The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 8, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 291, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CHAPTER I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANSETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZARNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Moonlight nights.

Sleighing parties.

The epizootic still prevails.

It is unlawful to kill rabbits.

The new steamer is a beauty.

House hunting has commenced.

The ice crop is being harvested.

Jack McCahan lost a valuable colt.

Look at our Club List and subscribe.

If you want to sell property give us a call.

The town clock was not on time on Sunday.

The wind held high carnival on Sunday night.

Col. Summers and "Burch" handle the nozzle well.

If you want cheap properties consult our Agency.

Running with the machine was heavy work on Friday last.

M. S. Quay has sold the Beaver *Radical* to Senator Rutan.

Why ain't the new depot inhabited? What's the matter now?

Both saint and sinner stood on slippery places Sunday morning.

The juveniles have rare sport coasting on school house hill.

Argument Court on last Thursday. A number of cases were disposed of.

Harry Shafer expects to get out the first number of his paper this week.

A week or two ago the Penn'a. railroad ran sixteen trains on one schedule.

Gen. Elliott, of the Bloody Run *Press*, was a sheep skin pounder in the late war.

George W. Childs, of the *Ledger*, gets off the champion Almanac for 1873.

Shrom, of the Newport *News*, smiled in upon us on Saturday last. Come again.

Local Option was carried last week, in Clearfield, by over six hundred majority.

Johnstown's post office was robbed of fifteen hundred letters one night last week.

The side-walks were a thousand times worse for pedestrians, last week, than the streets.

Drunks were said to be quite numerous at the Waterstreet fandango, one night last week.

On Saturday last ten cars were wrecked, a few rods above Petersburg station, by running over a cow.

The March Brothers are doing a heavy business in dry goods, notions, etc. See advertisements.

The Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company will build two or three furnaces at Orbisonia during the coming Summer.

The Catholic Fair has closed. It must have been a decided success financially. Everybody appears to have been pleased.

There was quite a wreck of freight cars on the H. & B. T. R. R. near M'Connellstown station, one day last week.

The Pennsylvania railroad is building new passenger cars for the middle division. They will not come an hour too soon.

It is rumored that McCrum & Dern, of the Altoona *Tribune*, intend issuing a daily. If done at all it will be well done.

The old "mersheens" are turned out to grass. Place one in West Huntingdon; it may do effective service some day.

The new engine threw water over the top of the spire—168 feet—of the Presbyterian church through 950 feet of hose.

Our Carrier makes his grand *salaam* to his numerous friends for the Liberal reception extended to him on New Year's Day.

Edward S. Stokes has been convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Col. James Fisk on the 6th of January, 1872.

The second and third divisions of the East Broad Top Railroad, extending from Orbisonia to Broad Top, will be let on the 24th inst.

The trial of the new engine was perfectly satisfactory on Friday last. She threw water high over Leister's building through 1,300 feet of hose.

Quite a successful religious revival has been in progress in the M. E. Church, of this place, for several weeks past. May the good work continue.

Col. John S. Miller purchased four hogs, the other day, from Mr. McCartney, of Shaver's Creek, that kicked the beam to the tune of 2,282 pounds.

Huntingdon has a fire company and a first-class engine. If any of the suburban villages—Altoona and Harrisburg—need any help at any time they will let us know.

Brother Schweier, of the Juniata *Sentinel*, dropped in upon us the other evening. He is a very business-like and clever gentleman.—Call again when you happen this way.

It appears now that it was not the fault of the driver of the hearse that the funeral of Mr. Robert King was delayed, but of the messenger sent after the hearse. Justice to whom justice is due.

The Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company intend building six furnaces and one rolling mill in the county. The rolling mill ought to be built at Huntingdon. What will Huntingdon do to secure a location at this place?

A letter from Page county, Iowa, says: "Times are very hard and dull here. Farmers complain very much. They sell no corn and every family burns it; it is cheaper than coal. I know of only one family in this community that does not burn it."

A lady friend in Iowa writes us: "Game isn't as wild as when you were here. I suppose it is because they know you are not in the country, as you were so very destructive!" This sounds like irony. Blast the chickens and quails! we were looking for buffaloes.

Mr. G. Natcher, the inventor of the Railroad Telegraph Alarm of 1865 and 1870, the Diamond Dress for Mill Burrs, and Diverging Canon, has returned to this place, after a long absence in the West, where he can be consulted by any persons interested in any of the above specified patents.

