

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

I trust that I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of the facts, and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practiced, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure, by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that, in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassments on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, and won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804, by James Madison, when Secretary of State in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Monroe, our Minister to England. Although the case before me concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be a liable on any ground to capture or condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but he carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damage for an abuse of his power. Can it be rescuable then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without referring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice, and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain these principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waiting proportions of the existing inspection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed happily forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c. &c.

Sir—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th of November last, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Eustis from the British mail packet Trent.

I will without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will, also, without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

LYONS.

M. THOUVENEL TO M. MERCIER.

TRANSLATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Political Department, Paris, Dec. 3, 1861.

Sir:—The arrest of Messieurs Mason and Slidell, on board the English packet Trent, by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation.—Public sentiment was at once engrossed with the lawfulness and the consequences of such an act, and the impression which has resulted from this has not been for an instant doubtful.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of international law that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the San Jacinto. It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the Trent. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two powers for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutral, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the San Jacinto, it would be either by considering Messrs. Mason and Slidell as enemies, or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one as in the other case there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying of principles upon which we have always always found the United States in agreement with us.

By what title, in effect, would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war, is not yet, it is true, exactly settled; the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people, define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be assimilated to the persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official despatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall the circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and, moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; at any moment the commerce and the navigation of third Powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no Power has more earnestly protested than the United States.

If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the San Jacinto. There would be, in such case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet at Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto. In this state of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand, for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken on board the Trent, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character towards the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain. For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication, in every respect of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the Powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, sir, to seize the first occasion of opening yourself frankly to Mr. Seward, and, if he asks it, send him a copy of this despatch.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO M. MERCIER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Sir:—I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me of the despatch addressed to you on the 31 of December, instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, in arresting certain persons on board the British contract mail steamer Trent.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it, in reply to the comments of Mr. Thouvenel. I am permitted, however, to say that Mr. Thouvenel has not been in error in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights, or of the sensibilities, of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate, by their practice on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government and those of the Government of Great Britain on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by Mr. Thouvenel on the part of France, it will probably perceive that, while it must be admitted that those three Powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of these principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure Mr. Thouvenel that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations as the spirit of friendship and good will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY UNION PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—The steamer Geo. Washington left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded on the James River about nine miles beyond Newport News, where the Rebel steamer Northampton was met with the released Union prisoners from Richmond.

The brave fellows joyfully stepped on board the "Geo. Washington," thankful to find themselves once more under the protection of the old flag. As their names were generally called from the roll, such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each, but as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery, stationed on the George Washington, played "Sweet Home," it found a response in each man's breast and brought tears of joy to many eyes. As the boat passed Newport News the crews of the United States frigates Cumberland and Congress manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the landings, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The George Washington arrived here on her return about half-past five o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore.

The number released is 240—nearly all of whom were taken prisoners at the battle of Bull Run.

Below is given a correct list from the official copy. All those whose rank is not given are private.

W. A. Perry, whose name appears on the list, is not among the number who arrived here. John Eldridge, a shipwrecked fisherman, came in his place. Mr. Perry will arrive soon, however. Corporal McDowell was one of the 240, but he was sent via Norfolk with Capt. Skilling law a few days since.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

A scouting party left this place this morning and proceeded to Great Bath, which they found occupied by a guard of Rebel cavalry, who retired, leaving our troops in full possession. A sufficient force was immediately stationed there.

A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

A passenger by the flag of truce says that the editor of the Richmond dispatch is now in Baltimore.

The Richmond dispatch contains the following telegraphic despatch:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1.—All the Yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, arrived here this afternoon in a special train. They were met at the depot by the 'Rebel Guard,' of this city, and conducted to jail."

The Southern papers also contain some items of important news.

A despatch dated Pensacola, Jan. 1, says that Fort Pickens opened fire the day before, but gives no particulars, merely saying the fire was not renewed this morning, and that the Rebel batteries were silent.

