

bear in the matter," replied the last corner, with a significant nod.

"Ay, then will my dream be made out," said Margery, shaking her head.

"What dream was it, good mistress?" cried each and all eagerly.

"Why, St. Mary be gracious to us! but I saw my Lord Warwick, and he had his long furred mantle, all glittering with his gold-cross crosslets, and methought he started up, and my sweet foster-child came to him with a Red Rose in his hand."

"Ay, and he took it, I'll warrant," cried the man-at-arms.

"Yes, and he threw off his mantle, when, behold you, enamelled just on the breast-plate of his tilting suit of brass inland armor was another Red Rose, and then was there shouting and noise of great guns—so I awoke."

"What say ye to this omen?" whispered an ecclesiastic, who in company with a richly-dressed citizen had drawn near.

"I heed not such," was the reply. "King Alonzo deemeth nought of them, as ye may see in his book, neither doth Raymond Lully."

"I do, for I have often found them true."

"Alas! Dr. Bouchier, your mind is set upon the Red Rose, and so each thing that makes for your cause is a certain omen. O sweet St. Mary, would that was might cease!"

Master Philip Malpas, for it was he, now knew knocked at his door, and, in the kindly spirit of the ancient citizen, bidding the groupe keep their places, and sending out for a tankard of ale, followed his guest up stairs to the best room, which from its two bay-windows displayed two marvellously rich "counterpoints" of blue and murray satin, worked with huge knots of flowers, and fastened to the window-sills by stout pins, bearing, in default of the natural rose, goodly rosetts of white satin.

And now onward came the long procession, canons, prebendaries, sub-dean, and dean of St. Paul's, all in snowy vestments and rich copes, chanting the psalms of the day; then the city dignitaries—aldermen, whose long scarlet robes half enveloped their richly-trimmed palfreys, the castellan of the city in knightly armor, bearing the gules banner of his guardian, St. Paul, and Sir Richard Lee, the Lord Mayor, with collar of S. S., and sable-lined robe of crimson velvet, followed by men-at-arms, the red cross of London worked on their shoulder and surmounted by the "White Rose on a shield."

Then, amid flourishes of trumpets and the deafening thunder of kettle-drums, advanced the officers of state, their respective armors embroidered on the side sleeves of their rich satin or velvet mantles; and, conspicuous among them all, the silver maces of his civil office, and the silver crosses of his archiepiscopal, borne reverently before him by the younger sons of the first families in the land, clad in purple, and with blazing mitre on his milk-white mule, came George Neville, Chancellor of England, primate of York, youngest brother of Warwick, whose dark fierce eye, as it glanced a look of contempt at the crowd on either side that waited for his benediction, seemed to tell, in language far more forcible than words, how he cursed the selfish policy of his father and brother, which had doomed him when a fiery youth of nineteen to the cloister, and compelled him to relinquish lance and war-steed for the breviary and mule of the churchman.

And now came Edward, his tight vest of white cloth of gold clasped by diamond rosetts, and his long royal mantle of crimson velvet lined with blue descending almost below the deep bases of his white palfrey, and bearing on either side the royal arms worked in stiff but rich brocade. On one side rode the Marquis of Dorset, Lord Rivers, his brother-in-law, and on the right his brother Richard of York, gorgeously arrayed in cloth of gold and purple, with pale and thin features, but keen and searching eye, and figure, whose slight deformity was scarcely perceptible (Tudor policy not having as yet affixed an apocryphal hump to his shoulders); and when, animated by the gay scene, Edward looked up to the open casements, and saw the dames and damsels of his "good city" gazing with unrepressed admiration at the monarch, whose singular personal beauty excited the wondering notice of Philip de Commines, he gracefully lifted his cap, and bent almost to the saddle-bow, while shouts of "A York! a York!" rent the air.

"Ay, he's well fitted to ride in state," said the man-at-arms, better at a feast than a fray; but, for a knight on his war-steed—and soothly, what can be a fairer sight?—commend me to Lord Warwick."

The notice of the spectators was now directed to a slight confusion, occasioned by a young man, who had just ridden out of Ave Mary Lane, attempting to make his way toward the cathedral, and who had been rudely repulsed by the men-at-arms, who formed a line across the way. He seemed to have come from a distance, as he was wrapped in a travelling cloak, and he was followed by four horsemen, whose cognisance could scarcely be seen; still the trappings of his steed, and the graceful though almost haughty bearing of the rider, proved that he belonged to the household of some noble family. "Make way, good folk, make way," said he, "or I must 'em stay here, forsooth, till the procession come back."