Mr. C. G. Welch, the popular, efficient and courteous clerk of the Northern Central Railway Company, resigned his position, to remove to Huntingdon, to engage in the car manufacturing business. Mr. Welch has made many warm friends during his residence in York.—We wish him success in his new field of labor.—*Republican.*

TROUGH CREEK VALLEY.—Remote from any place, and yet not so remote as you might imagine. Railroad kings seek to embrace it in their iron grasp. Treasures untold lie hidden in the dark recesses of its surrounding peaks. The iron horse pants to tread its undulating and inviting breast. Oh for such treasures, let rocks and mountains give away, and all harmonious human tongues their value speak.

Money princes, would you seek to pour into your coffers the precious dust of caverned worth? then tread this investigable spot; search its mounds with unrelenting toil; for no eye hath seen the extent of its subterranean walls; no mind hath conjectured its vast importance; neither hath it yet entered into the heart of man to conceive its wonderful productions. Viewed in the light of social improvement, its numerous temples of worship, its lately-built, and contemplated, new and comfortable school rooms, well regulated farms and improved buildings, portray that degree of civilization betokening still nobler attainments, the more thorough educational culture of the young, and the introduction of music and musical instruments, thereby introducing new life and joy into the family circle, and adding new lustre to that priceless gift "true happiness," the boon of an ever-smiling Providence. Surrounded by mountains, from whose tunnelled caves emanate the tinkling signals of the sturdy miners' slow and steady onward march, tearing from its hitherto undisturbed repose, that mighty element that keeps aglow the enterprise of nations and fills the tenements of millions with warmth and comfort. Even so endeth my first JOURNAListic epistle. OBITER DICTUM.

TOO MUCH STUDY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—The following we clipped from the New York *Tribune*, of a recent date, which meets with an unqualified approval:

"An irate Philadelphian father does not approve of the present system of school teaching. He declares that it is far below that in vogue thirty years ago, and that it is making candidates for the insane asylum, and piling up a heap of misery in many forms. He desires that there should be reasonable flogging in schools—beginning with the teachers. One thing which especially rouses his wrath is the way in which tired parents are forced to teach their sleepy children, during the evening, the lessons which they go to school the next day merely to recite. He demurs, and with reason, at doing the mental drudgery for which he liberally pays others who are purposely fitted for it. It is not alone from Philadelphia that this remonstrance comes. In all our cities, parents are complaining bitterly of the studying at home to which their children are forced on pain of falling below their classes. No father wants to teach school during all his leisure hours, and no child should be compelled to spend so much of the day in brain-work. Fewer studies and strict discipline in the schools would make sufficient time for the memorizing of lessons at the desk. It is the great fault of our school system that it demands that children should occupy themselves with more studies at one time than they are able intelligently to master."

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.—Next week being Court week, and W. March, Brother & Co., being desirous of cleaning out their immense stock before Spring, they have resolved to sell goods during the approaching terms of Court at almost cost. Farmers and their wives should not fail to call and price goods, as they will find them the cheapest in town, and the best. The cheapness of their goods can be seen by the following prices of a few articles:

Prints 9 cents, upwards.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, 9 cts upwards
Alpacas, all colors, 30 cents upwards.
Delaines, all colors, 20 cents, upwards.
A lot of Blankets, Coverlids, Spreads, quilts, very cheap.
Hamburg edging, and all kinds of trimmings, very low.
Ribbons, all colors, from 8 cents, upwards, also, a large lot of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, will be offered at city prices. The cheapness of the other goods can be learned by calling at the store. 8 2t.

GROWING COTTON.—Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of this place, has now in possession a genuine specimen of the cotton plant, fully matured, which was raised by her own hand. It was planted some time in June last, and is now about eighteen inches high bearing a very well matured ball, which has burst, and exhibits a specimen of very fine cotton. It was on exhibition at the late County Agricultural Fair but was not yet in bloom at that time. Any person wishing to see a genuine specimen of the hot blooded child of the South, raised in this latitude, can do so by calling on Mrs. Clark.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—The Messrs. March & Bro. desire to inform the public, that on the first inst., they changed the style and membership of their firm, and that the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Wm. March, Brother & Co. The new firm will be glad to see the friends of the old firm and the public generally, and would assure them that their facilities for giving good goods at low prices are as heretofore unexcelled. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please come and settle with cash or by note, on which reasonable time will be given. 8-1t.

