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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

THE GAZETTE The Patriot Wool and the Traitor Floyd.

Among the articles laid over last week

for want of room, was the correspondence

DELTER. OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office Store. the first Monday of each month to spend the my31 week.

DR. J. LOBKE,

DR. A. J. ATKINSON,

AVING permanently located in Lewis-H town, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country. Office West Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel. Residence one door east of George Blymyer. Lewistown, July 12, 1860-tf

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander. Has permanently located at Milroy, and is prepared to practice all the branch-es of his Profession. Office at Swinehart's Hotel, my3-ly

EDWARD FRYSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

&c., &c., LINWISTOWN, PA. Orders promptly attended to. je16

GEO. W. ELDER. Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-tend to business in Mlfflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

nolte.2 Brewerl. Seigrist's Old Stand.

Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa. Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger and Switzer Cheese-all of the best quality constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-

Yeast to be had daily during summer. my24-yr

MCALISTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata County, Pa.

GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, Sc. Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, Sc. The next session of this Institution commences on the 26th of July, to continue 22 weeks. Students admitted at any time.

A Normal Department will be formed which will afford Teachers the

best opportunity of preparing for fall examinations. A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,

Lecturers engaged, &c. TERMS-Boarding, Room und Tuition, per session, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.

SILVER PLATED WARE, BY HARVEY FILLEY, No. 1222 Market Street, Philadely hia,

MANUFACTURER OF Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plater of Forks.

Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors, Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Waiters, But-

POSITION OF GEN. JOHN E. WOOL. In strong contrast with the traitorous epistle above, we give an extract from a all the civilized world opposed to slavery, are letter of Gen. John E. Wool, a democrat more than once spoken of for President, to between Mr. Floyd, late Secretary of War, Mr. Cass, dated Troy, Dec. 6, 1860.

and Mr. Buchanan, the latter having ac-"South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her Representatives in Congress cepted the former's resignation with a tartsay she has already left the Union. It would ness far more becoming a President than seem that she is neither to be conciliated or his sorrowful parting with Cobb. This comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georcorrespondence reveals the fact that Mr. gia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. You Buchanan had been induced to tamper with know me well. I have ever been a firm, de-cided, faithful, and devoted friend of my the Southern tories engaged in the disuncountry. If I can aid the President to preion scheme, and it may yet be well with serve the Union. I hope he will command my him if he awakes from his lethargy in It will never do for him or you to services. eave Washington without every star in this time to avoid a civil war. No man of Union is in its place. Therefore, no time common sense now doubts that if the three should be lost in adopting measures to defeat forts in Charleston harbor had been garristhose who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own oned, even with a few companies in each, the rebellion in South Carolina would have high standing as a statesman.

resulted as harmlessly as it did in 1832 .---It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the Forts in that har-But traitorous counsels prevailed, and up bor. You have eight companies at Fort Mon to a very recent period, the four great de-Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to partments of the government, which con-Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union and trol its patronage and direct its most importhe President much trouble. It is said that tant operations, the War, Navy, Treasury, to send at this time troops to that harbor, would produce great excitement among the and Interior Departments, have been com-That is nonsense, when the people people. pletely under the control of men who fully are as much excited as they can be, and the eaders are determined to execute their long sympathized with the disunion movement. meditated purpose of separating the State and did all in their power to aid it. It from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the city of Charleston, South cannot be doubted now that Howell Cobb Carolina cannot separate herself from the and Secretary Floyd have done all they Inion. Do not leave the forts in the harbor could to help the secessionists-indeed they in a condition to induce an attempt to take would rather glory in than deny their afossession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce filiation with them. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, has also warmly favother States to join her.

ored their movement, and will probably "Permit me to entreat you to urge the Pres ident to send at once three or four companies leave the cabinet, if Mr. Buchanan susof Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, deci-ded, prompt and energetic measures on the tains Major Anderson, as soon as the circumstances connected with the abstraction part of the President. He has only to exert of the Indian trust bonds are investigated. the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be Mr. Thomas, the new Secretary of the Treassafe, and he will prevent a civil war, which ury, fully sympathizes with Mr. Thompson. never fails to call forth all the baser passions Mr. Toucy has made such a disposition of of the human heart."

