

### The Relief Law.

The following is a correct copy of the Relief Bill, as it passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor:

#### AN ACT

Providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks and for the Relief of Debtors.

Be it enacted, etc. That the provisions of every act of Assembly, or of incorporation or reorganization, heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter of any bank, saving, trust and insurance company, or corporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties or authorizing any compulsory assignment for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities, or the issuing or paying out the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying, or its loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie funds, since the first day of September, A. D., 1857, be and the same hereby suspended until the second Monday in April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; and all forfeitures and penalties, or liability thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred before the said second Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation, or reorganization, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted; and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes or the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments; or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid, and any such bank during such suspension of specie payments may declare dividends to an amount not exceeding six per cent. per annum on its capital; and this act shall extend also to all banks, saving, trust, insurance companies, and corporations with banking privileges, chartered and re-chartered under any law for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all banks incorporated by the Legislature at its last session.

Sec. 2. That in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, each and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, shall on the first discount day in January next, and weekly thereafter; and every other bank in this Commonwealth on the same day and monthly thereafter, make up a statement, to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier thereof, showing first, the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie in the possession of and owned by such bank, and the balance due from other banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of deposits, including individual deposits, and balances due to other banks; which statement shall be published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the county in which the bank is located, or if there be no newspaper in such county, then in a newspaper of some neighboring county, and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or any Cashier of any bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court, one-half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

Sec. 3. That the said banks are hereby required, until the second Monday of April, aforesaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out all their business transactions and discounts the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any President and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks, shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the President, his apprehension and belief, that any bank in said certificate named is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons, not interested in said bank, as commissioners, to investigate the condition of such bank, and the said commissioners shall, after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investigation, and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if officers of the said bank shall refuse to permit the said commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said bank is in an insolvent condition, or conducting its affairs in violation of law, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited, and the said bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act; and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment, in the manner provided by the act entitled "An Act regulating banks," approved the sixteenth day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty, and the expenses of such commission, including the compensation of the commissioners at eight dollars per day each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants: *Provided*, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the commissioners shall report in favor of such bank, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 4. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes, the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same, in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

Sec. 5. That the deposits by the State Treasurer, or to the credit of the Commonwealth, in the several banks and other corporations, and all bank notes which are now or may hereafter be in the Treasury during a period of suspension aforesaid, shall from time to time, on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said banks or other corporations respectively, in specie, in such amounts as may be re-

quired by said Treasurer, to enable him to pay the interest accruing on the loans of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period herebefore mentioned, in actions instituted by writ or otherwise in any court in this Commonwealth, or before any alderman or justice of the peace, on judgments obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of an estate in fee simple within the respective county, worth in the opinion of the court, alderman, or justice of the peace, the amount of the said judgment, over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon, on judgments now obtained or to be obtained, on suits now brought, for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others, for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced; and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution thereon, if within thirty days from the passage of this act, or within thirty days from the rendition of any future judgment, he shall give a security to be approved of by the court or any judge thereof, or by such alderman or justice of the peace, before whom such judgment was obtained for the sum recovered, together with the interest and costs: *Provided*, That this section shall not be applied to the wages of labor, nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws: *And* *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgments entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor: *Provided* further, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgage, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such funds as the banks are authorized by this act to use.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately, except the third section, which shall not go into operation until the provisions of this act are accepted as herein provided; but no bank or other corporation shall be embraced within its provisions more than thirty days after the passage hereof, or after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, unless the stockholders of such bank or other corporation shall, before the expiration of the said thirty days, or within thirty days after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes of obligation, at a meeting to be called by the directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days public notice, in one or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to the provisions in the charter of such accepting bank or other corporation regulating the election of directors, but to make such acceptance valid there shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth a certificate that this act has been duly accepted, under the common seal of such bank or other corporation, attested by the signature of its President or Cashier; and each of the said banks accepting the provisions of this act, shall also pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, or within thirty days after a Bank shall accept the provisions of this act a sum equal to one-fourth of one per centum to the capital stock of said bank in addition to any amounts they are now by law required to pay.

Sec. 8. That the forty-seventh section of the act approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act regulating banks," be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all suits brought, or now pending for forfeitures or penalties made under the section hereby repealed, shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke or annul the charters of any banks, corporation or corporations, accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, as to do no injustice to the corporations.