MR. EDITOR:—Shall the enterprising town of Huntingdon be without Lectures this winter? Will hundreds, or perhaps thousands of dollars be spent for fantastic, magic or light "Dixie" amusements, and nothing be given for interesting and *instructive* Lectures? No course has been provided for; but I hear talk of one Lecture to be delivered this month by the Rev. James A. Reed, formerly of this county, now pastor of one of the largest churches in Springfield, Illinois. His ability and practical eloquence are known to many in this community, and I bespeak for him a crowded house. The net proceeds are for benevolent purposes in our town. *

January 6, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, have placed in the hands of the undersigned, the books of subscription for the erection of their church building, and have directed us to collect such of the unpaid amounts as were subscribed prior to January 1st, 1872. Persons knowing themselves indebted as above stated are required to call at our office and make payment without delay. P. M. & M. S. LYTLE,
Attorneys at Law, 304 Hill st., Huntingdon.

THE Executors' of Henry Strouse, deceased, will sell, during Court week, that desirable brick residence of deceased in this borough and an adjoining vacant half lot. Our readers should not forget it as a bargain and a fine home may be secured. 1t.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Nov. 19, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

BAZAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A. Hamer, No. 422, Hill st., is Agent for E. Butterick & Co.'s, celebrated Patterns, the most reliable in the market. Send for catalogue, all orders by mail attended to promptly. A full line of Patterns always on hand.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [1f.

LITERARY NOTICES.—Harper's *Magazine* for January triumphantly justifies the claims of that periodical to hold rank as the foremost of the Monthlies. It contains nearly one hundred engravings, and is rich with every variety of entertaining, instructive, and seasonable reading matter.

The best illustrated paper—those especially adapted to the Christmas season—are not thrown into the foreground, but reveal themselves as a kind of suprise in the very middle of the reader's journey through the bewildering "embarrassment of riches" that distinguishes this Number. Mr. O. M. Spencer's exhaustive and brilliantly illustrated paper, entitled "Christmas throughout Christendom," gives a very novel and interesting review of Christmas customs in all Christian countries. And the reader will follow, with irresistable fascination, Mrs. Zandel B. Buddington's "Dreamer" through the series of thrilling dramatic situations by which this poetess of a new are answers the question, "Where is the Child?" Christmas is the children's festival; and Mrs. Buddington has very fitly chose as her theme for a Christmas piece the vindication of the divine worth and beauty of childhood, and the scathing exposure of cruel desecration. The author's beautiful work has been very worthily supplemented by characteristic and effective illustrations. This peice is preceded by an old Christmas carol, translated from the German by S. S. Conant, and elegantly framed in an illustrated border. We cannot dismiss the Christmas matter in this Number without drawing the reader's attention to "The Christmas Gift," a sweet and clever bit of poetry, by Mrs. M. D. Brine.

Apart from the specially seasonable matter, there is the usual variety of miscellaneous illustrated articles, poems, and stories.

The Number opens with an entertaining and profusely illustrated paper, by S. S. Conant, on "Locomotion—Past and Present." In an undertaking as difficult as it is novel—that of gathering together in a single panoramic view all the various modes of travel, ancient and modern, the author has been signally successful, and the twenty-sixth illustration which embellish his work bring vividly before the eye every variety of locomotion in use.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing concludes "The Old Romans at Home" in a second paper (with twenty-one illustrations), describing the jewelry, head-dresses, and costume of the old Roman ladies; old Roman fops; old Roman weddings, funerals and amusements; and the way the old Romans treated their babies.

"The Sailor's Snug Harbor," another illustrated paper, by Louis Bagger, gives us some very graphic views of that very beneficent institution on Staten Island—the home for old and decrepit sailors.

Last month's *Harper* contained an illustrated article on our Congressional Library. In this Number there fitly follows a very elaborative and, at the same time, very spicy illustrated contribution, describing the British Museum and its Reading Room, from the pen of George M. Towle.

Besides the three memorable serials by Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, and Miss Thackeray, this Number contains two excellent short stories—"No. 289: A Vision," by Mrs Frank M'Carthy, and "The Walking Boy," by Clara F. Guernsey.