In another letter to a friend at Washington, the old soldier speaks as follows :

TROY, Dec. 31, 1860. My Dear Sir.—South Carolina, after twenty seven years-Mr. Rhett says thirty years - of constant and unceasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union . and this too with out the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revene cutter, and her treasonable Pal metto flag flies over the United States Arse nal, the Custom House, Post Office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Uuion, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had, or civil war by teachers, and let it be seriously considensue. In the latter case, it would require no

prophet to foretell the result. It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has received informally the Commissioners app

South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of slavery. With all Christianized Europe, and nearly

the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their insti totions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the

North give greater security to slavery than it has new under the constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individu als might condemn slavery, the free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guarinteed by the constitution. In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and

csolating example of the Mexican States .am now, and forever, in favor of the Unon, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights of the States, individually ance of the rights of as well as collectively. JOHN E. WOOL.

BOUGATIONAL. Edited by A. SMITH, County Superint

For the Educational Column.

AFTER SCHOOL. In my schoolroom, old and dreary, With its dark and time-worn walls Oft at eve, while worn and weary With the weight of care and toil, Mem'ry, from her silent chambers. Gently beeks my spirit's gaze, Inward to the hidden record. Kept of all life'e changing ways.

As I turn my inward vision To the newly-written leaf; Filled with varied forms of fancy Some of joy, and some of grief, Then I see, again, before me, Youthful spirits, fair and bright,-Childhood's features, wreathed in sunshine, Beaming with their pure smile-light. Happy voices, joyous laughter, Ring upon my listening ear; Loving words, and deeds of kindness, Come, like balm, my heart to cheer. And I raise my heart still swelling, Full of grateful praise above, That the dear good Father sends us Childhood's smiles of light and love.

..... A Word on Certificates.

Experience proves what common sense readily admits, that a good teacher will have a good school, whatever the character or qualifications of those who have taught before him. He may not, it is true, be able to have advanced scholars, but he will have order, system, and all circumstances that favor progress in the schoolroom. Of course the action of directors and of parents is quite important; but when a good teacher makes a request, it is very likely to be granted ; he inspires confidence by his evident intelligence, and secures cooperation that would be denied to a poor teacher. Let this fact be universally known ered ; the good teacher has a good school. To render a teacher good, two things are

all-important ; namely, sufficient knowledge

COMMUNICATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH AN-NUAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT.

Lewistown-Mary E. Shaw, Jane A. Kerr, Mary E. Stewart, Kate E. Stauber, Josephine Atkinson, Mary Miller, Martha Stoner, Indiana Elberty, Lizzie McEwen, Tillie Ohls, Azariah Smith, P. P. Butts, Joseph Gray, jr., Charles Newman, Joseph S. Waream, M. J. Smith, J. A. McKee, John Clark, William W. Evans.

Armagh-J. M. Bell, Hiram McClenahen, A. G. Dickey.

Bratton-Rebecca Fritz, Thos. McCord. Brown-Rachel Zook, Robert Sterrett. Derry-Robert Keever, M. Mohler.

Granville-Annie W. Creswell, G. W. Soult, G. B. Penepacker, W. S. Wilson, G. S. Myers. yers. Menno-Leah Hooley. Oliver-G. H. Swigart, W. L. Qwens, Geo.

F. Davenport, Jacob R. Eliott. Union-Salome Zook, J. K. Hartzler, D. H. Zook, W. C. Gardner, W. K. Stroup, John

Fry. Wayne-J. N. Posthlethwait, Elias Pene-

packer, A. W. Decker. McVeytown-Elizabeth Leattor, G. Hana-

walt, S. Z. Sharp. Newton Hamilton-Bell Morrison, Elizabeth E. Burkholder, G. B. Dunmire. Blair County-Mary McCord.

According to announcement the Associa-tion met at Lewistown, December 27, 1860, in the Town Hall, at three o'clock P. M., the President, W. K. Stroup, in the chair, and was opened by him with a brief address on the value of such meetings as these, and the necessity of individual and united effort in order to make the exercises profitable and inter

esting. Y. W. Johnston, Secretary of the Associa tion, having resigned, and both Vice Presi-dents being absent, the President appointed Wm. W. Evans Secretary, and Kate E. Stauber and S. Z. Sharr Vice Presidents.