"Somewhat new for a follower of Lord Warwick's to wait," said a young man in a splendid mantle, with the arms of the Rivers family worked on the side sleeve.

"Not so new, Sir Malapart," replied the stranger, fiercely, "as for your master to ride with kings."

"St. George!" cried the man-at-arms, bounding forward; "my gallant leader, Sir Amias Bouchier! A Warwick! A Warwick! toss up your caps, my masters—ay, the white bear will soon put the blue lion to flight, and a score besides, I trow."

The young knight turned laughingly round. "What, Jenkin, are there?" He then caught the eye of old Margery, which was earnestly fixed upon him, and he immediately turned toward her. "What, Margery, my good nurse, art thou here, too?"

"Ay, I am not that thou wouldst be a great man?" cried she. "Heaven prosper thee, and the Red Rose, too! Ah! my dream will come true."

"I would counsel ye, fair sir, to ride onward," said one of the officers of the city watch; "these borel men may make debate, and our city may perchance suffer harm."

"There will be scant danger of that," said the young knight proudly, "if the upstart nobles teach but their servants courtesy."

"When the Nevilles cease to teach rebellion, then will be the time for courtesy," said the young man with the Rivers' cognisance.

"Repeat those words at your peril!" cried the young knight, throwing off his cloak, and half unsheathing his sword.

"When the Nevilles cease to teach and to practise rebellion," said the other, putting himself in posture of defence.

"A foul slander, which I fling back in thy teeth," cried the young knight. "Make way,

good people, and let me prove to the popinjay what it is to arouse the bear."

A Warwick! A Warwick! made room for the combatants.

"Sweet St. Mary," cried Master Philip Malpas "here's strife in the very streets with Lord Rivers' and Lord Warwick's followers; what may it portend?"

The canon of St. Martin's eagerly advanced to the windows unconscious who stood below.

"Warwick's prevails," cried he, "and see, the young knight aims a blow at his foe's man's cap; the White Rose hath fallen, and is even now trampled beneath his horse's feet. Heaven fulfil the omen!"

The arrival of a party of the king's men-at-arms put an end to the contest. "The white bear hath chased away the blue lion," cried the bystanders.

"And hath struck down the White Rose of York," said Jenkin, pointing to the trampled rosette; "what say ye to that, my masters?"

Many a significant look was exchanged and many an ejaculation uttered, for an omen like that that was believed by most to shadow forth a change of dynasty.

Meanwhile, the young knight, sending his horse and his attendants back to Warwick House, entered that of Master Philip Malpas, right glad to withdraw from notice, and half fearing the result of the omen of the White Rose.

"Ay, all will come to pass in Heaven's good time," cried Dr. Bouchier, overjoyed that his darling grandson should have been victor; "and wherefore came ye up?"

"With a letter to the Archbishop of York, which I was to deliver into his hands only," said Amias. "St. George, I promised to deliver it before high mass, and had done so, but for this debate and strife."

"And there will be yet more debate and strife, until the Red Rose be lifted up," said Dr. Bouchier.

"Tis passing strange," said master Philip Malpas, musingly, "that, from that very time my lord of Warwick cast away his seal-ring, he hath never prospered as heretofore; methinks it must have been a talisman of hidden virtues, and I the more believe so, seeing that he never spoke of it, even to you, until it was lost; for secrecy preserveth the charm."

"St. Mary, grant that this ring may be a talisman of mighty power!" said the young knight, holding out a ring, laughingly, "for then I would give it to my lady-love."

Master Philip Malpas took the ring; it was dim, and seemed covered with clay. "Where found ye it?" said he.

"Oh, just behind Barnet, this morning, in a half dry ditch; but it glittered, and methought I would pick it up."

"Tis of goodly workmanship," said the goldsmith, carefully wiping it, and examining it with well-practised eye; "but, holy St. Dunstan! it may well be goodly workmanship, for here is Baptista Santa Croce's own mark upon it."

"Let me see it," cried Dr. Bouchier, earnestly; "tis a seal-ring, an *agale* seal ring; good Master Malpas—what is the graving?"

"It must be! and yet, holy saints! can it be?" "Be calm, Dr. Bouchier, it may be as you think, for here is the bear and ragged staff, and the bear is unchained, and there is a star above, and a sun below."

"St. Mary! St. Mary! then it is so, and Lord Warwick's own seal-ring is returned to him after six years! I myself will take it to Lord Warwick, for the time is come, even as was shown when yonder White Rose lay trampled under your palfrey's feet."