A despatch in the Charleston Mercury says that the Federals have landed in large force on the North Edisto and taken possession of Station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Another despatch reports sixteen Federal war-vessels at Ship Island.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 10, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVEE—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

The Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphan's court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of new type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

We understand that this gentleman is now at Harrisburg containing the seat of Geo. W. Householder, Esq. He contests the seat of Mr. Householder we hear, on constitutional grounds—that Bedford, according to the constitution, has the right to a member by herself. If this be so, why did Mr. Cessna submit his claims to the people of Bedford and Somerset counties? For seven years Bedford was attached to Cambria county, that apportionment bill being passed by a Democratic Legislature, and Democrats getting the benefit. The opposition submitted gracefully. For some four or five years, Somerset has been attached to Bedford, and all defeated candidates have submitted. But, it appears that Mr. Cessna is so very ambitious and anxious for the office, that he must contest Mr. Householder's right to his seat! Mr. Householder we believe, fairly and constitutionally elected, and the Legislature will hardly flout itself by giving Mr. Cessna a seat to which he is not entitled.

Many Republicans, of Bedford County, believing that the election of a good Union Democrat at this time, would be of more advantage to the country than the election of a Republican, voted for Mr. Cessna, but they do not approve his course now, and regret the votes they have given him.

Read the correspondence in relative to Mason and Slidell, which we publish to the exclusion of almost everything else, this week. The letter of Secretary Seward will convince all patriots, that we did only what was right in giving up the prisoners. All classes, Democrats and Republicans, rejoice that a war with England, is honorably averted, except here and there, a friend and sympathizer with the traitors, like the editor of the Gazette.

LATEST NEWS.

Our forces advanced from Beaufort, S. C., on the 1st and 2nd, and took a portion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.—The brave South Carolinians after a few fires took to their heels.—The Spaniards have taken the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa and Vera Cruz, in Mexico. No fighting.—The rebels in large forces on Saturday and Sunday last shelled a regiment of our men at Hancock who were protecting the workmen who were engaged in repairing the Railroad. None of our men were injured. Reinforcements were sent to Hancock.—Gen. Butler has landed with his expedition at Ship Island and taken the town of Biloxi on the Mississippi coast.—The loyal Indians in Texas are at war with the rebels.—The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday. We hear that Mr. Row of Franklin was elected Speaker. We will publish the Governor's message in our next.

The Bedford Lyceum met at the Court House on Saturday the 4th inst. and reorganized by calling Dr. Hickok to the chair, after which the following programme was adopted for next Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.—Question for debate. Should the liberty of the Press be restricted?

Aff. G. H. Spang, Declaimer, Essayist, Neg. O. E. Shannon, Wm. Fyan, J. G. Fisher.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN PALMER, Sec'y.

CAMP CURTIN, Dec. 23, 1861.

To our Friends of Woodbury and Vicinity:—In behalf of my company, I acknowledge the receipt of a large box of refreshments from our friends at home. The express wagon arrived in camp on Saturday evening, the 21st, inst., and the driver commenced unloading boxes and barrels, and as box after box, and barrel after barrel, was tumbled out on the ground, labeled "Capt. E. D. Brisban," the boys gathered around the pile and were astonished. They were rolled into the Marquee and well guarded by our noble Lieut. Burley, until morning, it was Sabbath morning, but all were anxious to see the contents. The old company axe was hunted up, and the boxes and barrels were opened one after another, and as packages were opened familiar names were seen labeled on the different articles. Which reminded us all of home again, and as the pile of turkeys, chickens, sausages, cheese, cakes, tobacco, butter, applebutter, canned fruit, and everything that Morrison's Cove can produce, were increased until the tent was full of the luxuries of life, we stopped to look, our eyes were moistened with tears of gratitude and thankfulness, and many a God bless the people of Woodbury, went up by the boys, and in particular for the ladies, God bless them forever. All of you shall be held in grateful remembrance, and as we go forth to fight the battles of our country, we are happy to know that your hearts are with us, and that you care for us, and if we should meet the traitors, our hearts will be cheered, and our arms made strong, with the thought that we have friends at home. And if we are so lucky as to come out safe and return home again, (which God grant we may,) we will try to show our gratitude, for words fail to express, what our hearts feel. The boys are doing justice to the good things, and are enjoying them as only soldiers can enjoy.