Paul H. Hayne contributes an exquisite sonnet, and Miss Nelly M. Hutchinson a poem, entitled "Priscilla"—a bright, quaint, and dainty little picture of a "Presbyterian beauty." "Oateast" is a sadder picture, in verse, by the late Mr. Lewis Kingsley.

The Editoral Departments are all of unusual interest. The Easy Chair discusses the Boston fire; gives us a glimpse of the Sassafras Club, and its views on Indian summer, *apropos* of Mr. Flagg's recent work, *Woods and By-Ways of New England;* and reviews the situation on the Irish Question of Mr. Froude and Fater Burke. The Literary Record pays particular attention to the recent holiday literature. The Scientific Record is full of novel scientific and information.

THE LOST BABE.—We have just received from the publishers of the *American Land and Law Advisor*, Pittsburgh, Pa., a copy of their magnificent premium chromo *The Lost Babe*. The chromo is an elegant one, and the design beautiful, as it appeals at once to the sympathies of all who love children. It represents a little babe boy just beginning to toddle, who has wandered away in the early morning before being wholly dressed, from his mama's village doorstep, to gather the bright posies in an adjacent field of tall rye, and who, when the flowers no longer attracted him, wishing to return, realized the fact that he was lost,—the tall rye completely hiding home and village from his sight,—and after wandering around until weary from crying and walking, he laid his little self down, resting his head on a green sod, and went fast asleep. The scene represents the mother, baby's favorite dog, old Carlo, and baby's elder brother, finding him, with a bunch of flowers in his hand sleeping beautifully. Who cannot imagine a mother's joy at thus discovering her darling unharmed.

With this magnificent premium, and the rare combination of the contents of the *Advisor*, we are not suprised at the reputation it is making for itself all over the country. Its weekly visits to this office are always looked forward to with pleasure, and we never fail while reading it to find in its well conducted departments information not obtained from any other journal in the country.

The *Advisor* is a beautiful 16 page 64 column illustrated weekly. *It gives you all your legal advice free*, and even though you may have no law questions to submit, you get the benefit of all questions submitted by others, and the answers: thus you will find during the year in this department, cases parallel with any that will likely arise in your business, and the knowing of the law on which at the proper moment may save you hundreds of dollars.

The *Advisor* also gives in each issue designs for cottages, dwellings, suburban and country residences, drawn to a working scale, with hints on building, valuable to any one who ever thinks of building himself a home. We would say to all our readers, see the *Advisor* before subscribing for your reading matter for 1873. The above chromo, fully worth $5.00, is given to every yearly subscriber. Subscription per year, $3.00. Single copy, ten cents.

The publishers of the *Advisor* are establishing permanent agencies on a new plan, in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and they want smart intelligent men and women for all unoccupied territory. Agents wanting profitable employment with a continuous annual income should address them at once, as territory is being rapidly taken. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do you wish to make a present during the holidays? If so, there is nothing more suitable than Music, and nothing in the Music line that can equal "*Peters Musical Monthly.*" A subscription to this valuable Magazine will give your lady friend all the New Music she can desire. Its arrival will be hailed with delight, from month to month, and need we add that the giver will be remembered with each pleasure that the fair musician culls from the hundred and odd charming pieces that a subscription will place before her.

The January number, price 30 cents, is before us, and contains the following pieces. They are also published in sheet form at the prices annexed.

Do not turn me from your Door. Song and Chorus, Hay. 40 cts; Recollections of Childhood. Baritone Song, Danks, 30 cts; Farewell, Darling, 'till we meet. Song and Chorus, Rosewig, 30 cts; Close the Shutter, Willies' Dead. Song and Chorus, Stewart, 30 cts; Lord, my God. Sop. and Al. Solo and Quartet, Danks, 30 cts; There is but one Imperial City. Four Hands, Siruss, 35 cts; Belisario, Kinkel, 35 cts; Silver Spray. Caprice Mazuraka, Kinkel, 40 cts; Fleur des Champs. Valse Elegante, Tonel, 50 cts.

It will be seen from the above that the publisher gives $3.20 worth of Music for 30 cents, or, in other words, about $40 worth of Music to every yearly subscriber. It is published by J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway New York. Price, $3 per year; two copies for $5; four copies for $9. Bound copies for 1872, price $5.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending Dec. 31, 1872	7,206
Same date last year	4,781
Increase for week	2425
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	318,208
Same date last year	319,845
Decrease for year 1872	1,637

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Waste no time; nor take risks with inferior Machines, but at once buy the HOWE, which is KNOWN to be the BEST and most reliable Machine in the World. [j1-2t

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute assembled in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on Monday, December 23d, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Superintendent R. M. McNeal. The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. B. B. Hamlin. A. H. Kauffman, S. D. Caldwell and J. R. Baker were chosen Secretaries. The teachers present were duly enrolled.