"The bear unchained, and the sun below," said Master Philip Malpas; "truly that foreshoweth the ascendancy of Warwick over York; and it must be so, for, never did Baptista Santa Croce form a talisman, but it was of certain power, or give a sign, but it was sure to come to pass."

"And all his sayings will come to pass," cried the enthusiastic Lancastrian, gazing earnestly on his grandson; "ay, Amias, the Red Rose will, indeed, lift her head again, and it is for you and Lord Warwick to unfurl her banner."

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

**THE OHIO "AMERICAN" PLATFORM.**—The Ohio State Council of the "American" Order of Ohio have published their platform of principles, over the signatures of the officers. It is as follows:—

1. The unlimited Freedom of Religion, disconnected with politics.—Hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government.—Equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

2. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter, until they shall have resided twenty-one years in the United States, and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

3. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.

4. Slavery is local—not national—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

5. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of foreign States; yet on all proper occasions we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

6. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

7. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

8. In State Policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation, and a liberal system of Public Schools.

**COL. KINNEY** has disappeared from New York, having left, it is supposed, with a small party of his friends, on a wild goose chase to Niagara.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 16, 1855.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

COLUMBIAS.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:—

6 copies for.....\$5 00 | 15 copies for.....\$12 00

10 copies for.....8 00 | 20 copies for.....15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

We this week enter upon the *Sixteenth Volume of the Reporter*. With this number we also commence a new system of payments, which marks an era in the newspaper history of this County. From the time the first number of this paper was issued from the press, on the 4th day of June, 1840, until the present, we have had something to do with every week issue which has appeared. In this somewhat lengthened experience, interested in the prosperity of the paper, we have had some opportunity to observe the difficulties and disadvantages under which the publishers of Country newspapers continually suffer. With a business, which ostensibly should afford a return for the labor and money expended, we have known seasons when the receipts of the office did not equal the expenditures, and at times too when the best men in the County were indebted to the office in a sum sufficient to relieve it from all pressure and embarrassments, which amount was withheld through carelessness.

Since the *Reporter* first made its appearance, a great revolution has taken place in newspaperdom. The invention of fast steam presses, multiplying newspapers with a rapidity which would seem marvellous to our respected typographical apostles, and the cheapening of the other appliances of the art, with the establishment of numerous daily papers in the City, from which weeklies are cheaply made up, has tended to the gradual reduction of the prices of weekly papers. From the jaws of the revolving iron monsters of the City, newspapers are issued at prices but little above the cost of the white paper upon which they are printed.—These are sent into the country in immense numbers, and to a certain extent supply the place which the Country newspaper should fill. Under this state of affairs, it is very difficult for the Country press to maintain a price which in reality it should command, because by so doing the majority of its patrons would be driven to the cities for their newspapers. There are, to be sure, a portion of the community, who feel it their duty to support their County paper, and some whose necessities would oblige them to have it any rate,—but the number is so limited that it would be too small to keep a paper in existence.

We have concluded at once to meet the expectations and wants of the public, and at the same time to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments which a credit system must necessarily produce, when the patronage is diffused through so many hands. We do this, by reducing the price to *One Dollar* and by making it payable in advance. By so doing, we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the reading public.

To make this plan effective, a rigid adherence to advance payments will be necessary.—We shall consequently, stop every paper, when the subscription expires. To give the subscriber opportunity to renew his subscription, he will receive printed notice four weeks before the expiration of his time, from a wrapper around his paper, when, if he fails to renew, it will be stopped.

The adoption of these terms is an experiment, and the favorable issue of which in good measure devolves upon our friends and the public. To those who now feel an interest in the success of the *Reporter* and the principle it has so long, (if not ably) advocated, we particularly appeal. We need a long list of subscribers, under our present arrangement.—We start off with more than we anticipated, but we look to our friends for such an increase of our list as will afford some encouragement and support. There is hardly a subscriber but could persuade some neighbor to subscribe for the *Reporter*. The more active of our friends could under our present club rates, easily procure five, ten, or twenty subscribers. Will they do it?