Sec. 10. That no banks, savings fund, insurance or trust company, shall directly or indirectly purchase, or be concerned in the purchase of the notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than their par value, and any and every of the officers of said institution violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, one half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes, personal property, or other valuable securities, hypothecated or held in pledge, either with power of attorney attached, or otherwise for credit or money loaned, shall sold for the period of six months from the passage of this act, without the consent of the debtor, or party hypothecating or pledging the same being first had and obtained in writing.

Sec. 12. That the notice required for payments provided in the charters of savings fund and trust companies, on all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby extended for the period of two months, during the period of suspension of specie payment authorized by this act.

On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, six miles west of Syracuse, an accident occurred to a mail train on the Central Railroad, by which several persons lost their lives, and a large number were wounded. The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred on the road for several years, and was occasioned by the washing away of about eighty feet of an embankment. The train, consisting of a baggage-car, a mail car, and four passenger cars, were all, excepting the last car, thrown down the embankment, being under full headway at the time.

REPORTED FILLIBUSTERING SUCCESSSES SO FAR.—General Walker has been visiting the editors of the New Orleans papers, giving an account for his successes in listing men and means for a new fillibustering campaign. He claims to have enrolled three thousand men for his new army, and collected funds to the amount of \$200,000. The head-quarters of the expedition appear to be in Texas, whence many of the recruits come. Unsubstantiated by tangible proofs, the story of the men and the money lacks certainty.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, October 22, 1857.

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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 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-PRINTING.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices.—with every facility for doing Books, Blankets, 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 RESULT IN THE STATE.

We have as yet returns officially from but a few Counties in the State. They show a large falling off in the vote. As far as heard from PACKER loses from Buchanan's vote, 24,800; WILMOT loses from the Union Electoral vote 28,891; HAZLEHURST gains over the Straight FILLMORE vote, 3,883.

In the Senate the Democrats have 20 members; the opposition 13. In the House, 67 Democrats, 33 opposition.

### THE COUNTY FAIR.

If the two most unfavorable days in the whole year had been sought for, upon which to hold our County Fair, last Thursday and Friday the time appointed, were precisely those days. From Thursday morning, until Friday night, it was a ceaseless dripping from the clouds, while under foot the mud was horrible. Under such circumstances it is only wonderful that the Fair was not a complete failure. Such it was, certainly, in one sense, but as far as demonstrating the interest taken in these annual displays by our Farmers, it was gratifying. The display of stock exceeded that of any former year, while the vegetables were both numerous and excellent. On the whole, the general expression was, that this Fair showed a marked advance in the agriculture of the county.

The rain, of course, cut down the receipts at the Fair, so much that a deficit will probably exist in its funds, against a large balance left last year. It has demonstrated however, the permanency of the "institution," and established its success beyond all question. There were plenty of prophets who foretold before the time, that this fair was to be a failure, whereas, all are now ready to acknowledge that had the weather been propitious, the entries and the attendance would have been double any preceding year.

The award of premiums and the address, we expect to publish next week.

Again we call the attention of our citizens here in the borough, to the Teacher's Institute, now in session in the public school house. The daily exercises are such as should interest all, and it is hoped that many will call in and see and hear for themselves what the teachers are doing to qualify themselves the better to discharge their arduous duties. The Superintendent is anxious that our citizens should know for themselves what he is doing. In other places the people encourage the teachers by their presence, why should not we?

A fatality seems to attend the North Branch Canal. The rains of last week caused the River to rise, washing out the summer's work upon the Horse Race dam. Of course, navigation is suspended for this season, and endangered for much of the next. A considerable number of boats have been passed, loaded with anthracite coal, and several were caught below the dam.

A small break occurred between this place and Athens, which is probably repaired by this time, and we understand there were several small breaks in the Junction.

Gov. KING has decided not to call an extra session of the New York Legislature. A recent decision of a portion of the Supreme Judges of that State renders such a step unnecessary. They have adopted and promulgated a code of opinions in regard to the enforcement of the penalties of the law against suspended Banks. They agree that it is for them to wind up the Banks or not, in the exercise of a sound discretion,—that they are not to be enjoined unless they are insolvent or unless an injunction may be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice,—that a suspension of specie payments is not proof of insolvency, and that no injunction should issue without giving both parties a hearing. This relieves the Banks from the penalties they dreaded, and is all the relief they seek.

The sudden rise in the River last week, endangered the last span of the Bridge just being erected by MESSRS. HARTMAN and LAWRENCE. We are happy to state, however, that the precautions adopted, prevented a disaster which would have caused much regret to our citizens, both as regards their own interest and convenience, and the loss to the enterprising contractors.