On motion, the hours of meeting and adjournment were fixed as follows:

Morning session open at 9 o'clock, a. m., to 12 m. Afternoon session from 1.30 p. m. to 4.15 p. m. Evening session, to open at 6.30 p. m.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of D. F. Tussey, H. L. Atkinson, Miss M. Grim, Miss Beckie Isenberg and Miss Emma Conrad was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. After some announcements by the Co. Superintendent the Institute.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved. Supt. McNeal then delivered an address.

A well prepared and highly instructive essay—subject—"The power of influence" was read by T. C. Peterson.

Discussion—Subject—"How can we as teachers be most benefitted by this Institute?" Opened by M. R. Evans, who ably and earnestly enjoined upon members the importance of punctuality and close attention so that no instruction may be lost, and to manifest by example that the means of improvement in the great works of educational progress are desired.

B. F. Brown thought that teachers should earnestly engage in the work of the Institute and should feel at liberty to ask for information in regard to all points not fully comprehended.

D. F. Tussey suggested that members of the Institute secure small blank books for the purpose of noting down all important ideas that may be advanced.

Prof. A. L. Guss regarded teaching as not a mere trade like tailoring or shoemaking but a progressive profession deserving in its present state and under existing circumstances public encouragement.

The subject was further discussed by James G. Corbin, David Dunn, A. H. Kauffman and others.

Prof. A. N. Raub, Superintendent of the public schools of Lock Haven, was now introduced and made some appreciative remarks upon the subject under consideration.

The time allotted to lecturers and speakers was announced as follows: Lecturers who open upon the different branches of study will be allowed 30 minutes; those following 5 minutes. Those who open discussions shall have 10 minutes and those following 5, and no speaker shall speak twice on the same subject except in explanation or to a point of order, until all have spoken who desire to speak.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The exercises were opened with prayer by B. F. Brown.

Discussion: Subject—"How can teachers secure to themselves a more general feeling of approbation?"

T. C. Peterson regarded it the duty of the teacher to prepare himself more thoroughly for his work, both in regard to the subject, matter of education and methods of imparting instruction.

O. H. Huston. There is but one way to secure this desirable object. The teacher must be efficient, active, enthusiastic and progressive. Success is attainable by inducing in the pupil, correct habits of study, pure moral principles and a love of order and study.

H. L. Atkinson. Teachers must be properly qualified, and convince their pupils that they are in earnest. Patrons must be made to realize that they receive the worth of their money.

B. F. Brown regarded it impossible to please all. The teacher should be conscientious, honest and earnest in his work, and the best portion of the community would approve his course. The subject was further discussed with spirit and ability. Prof. A. L. Guss, D. F. Tussey, J. R. Baker, Ephriam Baker, H. M'Kibbin, Mr. Cresswell and others participating.

Prof. A. N. Raub then addressed the Institute upon "The Elements of Power" in regard to success in teaching. The lecturer regarded the essential elements to be

1st. A fresh and thorough knowledge of the branches taught.

2d. Skill in teaching. As means of acquiring this, visiting the schools of other teachers, reading works on teaching, attending Normal Schools, and reading educational journals, were deemed the most important and effective.

3d. Love the pupil, manifested most to those who heed it the most.

4th. Will power. Men frequently fail because they lack the moral courage and energy to succeed.

5th. A knowledge of human nature. Teachers must convince their pupils that they sympathize properly with them.

6th. A positive moral character. The teacher's character and deportment should be uniform and consistent in all situations and under all circumstances.

7th. Enthusiasm or zeal in teaching.

This was followed by a recess of five minutes.

Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, was introduced to the Institute and presented the subject of Elocution, prefacing his remarks upon the subject by some valuable suggestions in regard to the elements requisite to success in teaching all branches. Prof. Raub occupied the remainder of the session in illustrating methods of teaching certain facts by means of the blackboard.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of several preceding sessions were read and adopted.