E. D. BRISBAN, Capt. of the Woodbury Guards.

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 3, 1862. MR. EDITOR:—The "All Hazard Boys" have been a "gay and happy" band ever since it has been my good pleasure to be associated with them; but along with our sunshine and gaiety, we must expect to meet clouds and deprivations. A number of our company have been in the hospitals with measles; but are all becoming convalescent as fast as could be expected; except three, who unfortunately for us, shall never answer at our "roll call" again, for they are on earth no more.

They were young men whom we had learned to appreciate for many patriotic and gentlemanly qualities which characterized them.—We assure their friends that they were well cared for by the physicians and the company; but the monster death proved inexorable, and they manfully and heroically yielded to the call, and died in the noblest cause in which they could have engaged.

Here are the sentiments of the company, which we submit to your columns, will you have the kindness to publish them?

J. H. L.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Providence to remove from earth and our number, our esteemed friends and fellow-volunteers, Jno. Ruby, Jno. Oler and Jacob Debaugh, members of our company, therefore,

Resolved, by the "All Hazard Boys," Capt. Compher, that we feel deeply grieved at the loss of our highly respected fellow members above named, and that we sincerely sympathize with their bereaved friends at home.

Resolved, that we find consolation in the earnest hope that our deceased friends now enjoy that bliss which is promised to all the good beyond the tomb.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Bedford County Teachers' Association.

BEDFORD, Monday, Dec. 23d, 1861.

The Association met, pursuant to call, in the Court House, at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Prof. J. W. Dickerson, who was in the absence of the President, elected President pro tem. J. G. Fisher was elected Secretary pro tem. The election for permanent officers was postponed till Tuesday, P. M.

On motion, the President was authorized to fill the vacancies existing in the Business Committee, and Messrs. H. W. Fisher, D. M. Wonders and E. F. Kerr were appointed. On motion of J. G. Fisher, the Association was resolved into an Institute, until Friday P. M., the officers remained the same as those of the Association. Mr. Sigafos, Co. Supt., addressed the teachers present, on the "Objects of Teachers' County Institutes, and their salutary influence on the cause of popular education."

Adjourned till Tuesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute met and was called to order by the President. After which the Roll was called, the Journal read and approved, as was done at every subsequent meeting, and a large number enrolled themselves as members.—"The best methods of conducting Teachers' Institutes" was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. H. W. Fisher, Kerr, Palmer, Points, Dickerson, Sigafos and Maj. Tate.—Mr. Uriah Blackburn then read an essay on "The Relation of the Parent to the School."

On motion, all essays shall be open for discussion.

"The best methods of teaching Orthography" was then discussed by Messrs. Spicer, Satterfield, Sigafos, Dickerson and Gallion. A motion to fix regular hours for meeting and adjourning was made, but pending the question, the Institute adjourned to at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. After the usual preliminary exercises, a motion to appoint a committee of nine, to nominate permanent officers, was carried, and the Chair appointed the following as that Committee:—Messrs. G. Sigafos, H. W. Fisher, J. Palmer, Obed. Binger and G. H. Gallion; and Misses Carrie Rea, L. Montgomery and M. A. Williams. The Committee made the following report: For President, Rev. Geo. Sigafos; Vice Presidents, J. W. Dickerson, J. Palmer and J. E. Satterfield; Res. Secretary, E. F. Kerr, Cor. Sec, J. G. Fisher; Treasurer, S. H. Tate; Business Committee, J. G. Fisher, Chairman, J. W. Dickerson, J. C. Geyer, H. W. Fisher and Chas. Long. The report of was adopted.

The President on taking the Chair, addressed the Institute. "The best methods of teaching the Alphabet, Spelling and Reading" was

then discussed by Gallion, Dickerson and Laughton. Discussion closed; and the following: "Should the teacher be responsible for the conduct of pupils on their way to and from school?" taken up and discussed by Dickerson and Gallion.

Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING.

After the Institute had been called to order, and miscellaneous business had been transacted, an essay was read, on "The Teacher and his Vocation," by Chas. Long. Mr. M. A. Points delivered an oration, on "Education." Miss L. P. Blackburn read an essay on "Our Country and our Schools." The question, "Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children," was discussed on the affirmative by J. G. Fisher and Gallion, and on the negative by H. W. Fisher, Wonders, Tate, Dickerson, Points and Sigafos.