Owing to the severe illness of Robert H. McCord, W. S. Wilson was appointed to fill his place on the Executive Committee. The minutes of the last annual meeting

having been read, new members were receiv-ed. Miss Mary E. Shaw was appointed Critic for the day. The time for holding the ses-sions was fixed as follows: Morning session from 9 to 12 o'clock; afternoon from 1 to 4 'clock ; evening to commence at 61 o'clock. Mr. John Clark was requested to conduct the musical exercises of the Association.

The question, Resolved, That the power and duty of elevating the standard of Educa-tion in community, belong principally to the teachers of common schools, was discussed by Messig. Azariah Smith, S. Z. Sharp, D. H. Zook, and A. G. Dickey. The Executive Committee announced the order of exercises for the evening. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Association adjourned. EVENING SESSION.

Association was opened with prayer by Mr. J. M. Bell. Music by the teachers. The roll was called, and minutes of the previous meeting read and corrected. Mr. S. Z. Sharp then delivered a very interesting lecture on Geology. An essay was read by W. S. Wil-son. Subject-"Evils of irregular attend ance of pupils at school." Music by teach. ers, which was followed by the reading of an essay by Miss Salome Zook. Subject-"A teacher's position." A Manuscript Paper was then read by Miss Mary Stewart and J. K. Hartzler, editors. The question, "How can whispering in school best be prevented, or properly controled," was discussed by Messrs. J. K. Hartzler, G. H. Swigart, J. M. Bell, H. McClenahen, A. G. Dickey, S. Z. Sharp, W. W. Evans, W. K. Stroup, and Miss Kate E. Stauber. The further discus sion of the question was postponed. On motion, the President was requested to appoint four Committees—one on finances, one on resolutions, one on nominating officers for the ensuing year, and one on procuring new mem-The President appointed as Committee bers. on finance, A. G. Dickey, H. McClenahen, and Mary Miller, and as Committee on pro curing new members, Mary McCord and J N. Posthlewait. On motion Association ad iourned. SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. The Association met at the appointed hour, and was opened with prayer by Mr. M. J. Smith. Music by the teachers. The roll was called and the minutes of the previous session read and approved. Miss Shaw, Critic for yesterday, made report, and Miss Lizzie McEwen appointed Critic tor the day. The President announced as Committee on resolutions, Salome Zook, Beckie Fritz, and J. M. Bell; as Committee on nominations, D. H. Zook, Bell Morrison, and Mary S. Shaw, after which was an exercise in Grammar, during which Messrs. A. G. Dickey, M. J. Smith, and S. Z. Sharp explained their methods of teaching the analysis of Sentences. There was much discussion on the subject, and the exercise very profitable. Association adjourned.

New Series .--- Vol. XV, No. 10,

by the Rev. M. Leithead. The roll was cal-led, the members responding with sentiments. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and corrected. An essay was then read by Miss Martha Stoner. Subject—"Human Majesty." Miss Mary E. Stewart and Mr. J. K. Hartzler, editors of the Manuscript Pa-

per, read several interesting articles. The Hon Thos. II. Burrowes, State Superintendent, delivered a most excellent and interesting lecture. He opened with an account of the rise and progress of the common school sys-tem : and then addressed himself more especially to the teachers. He explained the orig-inal intent of the School Law in the granting of certificates-to grant none except professional ones; but the county Superintendents believing a lack of teachers entitled to such certificates, in convention, adopted the system of granting provisional ones, with the con-sent of the State Superintenden[†]. He stated that after a few years, none excen ' profession' al certificates would be given. He concluded his remarks with some earnest appeals to ministers and parents, showing their relation to the schools, and the position they occupy for the right training of the young. On mo-tion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the speaker for his excellent lecture. On motion, Association adjourned to meet next morning at 8½ o'clock.

THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION. Association was opened with prayer by W.