Ohio.—The Republican State Ticket is elected, with the exception of one of the Board of Control of Public Works. The Legislature is two-thirds democratic.

Iowa.—The Republicans have been successful, by an increased majority over last fall.

MINNESOTA.—The reports are meagre and conflicting, and the result doubtful.

### BANNER PRESENTATION.

No small part of the entertainment expected on the occasion of the County Fair, was the display to be made by the Fire Department of this place. The programme was a parade and the reception of the Athens Company as their invited guests, a banner presentation and torch light procession in the evening. The elements seemed to have conspired to defeat the success of the Fair, but our gallant firemen went through with their part of the performance despite the unpropitious weather.

At 11 o'clock, "Protection Fire Co." No. 1 of Athens arrived, and were received by the Firemen of this place, and welcomed by the Chief Engineer in a few words of greeting, eloquently responded to by the Foreman of Protection. They numbered about 40 men, under the charge of A. H. SPALDING Foreman, and accompanied by L. W. BURCHARD, Engineer. Headed by Dittrich's brass band, they were escorted through town, and dismissed until evening. At 2 o'clock they sat down to an excellent dinner at SWEAZEY'S, where excellent appetites did good justice to the viands prepared.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Court House was filled with spectators to witness the presentation of a banner from the ladies of Towanda borough to Franklin No. 1. The banner was presented by ULYSSES MERCUR, Esq., on the part of the ladies, in the following words:—

GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE COMPANY.—I appear before you this evening, at the request, and in the behalf, of the Ladies of Towanda. The position which they have assigned to me in making me their representative on this occasion, I accepted with pleasure—I receive it as a kind manifestation of their kindness and partiality towards me, and at the same time I do not forget that I am an honorary member of your Society, having been amongst its earliest members. So I participate in the pleasure of both giving and receiving.

GENTLEMEN—Your organization formed for the protection of the property and the homes of our citizens should excite all the better feelings of our nature. To you we look for the preservation, from the devouring flames, of our homes, our family altars and our lives. Unlike the warrior whose glory is acquired by strewing the battle-field with the bodies of the slain, and marking his path with destruction and devastation, yours is acquired by preserving and protecting. If it be commendable to acquire, it is still more so to preserve from useless and wanton devastation. Yours is a mission of benevolence and humanity—one of kindness and love. Woman, true to the generous emotions and noble sympathies of her nature, feels a deep interest in your prosperity. She looks upon your organization as the natural offspring of an enlightened and humane age—that of that conservative spirit of the age which seeks to preserve and protect both the useful and the beautiful. Thus viewing your organization, its purposes and its influences, and cherishing a kind feeling toward your Society and its individual members, the Ladies of Towanda, by the presentation of this Banner, desire to express a slight manifestation of their approbation of your past conduct. As your past conduct has been most commendable, so they have no doubt but your future will continue the same. Yours is a noble enterprise—and although you may not be crowned with the garland of Fame which decked the brow of the successful warrior in a more classical age, nor with the wreath of olive which with the victor at the Olympic games was crowned, yet here surrounded by a profusion of the material products of the land, woman gives you this kind token of her approval. Take this Banner, gentlemen, bearing upon it the name and likeness of FRANKLIN—a name known and revered throughout the civilized world; and in the expressive language inscribed beneath it, may you be "Always in time and ready for action." That you will ever preserve it pure and spotless, the Ladies of Towanda have full confidence.

WILLIAM ELWELL, Esq., on the part of Franklin No. 1 received this splendid present, and returned the acknowledgments of the Company as follows:—

MR. MERCUR:—Franklin Fire Company No. 1, tenders to the ladies of Towanda its sincere thanks for this splendid banner, and duly appreciates the sentiments of confidence and regard which you as their representative have so kindly expressed in its presentation.—In the history of this village we go back but a very few years to the time when there was no means provided for defending against destruction by fire. Then a feeling of insecurity pervaded our entire population—anxiety and fear caused many a sleepless hour. Often, very often were our citizens startled from their fitful slumbers by the rapid stroke of a fire bell at midnight; and hastening with rapid steps to the scene of destruction, vainly regretting that we were so illly prepared to cope with the devastating elements.

On such occasions the ladies were most efficient and foremost in efforts to save the property of our citizens; often for hours together their unbroken ranks extended from the only reservoir, the broad Susquehanna, to the point of danger, laboring with untiring and unceasing energy until further exertions were unnecessary. All praise to the ladies for their noble and philanthropic action in those days of terror.