Discussion—Subject:—"How can the present feeling of opposition to the public school system be removed?" Opened by H. M'Kibbin who regarded short terms, low salaries of teachers, and the practice on the part of Directors of discriminating in favor of unqualified and inexpericnced teachers by paying such the same salaries as those more competent and skillful, also the frequent change of teachers, as the chief causes of the inefficiency and consequent unpopularity of the system. Ephraim Baker regarded the great want as live teachers and an effective administration of the system. D. M. Giles and others followed with remarks upon the same subject.

Prof. Raub presented the subject of Orthography illustrated his method of teaching the subject to primary classes. The teacher pronounces the word distinctly, the class follows. The class names the letters and then pronounces the word again. The class names the sounds of the letters composing the word separately and then with one impulse of the voice.

Prof. H. L. Atkinson presented the subject of Arithmetic, illustrating his method of teaching the elements of the science to primary classes in the Common Schools, and also his method of treating fractions.

A motion to adjourn at the close of the evening session to Thursday morning elccited a spirited discussion, in which several of the members engaged. The motion put up and lost. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

An Essay, subject:—"Phonotypy" was read by S. D. Caldwell. The subject was treated in a manner evincing the ability and research of the author. Many of the inconsistencies and irregularities of the orthography of our language were clearly pointed out and the claims of the subject vigorously advocated.

Music—"Hunter's Song."

A well prepared Essay—Subject—"A Storm at Sea," was read by Miss Emma Conrad. This production, besides being instructive, possessed literary merits quite creditable to the authoress.

A lecture—Subject—"The Model World," was delivered by J. R. Baker. The youthful lecturer presented a vivid description of the physical, social and moral condition of the model world, its institutions, &c., and the agencies most potent in ushering in its Millennial dawn among which a more general and thorough knowledge of science, especially of the subjects of Human Physiology and Phrenology, were deemed of primary importance.

Music—"Out West."

Prof. Raub delivered a brief but highly instructive and entertaining lecture on "Talk."

Music—"Silently Falling the Snow."

Prof. Shoemaker then entertained the Convention very agreeably by reading the following selections, viz: "Nich Van Standt," by John G. Saxe, and "Father Phil at Mass," by Sam Lovering.

Music—"Lovering Hearts."

After some announcements by the President the Institute Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The exercises were opened with prayer by D. F. Tussey. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Discussion—Subject—"What are some of the most radical defects in our present system of public instruction?" Opened by A. H. Kauffman. The important point is to start right. Our system of primary instruction is in general defective. We teach words too much in an abstract manner and not as signs of ideas, thus forming on the part of the pupil erroneous habits of study and an aversion to books and school. The law should be so amended as to provide for proper school houses furniture and apparatus. D. F. Tussey would regard it the work of the teacher to enlighten public sentiment and thus secure the co-operation and means of success. O. H. Huston would advocate compulsory attendance on the part of the pupil and make the parent the dispenser of punishment. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. J. P. Peterson, Cresswell, Chilcott and others.

Prof. Raub introduced the subject of Grammar, treating the elements of the science in a very practical and instructive manner.

Music—"Merry Hearts."

After a brief intermission the National Hymn was sung.

In view of it being Christmas day, on motion of H. L. Atkinson, it was agreed to adjourn at 11:45 a. m., and open at 2, p. m. Prof. Shoemaker occupied the remaining part of the morning session upon the subject of Elocution, treating it in a very practical manner. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. Supt. M'Neal read the following questions, found in the Query Box: "Have teachers a legal right to compel pupils to write essays?" James G. Corbin regarded the duty of teaching Composition a plain and imperative one, and within the proper sphere of our Common Schools. The question was further discussed by Prof. Guss, J. P. Peterson, D. F. Tussey, Supt. M'Neal, E. Baker and J. R. Baker. The speakers generally concurred in the idea that the art of expressing our ideas clearly and intelligently, is one of the most important that can engage the attention of teachers and pupils, and that the teacher has an undoubted right to require pupils to write essays, yet most of the speakers deemed it inexpedient to introduce the subject by requiring pupils to write on abstract subjects without considerable drill in the construction of sentences, description of visible objects, etc.

Prof. H. L. Atkinson resumed the subject of Arithmetic, dwelling mainly upon proper methods of treating fractions.

W. S. M'Pherson then presented the subject of Human Physiology, instructing the Institute in regard to the bony structure and circulating organs of the human body.

Music—"Hunter's Song."

