Union. The not, by its terms was made in pplicable to demestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those seld by persons while passing through this State or sejourning therein for a period net longer than six months.

in 1788 it was made a high penul offence for any person, by force, violence or trand, to take out of this State, any Logro or mulatto, with gro or molatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it and not punish the forcible or fradulent abduction from that early day, giving judicial sanction to the doorrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could find them:

The first sot of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Penusylvania, three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act to give effect to the provisious of the Constitution of the United States relasize to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to present kidnap-This excellent and well considered law net all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, just ces of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State: directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required ity. Sheriffs and Constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to scence its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in operation un til the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylva-The his ory of the case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of York county, for kidnapping a colored person, named Murgaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she was held a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Penusylvanta in the year 1832-that to 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and Yeaco, Prigg caused the pegro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of coursel, a judgment was entered sgainst Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supremo Court of the State, where a pro forma judgment of affirm-

or by the Supreme Court of the State The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the U. States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for the open establishment of societies to disturb a master to take his slave out of this State, the peace of other States; that the people of without a warrant of removal; and, upon this the non-slaveholding States have aided in the construction, the act was declared unconstituional and void. This, I submit, was a clear metted to servile insurrection those that remain misapprehension of the purport and meaning-and have announced their determination to of our legislation. The first section of the of the Union. As the Representatives of the against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal or the State of Pennsylvania, where it was beld to that are charged with having refused compli- have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those who, by fraud, force of violence, far from admitting the truth of this charge, I were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or unhesitatingly aver, that upon a careful exam-selling free men as slaves. This the State had ination, it will be found that the legislative and a clear right to do; and nothing but a miscouindicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a struction of her act could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg bad committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his that "the importation of Indian slaves from act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unone sti utional, but because he had not transgressed

The Supreme court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, anountitational, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were therefore incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the pinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, if was authoritatively proclaimed that Pounsylvamaking it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than in obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal nor law thes declared unconstutional. was done by the act of 1847; and if that act and contain d nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-ensetment of the law against kin-apping, it could not nave beed subject to any just semplaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy populaties, our judges and magistrates number of hardy and adventurous pioneers law against kidn spping, it could not have been otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a the intention of keeping or seiling the said ne- fugnive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive Court of Pennsylvania decided that it aid not slave, by any person or persons, under any apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the prefence of authority whatever, so as to create owner or his agent, but that its object was to a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails the State of free negroes, with the intention of for the detention of fugitive slaves was rekeeping or selling them as slaves. Thus at pealed in 1852, and need only be referred to us showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing turough our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sejourners the right to bring

their staves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months. Tue provisions of the third and fourth secpredicated upon the lauguage of the Sapreme Court in Pirgg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the U. States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must pevertheless, do so without using any diegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framer of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg's vs. The commonwealth of Pennsylvaniv and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a modifieation of the principles enunciated by the court; and more faute may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutional-

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Coagress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of Stare judes and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State Officers. And the publishment of arrest without desire to occupy them, may find a home at their warrant, by a master in the exercise of his discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or constitutional right of recaption, but made in where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such a violent, tumunous and unreasonable manner, an amendment would peacefully settle the difamounting to a breech of the peace, is but ficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied recognizing by statuta, what was before the that it would be sanctioned by the people of common law.

These sections were re-enacted in the revised an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made penal cole of Penusylvania, at the last session as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recomof the Logislature, and are still the law of the mend the General Assembly to instruct and State : but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute Congress, to support a proposition for such an book is catculated to ereate the impression amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted neder a warrant issued by a Justice of the that the people of this State are unfavorable for ratification or rejection, to a convention of to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and delegates, elected directly by the people of the the discharge of their confederate daties, and State. with the view of removing this subject of reproach. I earnestly recommend their unconattional repeal.