We would also say to those who wish to renew their subscription or to forward money to us, that the mail affords an excellent and ever ready opportunity. Enclose the amount in a letter directed to us, and we will be responsible for its safe delivery. Uncle Sam's mode of conveyance is sometimes tardy, but generally sure.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last, as Wm. Elwell, Esq. and lady were riding in a one horse carriage above town, one side of the thills became detached, which caused the wagon to run against a bank and overturned it. Mr. E. escaped uninjured, but Mrs. Elwell was quite seriously, though not fatally injured, being taken up insensible. She is however, we learn, in a fair way of recovery.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The American Caucus held on Wednesday last, in this State, nominated JAMES BELL for the long, and JOHN P. HALE for the short term in the U. S. Senate.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic* arrived in New York on Wednesday morning last. The war news brought by this arrival is the most important that has been received since the passage of the Alma. Intelligence by the last steamer announced that after two nights of sanguinary conflict the French had driven the Russian garrison from a strong position of defense before Sebastopol, and had themselves occupied it. The loss on both sides was little less than 8,000 men. Since then two most important strategic movements have been effected by the Allies with complete success. The first was the seizure and occupation of the Russian position on the Tchernaya, which was effected with but little loss, the enemy retiring before the allied advance. The other success was yet more important, being nothing less than the capture of Kerch, the destruction of the Russian squadron and fortifications there, and the obtaining of entire possession of the Sea of Azoff, in the waters of which the Allies have now fourteen steamers. The enterprise was accomplished without the loss of a man, the Russians having themselves destroyed their defenses and retired. The telegraph lines being exclusively in the hands of Government, ten days must elapse, ere the public can learn anything beyond what the War Department chooses to dole forth; but the possession by the Allies of the important station of Kerch, whence the garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege. There were rumors of another great battle having been fought at Inkermann, but the statements want confirmation. Diplomacy is particularly busy at the present moment.

The expected resumption of the Vienna Conference has not taken place, the successes in the Crimea warranting the Allied Governments to hold out for other terms. Austrian negotiation is more active than ever, with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet of Vienna a supremacy in Germany. From Spain we have accounts that the Carlist insurrection is checked; but the Government has been compelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers.

In Britain money continued very plentiful. Since the loan was announced in April Consols have advanced upwards of 4 per cent and are quoted 92 7/8. The Liverpool Cotton Market continued excited and had advanced 1-2d. on the week. Breadstuffs were dull at previous quotations.

**ANTI-PROHIBITION MEETING IN LANCASTER.**—The mass meeting of the opponents of the new anti-license law, held in Lancaster on Saturday last, was numerously attended, and its proceedings marked with much enthusiasm. Delegations were in attendance from Berks and Lebanon, as well as from all sections of Lancaster county. Several delegations carried appropriate banners, and were accompanied by brass bands. A procession was formed under the direction of Col. W. S. Amwake, which moved through all the principal streets of the city.

At two o'clock the meeting was organized; J. M. Amwake, Esq., acting as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among the speakers were Jacob Zeigler of the *Harrisburg Union*; Jacob Myers, of the *Lancaster Free Press*, and Cyrus S. Haldeman of Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted similar to those passed by the meeting at Reading, taking strong ground against the law, which is styled an illegal act, enacted in opposition to the will of the people.

**AN-WAGA HOUSE.**—The *Oregon Gazette* has the following remarks in regard to this hotel, which is fast becoming one of the most noted in Southern New York. Under the direction of RICHARD it could hardly be otherwise, for if he don't know how to "keep tavern," then we should be pleased to be informed who does. The *Gazette* says:—This house, under the management of its popular proprietor, R. BROWER, Esq., was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Its broad and airy halls and richly carpeted parlors furnished in palatial elegance are occupied by the gaiety and fashion of the times. Ladies and gentlemen, who are traveling for their health or business seek this as the most pleasant resort in this section of the State.

Everything about the house is kept in perfect order; and guests while under the charge of Mr. BROWER, and his gentlemanly assistants, are made to feel perfectly at home by bestowing upon them attentions and courtesies and attending to the most minute particular, calculated to enhance the pleasure of their sojourn.

**DOCTRINAL.**—The *Boston Chronicle* of Monday, utters the following pregnant sentence, which may be taken as expressing the disposition and determination of the liquor dealers in Boston:—

"Wines and liquors are property, always have been property so long as they have been in existence, and always will be property in the hands of any private citizen, corporation or partnership, any so called law that declares them to be contraband in the hands of everybody except the agents of municipal corporations, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"If the State takes wines and liquors from a private owner and pours them upon the ground or sells them and pockets the money, as the new liquor law allows it to do, the State is a plunderer and a robber, and a crisis has arrived when the citizen is absolved from his allegiance to the government, when he should fall back upon his reserved rights."