As I am only an honorary and not an active member of the fire department, I may speak freely of its merits, without being obnoxious to charge of being vain:—

Now there no longer exists the same necessity for the valuable assistance of the ladies which they formerly rendered—we have a thoroughly organized, well disciplined, and energetic body of young men, able and willing with their first class apparatus for extinguishing fire, to do all that can be done to save life and property.

Now our citizens rest quietly and securely upon their beds, knowing that Franklin No. 1, Naiaid No. 2, and Linta No. 3, are ready at the first alarm to meet and conquer the destroyer. That the confidence which you have so kindly expressed in our ability is not misplaced is evidenced by the fact that Franklin No. 1 in a recent contest was able successfully to compete with one of the strongest and best drilled corps of the Empire State.

We beg you, sir, to present to your fair constituents the assurance that they shall never have cause to regret the bestowal of this testimonial of their confidence. May no occasion

raise to call us into actual service; but whenever such shall be the case and the fire scene portrayed upon our banner, shall become a reality, then shall the motto which you have chosen for us, "always in time and ready for action," inspire us with renewed efforts to do good execution and to fully perform, collectively and singly, our whole duty.

Three hearty cheers were then given by Franklins for the donors, and three more for the "honored and honorary members" whose eloquence and fitting language had added much to the interesting ceremony.

The banner is a magnificent one of cherry colored silk, upon one side of which is a sketch, showing a southeast part of the public square, with the engine house, court house, Estell's tavern, Presbyterian church, and a part of Moutanyes' brick block. It is intended for a night scene, and the buildings are illuminated by the light of a conflagration.—In the foreground is an Engine Company, hastening to reach the fire. The motto is "Always in time, and ready for action!"

The other side of the banner contains an excellent portrait of FRANKLIN, after whom the company was named. And also the words, "Presented by the ladies of Towanda borough to Franklin Fire Co. No. 1."

This banner is from the establishment of MESSRS. ACKERMAN & MILLER, Nassau street, New York, and reflects great credit upon their artistic taste and skill. Its execution is the best we ever saw upon a banner, and the accompaniments in excellent taste.

An elegant wreath to accompany the banner was also presented to Franklin Company.

The Chief Engineer then suggested that in the preparation of the banner, much trouble had been taken by a gentleman in New York, well known to every one present, to whom he proposed should be paid the tribute of three cheers. The gentleman was familiarly but respectfully known as BILL SMITH. Three hearty cheers, and a "tiger" were then given for BILL SMITH.

A torch light procession was then formed in the following order: 1, Chief Engineer; 2, Dittrich's brass band; 3, Franklin No. 1; 4, band; 5, Protection No. 1; 6, Naiaid No. 2; 7, Linta Hose, No. 3. After marching through the streets, Protection No. 1 was escorted to the boat, and left for home.

### NOTICE TO COMPETITORS AT THE BRADFORD COUNTY FAIR.

The Executive Committee find themselves entirely unable to prepare the list of Premiums, awarded at the late Fair, in time for this week's issue of our County papers. Several of the Judging Committees have not yet handed in their reports. We are very anxious when the report of premiums is made that it shall be full and correct. Any information in regard to errors that may have occurred will be cheerfully given by the Secretary.

E. W. HALE,  
J. C. BIDGWAY,  
JNO. STEVENS,  
Executive Committee.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. KERR, who will remain a few days at the Ward House, for the purpose of curing those afflicted by Stuttering and Stammering. Dr. K. brings with him the most flattering testimonials, as to his skillfulness and reliability, and as the terms he proposes are entirely safe, it affords a good opportunity for all having any impediment in their speech, to be cured. As his stay is limited it would be well to call early.

The New York City banks have been obliged, in self-defence, to make a regulation which has considerably relieved the pressure in financial circles. The notes of all the solvent State Banks are now received at par.—We give below a list of the discredited banks, of that State, not current. All the rest of the State banks, not discredited before the suspension, are now current in New York. The following banks are discredited:

- Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
- Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
- Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
- Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
- Ontario Bank, Buffalo.
- Bank of Orleans, Albion.
- Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
- Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.
- Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.
- Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
- Medina Bank, Medina.
- Troy City Bank, Troy.
- Central Bank of New York, of Utica.
- Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.
- O. Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo.
- Sachetts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.