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, neid, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from habor.

kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

the same position. I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the comity which should exist between the different States of this Union, it would, undoubtedly, tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony which are not so unwisely imperiled. By i Pennsylvania would concede no principle - w would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780 to 1847, a period of sixty seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative, but it may be safely averred, that by changing our policy, in this respect, we have, in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew the pledge of smity and friendship, and once mere extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our commo country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accomcanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were equired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Censtitution, power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."-Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or pro ect slavery in the territories, has been seriously questioned. But, it the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject was clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their ocsupancy the citizens of the Southern and slaveholding States, while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the United States by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the fice States. priociple alop ed in the Compromice measures of 1850, for dispo ing of the quart on of slavery in New Mexico and Urah, and reiterated in Kansas and Nebraska bil s of 1854, of non find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own do mestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertainopinion that their general adoption and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject unceremoniously all other propositious for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to suader the bonds which for three quarters of a century have mide us one people. Forty years ago our fathers seatled an angry controversy grow ing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or involuntary servitude should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compre mise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the North claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even t sauctioned by Congress or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the daty of Congress to probibit its existence. While the doetrine which obtains with mejority of the people in most of the South-States is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery that neither Congress nor the Territorial Les islature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection, may we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Con-stitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who Penusyivania. At all events, they should have request our Senators and Representatives in

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania | Win. Bigler, whose term expires on the 4th of should have an opportunity, by the application of some perceable remedy, to prevent the dis-memberment of this Union. This can only be State, where a pro forma judgment of affirm- a minority were then of the opinion that state done by calling a convention of delegates, to Schalo ance was rgain, by agreement, cutered, and the laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitu- be elected by the people, with a view solely to proud. done by calling a convention of delegates

security given for the future; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should to injustice to any portion of its citizens.

| Case removed to the Supreme Court of the Unitional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which is countries.

| It will be observed that the question, whether the countries of the state of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, on this given for the future; for it is not to be case removed to the Supreme Court of the Unitional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which is taken to meet the present fearful exigencies.—

It will be observed that the question, whether it is the consideration of what measures should be minority opinion is now the judgment of the present fearful exigencies.—

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> away from their allegiance to the government. to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law as crimes of a treasonable nature It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constitated authorities, should be in unisen, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania culturist, which indicates a valuat are devoted to the Union. They will follow all who subscribe for this volume. its stars and its stripes through every peril.

But, before assuming the high responsibilities now circly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint agains themselves, so that they may stand before Hig Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their laves and the civilized world, the liest form of their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wis-

om of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Consti tution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability, and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welware of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest warments. bes indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destines of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and mor hailowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroke hrough all future time.

WM. F. PACKER. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 11, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE,"

D. OVER -Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

SUFFERING KANSAS.

A meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, to aid the suffering people of Kansas. It was addressed by Mr. Daniels of Coffee County, Kansas. He depicted the sufferings of the people in a feeling manner .-During the last summer, there was a famine there-no rain-and nearly every stock of corn and blade of grass, wiited up. Not less than twenty-five thousand people are in a starving condition, and will need the necessaries of life, to carry them over the winter, and into the summer. Their cry for aid should be respond-Two Committees were appointed. One for the ladies, composed of Mrs. Barnes, Miss Mary Russell and Miss Georgie Mower; and the one for the gentlemen, is Francis Jordan, O. H. Guither, and H. C. Reamer, to solicit subscripe tions, to be forwarded to Mr. J. E. Williams. President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, who is the person appointed to forward relief subscriptions. We hope persons in the country may call on either of these committees, and give their mite to save their fellow-creatures in Kansas from starvation.

O. E. Shannon, Esq , said in the Bedford Lyceum, on last Saturday night, in discussing the question, "Was the President justifiable in not reinforcing Fort Moultrie ?" that if he was compelled to take up arms in this contest, "he would go down South, and point his gun at the people of the North!" We are happy to say that the expression was received with a general hiss. John Cessns, Esq., made a patriotic speech, and stated that the South had no cause for its present treasonable actions. and that the time had come for every man to take sides, and that he who went with the South was a traitor. His speech was frequently loudly applauded.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Hon. Simon Cameron has been tendered the office of Secretary of the Treasury, by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and we understand has accepted. This is gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania. It is the very position in the Cabinet she would have him choose .-Mr. Cameron has always been the friend of the interests of Penusylvania, and as Secretary of the Treasury, will be able to do much for her. The appointment will give general satisfaction, and is one eminently fit to be made.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

EDGAR COWAN, Esq., of Westmoreland County, was, on Tuesday last, elected to the United States Senate, to take the place of March, next. Mr. Cowan is one of the most talented men in the State, and will make a to Senator of whom Pennsylvania may well be

Our readers may remember a good Dialogue published by us sometime since, which referred incidentally to that good, staunch old Journal for the Farm, Garden and Household. Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, The publisher's card now appears in our ad-or of organized societies, to lead the people vertising columns and we recommend all our readers, whether residing in country or village, o respond to his invitation to try the Agraculturist for a year. We feel quite sure that the dollar it costs will be a good investment .-When you write for it please say it was upon our recommendation, and we will guarantee you good satisfaction. We have received the first number of the 20th volume of the Agriculturist, which indicates a valuable treat to

Governor's Message.