**ANOTHER LIQUOR CASE IN ELMIRA.**—The Republican of Tuesday says: "The prosecution of the Brainard House for liquor selling, in violation of the existing statutes, was tried yesterday before Justice Potter. The Jury returned a verdict of one penalty, \$25."

## LOCAL NEWS.

**TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The Teachers' Association met at Orwell Hill on the 8th inst., and continued in session until noon next day. There was a good turn out, and considerable interest taken in the subjects discussed, and the general objects of the Association, although at first, some seemed distrustful.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON, and the general objects of the Association having been stated by Messrs. COLT and COBURN, the following Resolution, together with the amendment offered by Mr. COLT, was taken up and thoroughly discussed, and being put to vote, the amendment was unanimously lost, and the Resolution unanimously carried. It read as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every teacher to sustain good order in school, and adopt such means as shall secure that important end, even if it become necessary to resort to corporal punishment.

Amendment offered by Mr. COLT:— That order is essential to the success of a school. In maintaining this, corporal punishment should be a *late* resort; but yet its infliction may be the imperative duty of the Teacher.

It was urged in support of the amendment, that expulsion was the *last* resort—corporal punishment a *late* resort, and an appeal to the understanding and sympathies of the scholar the first resort in the maintenance of good order; that flogging was not necessary, except in certain cases, and then it should be inflicted after everything else but expulsion had been tried; that it was a relic of barbarism, and not warranted under the New Testament dispensation; that if a scholar deserved corporal punishment, it was owing to the incompetency of the teacher to govern, and not in the ugliness or wilfulness of the child—at least, the ugliness and wilfulness were consequent upon his inability to govern.

The amendment was opposed on the ground that both the resolution and amendment took it for granted, that order was essential to the success of a school; then the question arises, how can order be best sustained? It must be sustained in order to have a teachable school. What means shall be used? "Moral suasion," or corporal punishment? Why whatever can best accomplish it. Corporal punishment includes all kinds of bodily pain, and is used in contradistinction to mental suffering or pain—such as standing on the floor, holding out a book, chastising with a rod, &c. Now, instead of being a *late* resort, those who have taught school know that sometimes it is an *early* resort to maintain order. It has to be resorted to immediately in some instances. The judgment of the teacher must determine when and how much of it is necessary. What would govern one school, would fail in another. Because a person has taught three or four sessions without whipping, is not conclusive that he can teach for the same length of time again without inflicting corporal punishment. Indeed, it will not raise even a presumption that he could. It may be *prima facie* evidence that he is either a successful teacher, (if he maintains good order) so far as government is concerned, or that his scholars are governable, kind and docile. But it does not prove that the same system would govern a school in an adjoining township. The government of a school depends greatly upon the disposition of the scholars, as well as upon the skill of the teacher. Their dispositions vary according to their locality and the disposition of their parents. A child not governed at home, will be difficult to manage at school. The teacher stands *in loco parentis*, in the place of the parent. If he exceeds his authority, he is held accountable. The law, knowing the importance of school government, and having in view the common good, gives him this authority. If the child is disobedient at home, in seven cases out of ten at school, corporal punishment will be an *early* resort. Order must be maintained—the child is not orderly at home—he must be orderly at school. Can this be accomplished by a *late* resort to bodily punishment? If he waited very long before his "late resort" would come, he'd be turned out doors. It has been found by observation, that in those districts where the moral-suasion idea predominates, there are difficulties constantly arising between parents and teachers, to the great and permanent injury of the schools.

It was argued further, that what was true in regard to men, was also true with children. Moral suasion will not prevent the transgression of law. It will not even prevent crime, though the penalty of the law be certain and swift-footed; and this too with those capable of reasoning and comparing. How much less will it reach children who are unable to foresee the consequences of disobedience, and who are influenced by whatever surrounds them.

It was shown quite conclusively that the words of Solomon being words of an inspired man, were applicable to all time. That his was the wisdom of inspiration—and that the doctrine he taught in regard to sparing the rod and hating the child was pretty fully established by Christ himself when he drove a "lot of rowdies" out of the temple with thongs. It proved at least that corporal punishment was not out of date in New Testament times.

As to the manner of the infliction, Prof. COBURN is of the opinion that it should be in the presence of the whole school. If a child is taken by himself and punished, he may either go and tell his fellows that the teacher had promised him a severe whipping, but did not give it to him, or he may tell his parents and others that he was brutally flogged, &c., whatever his ingenuity could invent, and the teacher has only his own word to contradict such reports, and thereby may be placed in a very disagreeable position. Prof. C. said he had known such things to occur time and again.