Prof. Shoemaker occupied the remaining part of the session upon the subject of Elocution, treating chiefly on quality of voice; concluding with a drill in which the Institute engaged with spirit.

Music—"Away to the Playground."

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises opened with music—"Speed Away" and "Out West."

Prof. Shoemaker was introduced, and his appearance was greeted with great applause by the vast audience assembled. After silence had been restored he proceeded to read in his own felicitous style the following selections:—"Parable of the Prodigal Son," from the New Testament; "Our Folks Visit from St. Nicholas" and an extract from the Traveller.

Music—"The Sleigh Ride."

Prof. Shoemaker, resuming, read "Betsey and I are Out," "The Creeds of the Bells," by George W. Bungay, and "Willie and Annie's Prayer."

Music—"Little Brown Church."

Prof. Shoemaker again resuming read "Extract from a Speech on Woman's Rights," "Why he Wouldn't Sell the Old Farm," and "A Tragedy."

Music—"The Gushing Rill."

Prof. Shoemaker concluded by reading "Katie Lee and Willie Gray," and "Sam Weller's Valentine," by Pick-wick.

Music—"Rain on the Roof." Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by David Hare. The minutes of several preceding sessions were approved.

Discussion—Subject—"What should be the next step taken in the progress of popular education?" J. R. Baker regarded uniform State taxation as the first important step. By this means only can teachers be paid adequate salaries, good school houses, furniture and apparatus for illustration secured and the school term be made uniform and of sufficient length to build up a profession of teaching.

W. J. Cresswell. There are certain persons naturally adapted to particular vocations in life. A more uniform feeling and sentiment among teachers respecting discipline and methods of instruction, as also in regard to the important aims and ends of education are greatly desirable.

The question, "When, if ever should a teacher resort to corporal punishment," was read for discussion. W. R. Baker would deem it unwise for a teacher to announce to a school that he intends to govern without resorting to the use of the rod; yet, he believed every teacher should govern by moral suasion as far as practicable, and resort to corporal punishment only as a last resort. Jas. G. Corbin would treat ill-disposed pupils with extreme kindness, such as could not be resisted except by the most incorrigible, and after all the milder means had proved unavailing he would resort to corporal punishment, proportionate to the offence. Prof. George P. Beard, of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School said: There are two extremes in regard to the question.—There are two kinds of government; the one by physical force, the other by moral suasion.

The teacher should be properly qualified, both in regard to scholarship and moral qualities. A want of self control or other bad qualities in the teacher is contagious and is in a greater or less degree imparted to the school. Cases may sometimes arise when brute force should be met by brute force. Deputy Supt. Houck believed the most skillful teachers resorted the least to corporal punishment. Some of the most depraved pupils can be best reached by kindness. He would regard it injudicious for teachers or school officers to absolutely abolish the use of the rod. A better way would be for teachers to report to School Boards the number of cases of its infliction at stated periods of time. The question was further discussed by Mr. Peterson and others.

Prof. Raub resumed the subject of Orthography, dwelling mainly upon spelling off the book and methods of conducting the exercises. Teachers using the oral method should not always commence the exercise at any particular place in the lesson; should pronounce all the words of the lesson previous to its preparation by the class; pronounce a word but once, and permit a pupil but one trial. As a means of learning the meaning and use of words, teachers should require pupils to incorporate the words of the lesson into sentences of their own construction. The names of familiar objects and words in general use in the affairs of daily life, should constitute the lesson at stated times.

Music—"Silently Falling the Snow."

Prof. Shoemaker occupied thirty minutes on Elocution. Teachers should require a reproduction of the lesson assigned from pupils in their own language, the teacher criticising the manner, modulation, &c. The exercise closed with an instructive drill.

Prof. Raub occupied the remaining part of the session on the subject of Grammar. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. This being Directors' day the afternoon session was mainly spent in the discussion of the following questions:

1st. "Should the public schools be supported entirely by general taxation?"