To the exclusion of much other matter, we his week, publish the last message of Governor William F. Packer. The message is well writen, and shows the finances of the State to be a good condition. On the all engrossing question of the times, he takes strong and patrictic grounds, and opposes secession, and says firmative, and Ranb, on the negative. that the government will have to put it down by force. On the whole, the message is an excellent one, and but few things in it to which we can't agree.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospect. us of The New-York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor ofthat popular weekly has secured an array of listinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. The Ledger is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other | Mental Arithmetic. ten literary journals in the country.

Bars -Two bears, an old one and her cub, were shot last week, on the Cove mountain, about 8 miles from Bedford. The cub weighed 104 lbs. and was shot on Thursday, by Fr. Zimmers and George Colebaugh. The old one weighed 104 lbs., and was shot on Friday, by David Imler and Geo. Cobler. The bears were both very fat.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

There is a rumor in town that the Star of the West, has been fired at in the harbor of Charleston, sie, and with the assistance of others, favore and that Maj. Anderson, has commenced the bombardment of Charleston. We don't know what reliance to place on the rumor, however.

A PRESENT .- That is a nice vest presented us as a New Year's Gift by our friend, Mr. W. W. SHUCK of the firm of S. Shuck & Co., and fits nicely. There's where you get your good and cheap goods. That's so.

We learn, by telegraph, that Secretary Thompson has resigned his seat in the Cabinet of President Buchapan. This is another traifor less in that Cabinet.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY .- Some of the store were closed on last Friday, and business only partially suspenied. Services were held in the churches.

The steamship Star of the West, left New York for Charleston, last Saturday, with provsions, fuel, and 250 men to reinforce Maj. Anderson.

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

BEDFORD, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860. The Association met according to previous e, in the hall of the Union School Hous ed to beartily by the people of other parts of at 11 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was orthe country. Every one should give something. ganized by the election of A. N. Raub, President, J. B. Fluck, Vice President, C. W Greene, Secretary, M. A. Points, Assistant eeretary, and Geo. Sigafoos, Treasurer.

A Business Committee was elected, compri sing J. G. Fisher, M. A. Campbell, A N. Raub, J. E. Satterfield and J. H. Miller .-After some remarks by the former President, Mr. Sigafoos, the officers took their seats.

A resolution was offered adjourning the As ociation until Friday evening, and constituting the body of Teachers an Institute, under the direction of the County Superintendent, and was adopted.

A Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Bliss and Points, were appointed to report the programme of exercises for the Institute, and at the close of each session the order for the next meeting was adopted. On motion, "The best means of promoting the edcational interests of the County," was adopt ed as the topic of discussion, and remarks were made by Messrs. Fisher, Sigafoos, Greene, Rawlins, Walker, Bliss, Kerr, Miller and Rep-

A resolution fixing the hours of meeting at 8 A. M., 1 A. P. M., and 6 P. M., and of adjournment at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9 A. P.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order by the President, and as at each succeeding meeting, the roll was called, and the minutes read and

Mr. Ranb delivered a very interesting leoture upon "School Ethics." ture upon "School Ethics." The question, Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania should enact a law compelling parents to send their children to school regularly, was adopted. Messrs Fisher, Sigafoos, Raub and Campbell, on the affirmative, were opposed by Messrs, Points, Longenecker, Fluck, Osborne, Satterfield. Filler, Tate and Barclay. The question was decided by a vote of the Instite in the affirmative.

Adjourned. THURSDAY MORNING. The Institute was called to order, and the exercises were opened by prayer, led by Rev.

After the transaction of regular busine an exercise in the Elementary Sounds and Articulation, was conducted by Mr. J. H. Miller. Mr. Greene gave a lecture upon Reading,

and the method of teaching it. Mr. Osborne addressed the Institute upon Physical Education. By request of the Institute, Mr. Raub showed the manner of condueting an object lesson, and urged the necessity for their introduction into the common

On motion, a committee of five were anpointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. It was composed of Messrs, Kerr, Fisher, Satterfield, Miller and Campbell. Adjourned

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. The Institute was called to order by the

Mr. Ranb delivered a lecture upon the First

Principles of Written Arithmetic. J. B. Fluck followed with an exercise in English Grammar, and, as in all other exercises, questions were proposed by members.