At the last meeting of the Association a committee was appointed to report a series of text-books, which, in the opinion of the Association, would be advisable to introduce into the schools of the county. The committee through their chairman, Prof. COBURN, reported progress at this meeting. The Report was accepted. It was afterwards referred back, with instruction to report a full set of books as commonly used in the schools, at the next meeting; at which time the report, together with the suggestions of the committee will be published in full.

A want of uniformity in text-books has been seriously felt by every practical teacher. It is a subject of great importance, and attended with many difficulties. There are in this county near 350 schools, and at a moderate calculation from 7 to 10,000 scholars. To supply these with a uniform series of books would amount to an enormous sum; and yet a uniformity of books is what we want. How can this best be accomplished? The committee thought it could be only accomplished gradually, and therefore reported upon each subject from one to three books, each of which in their opinion was good. If the directors of any township found in their schools either of the books recommended, the committee thought it advisable to retain them; but thought it not advisable to retain any two; for instance, Thompson's and Davies' Arithmetic—retain one or the other. Messrs. GUYER and COLE were of the opinion that such a plan would never accomplish what was aimed at; and urged strongly that the report be referred back to the committee with instruction to report only one book upon each and every subject. It was thought by those in favor of the Report, that these gentlemen in their eagerness to do good, was attempting to do too much; by urging a universal change too strenuously would likely produce a reaction, and thus the plans and wishes of the whole be frustrated.

It is difficult to have a uniformity in books, so long as the jurisdiction of the school directors who have the entire control of this subject, is included in their respective townships. Much will be done when each township adopts a uniform series of text-books. A list of those books recommended by the Association as the best to be used in our common schools, will be published after its next meeting.

The following Resolution was adopted:— Resolved, That the study of written arithmetic should not be commenced by the child until he is of sufficient age to fully appreciate and perfectly understand the principles of the science, and it should always be preceded by a thorough drilling in Intellectual Arithmetic.

On motion of Prof. COBURN, four persons were appointed—two males and two females, a committee to prepare or procure, articles for publication upon the subject of popular education in each of the County papers, one article to be published in each paper every two weeks.

The Rev. JAS. M. WILLIAMS and Miss FANNY O. ANDREWS, of Smithfield, each delivered before the Association an address. Subject: "The necessity of Moral and Physical Education in connection with Mental Acquirements." The Association tendered the speakers a vote of thanks, and desired a copy of each of their addresses for publication.

Mr. Wm. DAVIS and Miss EMILY PRESTON were appointed to prepare and read essays before the Association at its next meeting.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. SILSBEE, the Association adjourned to meet in LeRoy on the 14th and 15th of September next.

The late rains have raised the Susquehanna to a fine rafting pitch, and during a week past quite a quantity of lumber has floated past this place on its way to a market.—Prices below are rather lower than last year, but the lumbermen generally are holding out for an advance on present rates.

The *Columbia Spy* gives the following as the wholesale prices of lumber at that place on the 1st of June:—Inferior cull boards and grub plank, \$11; culling do., \$15; 2d common do., \$20; 1st common do., \$30; panel \$37 50; hemlock boards and scantling, \$12 50; do. do., long lengths, \$15; pine scantling, according to length and quality, \$14 a \$17; planter lath, \$2 75 a \$3; shingles, \$14 a \$18.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The past spring and present summer has been unusually cold and backward. At one time fears were entertained of a drought, but the rains of the few past days have dissipated all danger from that source. The crops generally are backward, but look promising, and the warm weather which is unquestionably in store for us will remedy the evil.

Rye and Wheat look remarkably well, and a large breadth has been sown. From present appearances the coming harvest will be the most abundant with which our farmers have been favored for some years.

Last year, the wheat in this region was generally injured by the *weevil*—some fields being almost totally ruined. Such a visitation this year would be unusually disastrous. We are going the rounds of the papers a statement that the ravages of the weevil may be prevented by the use of lime; and we would suggest to our farmers whether it would not be worth trying. The plan is just as the wheat is beginning to head out, to sow at the rate of one bushel of slaked lime to the acre among the wheat. This is simple and easily tried, and the lime itself could be advantageously applied to the land, while if it should prove effective it would be a timely and very valuable discovery.

Wm. S. DOBINS, late High Sheriff of the County of Bradford, and now conducting the "Troy House," gives notice that he will celebrate the Fourth of July by an Independence