2nd. "How can the children of proper School age, that are not in school, be brought in?" Discussion on the first question was opened by James Norris, Director of Three Springs, who contended that the original intention of the school law was to afford to every child in the Commonwealth the means of a liberal English Education; that the State pays the Superintendents, thus practically carrying out a part of the original intention of the system, and that the schools should be maintained everywhere in the State by equal and uniform taxation. On motion the speaker was permitted to speak a second time ten minutes. Mr. Goshorn, Director of Tell twp., followed, stating the difficulties of securing efficient schools in many of the rural districts under the present system of taxation. David Dunn, a Director of Huntingdon, followed on the same side. D. F. Tussey could not see that if the wealthier districts were required to educate the youths of the less favored, the same principle might not be as appropriately, and equitably applied to public roads, &c. T. H. Cremer, Esq., did not regard the system in all respects perfect, yet would not advocate a change, but call attention to some of the difficulties in the way. Deputy Superintendent Houck referred briefly to the many difficulties in the way of supporting the system by State taxation, but hoped some of the defects of the system would be remedied by the State Constitutional Convention, and that the State appropriation would, at a not far distant day, be increased in amount and be distributed upon a more equitable basis.

Discussion of the second question opened by D. F. Tussey. Proper school-Houses, a better class of teachers, and a healthy public sentiment in regard to the subject of education would have a tendency to materially increase attendance. David Dunn would regard these means as hardly adequate to reach many of the vagrant children, who now throng the streets of towns and cities and inclined to the opinion that a law, compelling such to attend, as right and proper. James G. Corbin and others followed upon the same subject.

Music.—"Within the Vail."

Deputy Supt. Houck then addressed the Institute in regard to the progress of our Common School System. The speaker expressed his gratification at finding so many directors attending and participating in the exercises of Institutes. Teachers and directors must co operate to elevate the standard of our Common Schools. The progress of the system was traced in glowing and eloquent terms from its adoption to the present time and the means of future advancement impressively pointed out. Prof. Beard being called upon for a talk upon a subject of his own selection made a few remarks. Teachers in order to secure their proper status in society and a due reward for their services must qualify themselves properly for their work, and then demand the value of their services. They must teach the people by visitation and by making their schools attractive to pupils and patrons. D. M. Giles and others followed with remarks on a variety of subjects.

Music. "National Hymn."

Prof. Raub and Supt. M'Neal conducted the exercises of the spelling contest after which the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises were opened with vocal and instrumental music. Prof. Shoemaker then delivered a highly instructive as well as Entertaining Lecture.

Subject.—"*An Hour with Shakespeare.*" The character and genius of the great Bard of Avon were vividly pictured to the audience by the most felicitous quotations from his immortal works. The lecture was a production of sterling merit evincing the profound research as well as the ripe scholarship of the author, and was delivered in the author's own inimitable style.

Deputy Supt. Houck made a few remarks, congratulating the Insitute upon the grand success achieved and admonishing all to be faithful and devoted in the performance of their duties. D. F. Tussey in behalf of the Institute briefly addressed Dr. E. J. Greene, presenting him with a handsome copy of the "Holy Bible" as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members and as a recognition of his services in providing for years musical instruments, books, &c., and in conducting the musical exercises. As the recipient was taken by surprise he arose and in appropriate language expressed his gratitude for the precious volume assuring the Convention that he would endeavor to follow its precepts.

"How the Gates were left Ajar" was sung by three little girls with touching effect.

Prof. Shoemaker concluded the evening exercises by reading a number of selections: "Charcoal Man," "Courtship Under Difficulties," "Darius Green," &c. These readings were interspersed with delightful music and elicited great merriment and applause. Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Exercises opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Plannett. The minutes of several preceding sessions were read and adopted. Superintendent M'Neal then read that portion of the school-law relating to the election of a Committee on permanent Certificates. The election resulted in the choice of Miss H. M'Kibbin, M. R. Evans, J. R. Baker, H. L. Atkinson and D. F. Tussey. Discussion. Subject:—"How can the schools in the rural districts be graded?" Opened by W. W. Bleck, who thought only two grades could be made, A central high school for teaching the higher branches. This plan would still leave enough for the other schools to do. James G. Corbin regarded the subject as invested with difficulties. The very location of the high school would be likely to create more or less dissatisfaction. J. R. Baker introduced the subject of Vocal Music. The speaker regarded it as a matter of regret that we have no musical literature worthy of the age: that the music contained in our periodicals is not calculated to interest and instruct the masses; and that the frequent re-arrangement of old and popular pieces is an evil. The foundation of musical knowledge should be laid in our common schools. A teacher can teach the elements of music with but a limited knowledge of the subject. All pupils who are able to read can learn to read music. Dr. E. J. Greene suggested that teachers who cannot sing might select the pupils possessed of the best voices to lead thus vocal music might be introduced into all our schools