W. Evans. Roll was called. Mr. A. Smith, County Superintendent, then addressed the teachers. He spoke of the condition of the various schools in the county; how they might be improved; what was expected of the teachers; and affirmed his intention of raising the stan dard of qualification for certificates higher that it has heretofore been. Miss Lizzie Merswen, the Critic for yesterday, then made report; after which, there was taken up the subject of reading, when Mr. Sharp and others showed their manner of teaching this branch of study. The chairman of the Committee of finances reported on the condition of the Treasury, and the funds of the Association being inadequate to defray the expenses of the session, a tax of 10 cents was laid upon each member. The Chairman of Committee on nominations reported the following officers: Pres, A. G. Dickey. For Vice Presidents, J. M. Bell, Annie W. Creswell. Secretary, Geo. H Swigart. Treasurer, Martha Stoner. Exec-utivo Committee, J. K. Hartzler, Mary Mo-

Cord, W. S. Wilson. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, when all those nominated by the Committee for the several offices were unanimously elected. It was, on motion, decided that hereafter the officers elect should enter their respective offices at the beginning of each annual meeting of the Association: The Secretary was instructed to prepare a concise statement of the proceedings of the Association, and forward it to the editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal.

The Committee on resolutions made report, and the following were severally cdopted : Resolved. That it is the duty of every teach-

er to avail himself of every opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the best methods of imparting instruction to pupils, and preserv-ing good order in school.

Resolved, That the power and duty of ele-vating the standard of education in a community belong principally to the teacher.

Resolved, That regulations against whis-pering should be adopted in every school; that it is the duty of teachers to use their utmost endeavors to give efficiency to those regulations.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all persons who desire to teach, to qualify themselves for the Professional Certificates as speedily as possible. Resolved, That there ought to be in some Academy of this county a Normal Depart-ment, for the special benefit of those who desire to qualify themselves fully for the duties of teachers in the common schools of the county. Resolved, That the determination of the County Superintendent to elevate the grade of certificates meets the aprobation of the teachers present at this Association. Resolved, That the Phonetic Method of teaching children to read commends itself to all who are interested in public schools, and we urge the teachers to investigate it.

ter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Communion Ware, Cups, Mugs, Goblets, d.c.

With a general assortment, comprising none but the st quality, made of the best materials and heavily pla st, constituting them a serviceable and durable article or Hotels. Steamboats and Private Families. Old Ware re-plated in the best manner. feb23-1y

WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres

AND

VESTINCS.

New Fall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

Fall and Winter Goods

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

Groceries

omprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS. Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, October 25, 1860.

NAILS, Spikes, &c.-A large and full as-sortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes. Also a full assortment of Tacks, Screws, &c. For sale by no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

RESH Raisins, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Can-I dies and Fancy. Candy Toys at wholesale to country stores and confectioneries can be had at A. Felix's, at a small advance on city prices, for cash.

75 cents per gallon for best Coal Gil, at F. G. FRANCISCUS'S

Commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major Anderson, In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the mil-itary. One remedy is left, and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charles ton altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgement, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. (Signed,)

the naval forces as to render them as use-

less and unavailable as possible in any sud-

den emergency upon our coast which may

arise. No government, says the Press, was

ever more completely betrayed in the hands

of its foes. A parallel for such t: eachery

can only be found in some of the plots and

counterplots of ancient Rome or the in-

trigues of military leaders and political as-

pirants in France during her revolutionary

SECRETARY FLOYD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1860.

Six: On the morning of the 27th inst., I

COUNSEL CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

SIR : It is evident now from the action of

read the following paper to you in the pres-

struggles.

ence of the Cabinet:

JOHN B. FLOYD.

Secretary of War. I then considered the honor of the Admin istration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina, who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States.— The sole object of both parties in these recip rocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accom modation of the existing troubles, the two houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object.

Thus affairs stood till the action of Major Anderson, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capitol on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision, and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such calamity. I deeply regret that I feel mysak under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no lon-ger hold it under my convictions of patriot ism, nor with honor, subjected as I am to a violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith. With the highest personal regard,

I am most truly yours. JOHN B. FLOYD. To His Excellency the President of the Uni-

ted States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860. My DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine du-ties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized Postmaster General Holt to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon John B. Floyd.

ed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is al so reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major Anderson, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union, as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Major Anderson will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy Fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rehels.

Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and n a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in If, however, it should be surrendered fact. to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the. hands of its enemies. Be assured that I ds not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred upon them -of voting for the person whom they consid ered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announce ment of every victory obtained by the hero of the nineteenth century, Garibaldi, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells, there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious Franklin. This principle is too strongly imparted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because

and skill in imparting instruction and controlling a school. The first of these, sufficient knowledge, can be acquired by any person of sound mind : all that is necessary s a determination to have it and patient perseverance until the object is gained. If it can be acquired and is not, what is

the natural and just inference? That the person who neglects to gain it, is not fit to teach. Turning the question a little; what, then, ought to be true of every person in this county who is now teaching, but has not the recognized testimonial of sufficient knowledge, namely, the Professional Certificate? That he is diligently availing himself of all opportunities to increase his knowledge; that he is studying those branches in which he is deficient; that he is active and interested in District Associa-

tions. Are all those teachers in the county who hold Professional Certificates, thus seeking to improve and qualify themselves for any common school, so that their fitness as teachers shall be unquestionable?

Directors and parents have a right to claim that you be fully qualified before you assume to instruct. The law of this State requires it. What, then, is your duty? It is part of my official duty to see that no persons teach without sufficient knowledge. So, as a natural consequence, it is wholly proper for me to urge teachers to secure full, unquestionable qualifications for their duties; both knowledge and skill in teaching.

I propose to hold a public Examination ometime in the coming Spring, after the schools are closed, of those who are disposed then to apply for the Professional Certificate. Early notice of my intention is given to afford applicants time to review what they think needs reviewing, and to study whatever they know is wanting. It is expected that applicants will at that time present an essay on some educational topic, partly to show their habit of thought, partly to evince their proficiency in practical grammar.

It should be understood that Professional Certificates will be given to them, and only to those, who on examination shall proze their fitness for it. 'A word to the wise is sufficient;' to those who are not wise, something else remains to be said hereafter.

AZARIAH SMITH.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at the hour, President in the chair. Music by the teachers. Minutes of the morn-Auste by the teachers. Annues of the morn-ing session on their reading were approved. An exercise in Arithmetic was engaged in by Messrs. M. J. Smith, S. Z. Sharp, A. G. Dick-ey, J. K. Hartzler, W. S. Wilson, W. K. Stroup, Chas. Newman, C. B. Dunmire, and Miss Mary McCord. During this exercise different matheds of teaching the prime. different methods of teaching the primary principles were fully illustrated and examined ; also the manner of conducting recitations and black board exercises. Recess. Music by teachers. The question, Resolved, "that the power and duty of elevating the standard of Education in community belong principal-ly to teachers of common schools," which was discussed yesterday afternoon, was taken up. and a discussion on it was engaged in by Messrs. J. K. Hartzler, G. W. Soult, W. Owens, J. N. Posthlewait, D. H. Zook, W. S. Wilson, and W. K. Stroup, after which Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, State Superintendent, ad-dressed the teachers for a few moments. The Executive Committee announced the exercises for the evening. Association adjourned. EVENING SESSION.

The Association was opened with prayer

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Association be furnished to the county papers for publication.

SALOME ZOOK,

REBECCA FRITZ, - Committee J. M. BELL, J. The minutes of this and the previous ses-

sion were read and approved. Association adjourned sine die. WM. W. EVANS, Secretary.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor ;- I wish to ask a few questions, not directly relating to politics, nor expecting any reply, but to call attention to some principles of morality and decency which are readily acknowledged to be true by all ladies and gentlemen, not to add Christians :

Are negroes human beings? If so, by what semblance of right are they treated like brutes? Have they rational and im-mortal souls? If so, are their souls to be saved in the same way, by the same means, by which the souls of whites are to be sayed ? In other words, did Christ die for their redemption just as really as ours? If so, is it probable that he takes just the same degree of interest in their welfare, and in all means adopted for their conversion and Christianization, which he takes in the case of the whites? Are Sunday Schools good agencies in white congregations, and bad in colored congregations, or equally good in both? If equally good, does the kind of instruction given, or the intelligence of the instructor make any difference? If an intelligent instructor be more efficient for good, is there any impropriety in a white person volunteering to aid in the Sunday School, or shall we, in a bland way, leave colored people to Providence, and proudly go by on the other side, scorning to evince any sympathy or care for