The returns of the election in Kansas are still incomplete; and the charter of the newly-elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advice from Lawrence to the 10th, claim a Free State majority in both branches, but it is added that in many precincts the judges are throwing out votes upon the ground of alleged informality, and that they are very likely in this way to secure a pro-slavery majority. A letter from Quindaro gives the Free State men nine and the others four of the Councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two Free-State men and thirteen pro-slavery men, with four districts to hear from. Parrott's majority as Delegate is over 5,000. In view of this result, the Chicago Times, which is regarded as the special organ of Senator Douglas, asserts that Kansas must be a free State, and that the sooner the evident wish of the people is allowed to prevail in this matter, the better.

The Barclay Coal is now selling at this place at \$3 per ton for Raked, and \$2 50 for Blacksmith's Coal.

### BRADFORD CO. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Troy, on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th inst. The presence of a large number of Teachers in attendance at the Teachers' Institute, then held in Troy, and the consequent awakening of public feeling on the subject of education, contributed, along with other circumstances, to render this meeting of the Association one of great interest, of animated and profitable debate, of pleasant intercourse among the members of the Association and highly promotive of educational interests.

The Association convened on Friday afternoon at half past 1 o'clock, the President, OS. CARP YOUNG, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the last meeting was read by the Secretary.

Mr. C. R. Coburn, Dr. C. T. Bliss, Rev. T. Mitchell and Misses H. R. Wilmot and Mary A. Bowen were appointed a Committee to arrange and report to the Association an order of business for this meeting. After the reading of the Constitution by the Secretary, Messrs. C. E. Gladding, C. H. Phelps, Miss Julia Herrick and Sophia Parsons were appointed a Committee to solicit new members.

The Committee on the order of business reported an order of proceeding, which was adopted.

The Association then took up for consideration a resolution which had been laid over at the last meeting. The resolution engaged the attention of the Association throughout the meeting, and was discussed with much spirit, and finally adopted as follows:

Resolved, That teachers should both by precept and example co-operate with parents in imparting such instruction as shall fully develop the moral and physical as well as the intellectual powers of those committed to their charge.

The discussion of the resolution was carried on by Dr. Hardy, of Elmira, Dr. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Farris, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Prof. Day, Commissioner of Schools for Chemung Co., J. Y. Messrs. Davies, Crandall, Coburn, Leonard and Wells.

The resolution, though seeming hardly an admit of debate, was improved, as affording an opportunity of stating many important and truthful things on the necessity for high moral character and influence in teachers, on the duties and responsibilities and on right moral development and training in pupils. It was said there were those who maintained that with the conduct of Teachers out of school, school directors and parents had nothing to do there were none, however, present to sustain such a sentiment. The discussion of the subject was led out by a debate chiefly on the position assumed by one of the speakers, the Teachers had no greater responsibilities than other men, they were under no stricter rules of morals than other men, and that the notion that they were, had given rise to an obnoxious censorship of Teachers who were found fault with by everybody, their conduct watched and remarked on, and themselves made tools for party purposes; or, as was facetiously said, "punching sticks for neighborhood factions." Teachers, it was admitted, were under all circumstances bound to set a good example, but just in the same sense and to the same extent that every body else was.

It was on the other hand urged that it was an unguarded and unwise manner of speaking to say that Teachers had no greater responsibility than other men; it was a general principle that what might be wrong in any person in ordinary circumstances, may be much more so in another person under different circumstances; that the greater degree of influence increased the measure of the responsibility of teachers; on the principle generally recognized of misapplied contracts a Teacher was bound to bring all his powers and influence to bear on the great object of his profession—the advancement of his pupils; and hence he is under obligation to avoid everything that would divert from the attainment of this.

The co-operation of parents and teacher implies that both agree and that both are right; the authority of the parent being paramount, and the Teacher having no right to calculate on pupils principles contrary to that of their parents and in opposition to their wishes. On the general import of the resolution, the importance of attending to the subject of physical education was presented in a view of the fact that many parents know very little about the subject—and in regard to moral training it was shown that the relation and the sphere of the Teacher afford a very excellent opportunity directly and indirectly of conducting this part of education, a matter of great and constantly growing importance in view of the overwhelming flood of vice in all its forms which is coming in upon our large cities and over all the land. This, special encouragement was held out to teachers in the fact that even leading men do not in general wish their children to be trained in the same principles and to pursue the same vicious courses which they do themselves.

Essays were read by Miss Annie Baggett and Miss Ellen P. Guyer. These essays obtained much weighty sentiment on the subject of education well arranged and expressed, they were read in a manner worthy their literary merit, and well fitted to improve those who heard them with the dignity and importance of the subject of education, and to afford a happy illustration of the adaptedness of the Association to bring out in the way of general usefulness, and for the improvement and instruction of others, talents which the possession of their possessors might dispose them to conceal.