Methods of teaching Geography were given by Messrs. Livingston, Raub and Greene

Adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING. After the usual introductory exercises, Mc Longenecker addressed the Institute. His theme was "The Relation of the Teacher to his Country J' Mr. Geyer read an interesting essay upon "Teachers' Institutes." Mr. Wonders read a well written essay upon "Improvements." On motion, the question was adopted for discussion, "Resolved, That the study of Mathematics is better calculated to develop the mind of man than the study of the Classics.' It was discussed by Messrs. Points, on the af-

The discussion being closed by motion, the question was adopted, "Resolved, That Females are better adapted for the profession of teaching that Males."

It was discussed by Messrs. Greene, Henry W. Fisher, Sigafoos, Replogle and Kinsel, on the affirmative, and Messrs. Miller, Hant, Raub. Campbell and Speice, on the negative. Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The opening exercises were the single of the Doxology, and prayer by Mr. Sigafoos. Mr. J. G. Fisher lectured upon Pantan

Mr. Sigafoos gave a practical exercise in Mr. H. W. Fisher gave his methods

teaching Orthography, and was followed b Mr. Greeve. Mr. Greene then formed a Reading Class

and criticised the reading of each member. Adjourned

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. After the introductory exercises, Mr. Rau lectured upon Written Arithmetic, explainic the principles of Long Division, Commo

Practions and Proportion
Messrs. H. P. Williams, Livingston and G. Fisher conducted an exercise in Vocal Mu the Institute with several songs. On motion. "The methods of conducting schools" was anopted for discussion, the Institute being resolved into a committee of the whole. Masses. Fluck, Sigafons, Green and Rivil

particips ted. Apjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Association was called to order by the President. Prof. Brim road a beautiful and instructive address, taking as his theme "The Caltivation of the Mind." An essay by Miss An essay by Miss 1. P. Blackburn, was then read by Mr. J. C. Gever.

Also, an essay, by Miss E. C. Arnold, upon "The Pursuit of Knowledge;" read by C. W.

The question for discussion, "Resolved, That the tesener exerts a greater influence in forming the character of the young," was read by sued between Messrs. Bliss, Campbell, Perter, Raub, Greene and Rawlins, on the affirmative, and Mesers Fluck, Gaither and Shannon, on the negative. The question was decided by the lastitute in the affirmative. The bush ness committee reported that "A semi-annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association, will be held at Bedford, on Friday, April 19th, 1861, at one o'clock, P. M."

port then on appropriate subjects. As Lecturers, Messrs. A. N. Raub and J. N. Longenecker. As Essayists, J. B. Fluck, M. A. Points, Jas. J. Barndollar, J. G. Livogston, Miss Mary E. Allison, and Miss E. Arnold.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the illowing preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that Teachers' Instiutes and associations of the friends of Education exert a beneficial and lasting influence, upon all concerned, stimulating and encouraging teachers to attain to a higher standard of excellence in their responsible calling, and arousing the people to a botter appreciation of our noble system, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the growing interest in this subject among the teachers of this County, as evinced by the large attendance at this session, and that we regard this as an auspicious omen, promising rich fruits in the future.

Resolved, That the Teachers of Bedford County, who do not attend the meetings of the Teachers' Association, stand in their own light, that their success in teaching must necessarily be limited on account of not availing themselves of the opportunities within their reach, to improve themselves.

Resolved, That we approve of grading

teachers' salaries according to their qualifica-Resolved, That we, as teachers of the Coun-

ty Association, will use our influence in organizing Township Institutes in our respective Resoived, That the Treasurer be authorized

o pay the contingent expenses of this Associ-Resolved, That teachers have a right to

conduct their schools independent of outside influences. Resolved, That we favor Vocal Music as an

exercise in Common Schools. Resolved, That we offer our grateful acknowledgments to the School Board of the Borough of Bedford, for so generously grant-

ing the Association the use of this Hall.
Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the citizens of Bedford for the hospitality which they have displayed in entertaining the members of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sentiment of this Association that every teacher should be a subscriber to the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

Resolved, That we heartily commend the

successful efforts of our able and efficient County Superintent, in getting up and conaucting this Institute.

Resolved, That the publishers of the county papers be requested to publish the proceedings