Adjourned till Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute met and called to order by the President. Remarks were made by J. G. Fisher and Geo. Sigafos on the importance of becoming members of the Association, after which a number enrolled their names.

A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sigafos, Palmer and H. W. Fisher, was appointed.

An essay was read by J. E. Satterfield, on the "Common School system of Pennsylvania." A lecture on Penmanship was delivered by J. G. Fisher, followed by a discussion by Dickerson and Kinsel, on the same subject.

Prof. Dickerson delivered a lecture on Mental Arithmetic, followed by remarks by Sigafos, Gallion and others. The question "What degree of scholarship should entitle the teacher to a professional certificate?" was discussed by Dickerson, Tate, Sigafos and Kerr. Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At the hour appointed the Institute was called to order. J. G. Fisher was elected Assistant Secretary. An essay was read by J. C. Calhoun—subject—"The Teachers profession a progressive one." Prof. Dickerson lectured on "Methods of Recitation." The question "Should the right of suffrage be granted to persons unable to read and write?" was then discussed on the affirmative by H. W. Fisher, Wonders, negative by Gallion, Gyer, and Rev. Weppler. Dr. C. N. Hickok favored the Institute with some remarks on the subject.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order, Vice Pres. Dickerson in the chair. A resolution embodied in the Treasurer's Reports levying a tax of fifty cents on each male member to defray expenses and replenish the Treasury, was carried.

J. C. Clarkson delivered a lecture on "Public Schools." E. F. Kerr read an essay on the "Nobility and responsibility of the teachers vocation." A lecture on "Science its influence on the History of the World," was then delivered by J. Palmer, Esq.

The question, "Should physical training be made a part of common school education?" was discussed by Sigafos, Kinsel, Tate, Gallion.

The Court House was filled to overflowing. The frequent rounds of applause which the lectures elicited, showed the interest manifested by all present.

Adjourned till Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Institute met and called to order. A singing class was appointed consisting of the following persons: J. G. Fisher, C. Long, L. D. Spicer and J. Williams. On motion, a Committee of five consisting of J. C. Geyer, Chairman, J. G. Fisher, J. W. Dickerson, J. P. Williams, and E. F. Kerr was appointed to draft resolutions. Rev. Geo. Sigafos then lectured on the "Responsibilities of Teachers." Remarks were made on teaching Geography by Kerr, H. W. Fisher and Dickerson. Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute was called to order by Vice President Satterfield. On motion of J. G. Fisher, Art 4th of the Constitution was amended, so as to require each male member of the Association to pay twenty five cents annually.

The County Superintendent lectured on the best methods of teaching Notation and Numeration; followed by Geisler and others. Messrs Geisler and Dickerson discussed the best method of teaching Grammar.

The subject, "Are school exhibitions, as generally conducted, beneficial?" was sustained by Gallion, Kerr and Wepplers, and opposed by Spicer and Geisler.

Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order by the President after which the "Singing Class" sang "The Star Spangled Banner." An essay was read by H. Geyer, on "The Character of the American People." A lecture was delivered by Prof. Chas. H. Gere, on "The Coming Educator and his Work."

The question, "Ought corporal punishment to be prohibited in Common Schools, by law?" was discussed on the affirmative by Gallion, Wonders and Dickerson, and on the negative by Spicer, Scott, H. W. Fisher, Geisler, Kinsel and Tate. On motion, the Rev. Heyden favored the Institute with his views on the question.

Adjourned till Friday, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Institute called to order by the President. A motion, that the exercises of this Association shall hereafter consist of Class Drills, Essays, Lectures and Debates, was carried.—The Business Committee were authorized to procure two prominent educators to lecture during the Sessions of the next annual meeting. Said Committee were also instructed to appoint one person to conduct the class drill, in each branch.

On motion it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting during Christmas week, A. D. 1862.

Mr. J. Kinsel lectured on Phrenology; followed with remarks by Palmer, Dickerson and Geisler.

Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

President Sigafos in the chair. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following: Resolved, that the proceedings of this Association, during the present annual meeting, have fully confirmed