INAUGURAL ADDRESS; Delivered before the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, at Scranton, Aug.

BY J. F. STODDABD. A. M.

111h, 1858 : 70%

Fellow Teachers of the Pennsylvania State Feachers' Association, and Friends of Education :- The recurrence of our analyersary gathering, while it marks the period of a hap-Is re union of the friends of education, suggests grave reflections on the flight of time. Steadily and reacelessiv the Hoary Reaper. moves on his Tucless way, towards the unmeasurable future, regardless alike of the lethargerthat broods like night over unthinking nortals, and the dread necessity that bills them awake to life and activity ;-alike deaf to the pleadings of the yearning soul, of an officer who is responsible to the head of whose keen prophetic glauces proclaim a sin our State Department, for the faithfulness gle life too short to permit the gathering of and impartially of his decisions, and to the half that truth that strews the walks of life, and to the shricking moital, who, his sands near tun, chaves but the lease of one short year, that the neglected work of life may not multitude of those who occupied the position he left entirely undone. Time moves on, and in its course bears all humanity on to their destined end.

Thus warned of the steru limitations that attach to cu. being, it behooves us to inquire whether the enterprises and the purposes, whose adoption we have now met to celebrate, have kept peace with the fleeting years in their advance towards accomplishment. When in the summer of the year 1853, this association met to deliberate upon the condition and the necessities of the Common Schools and the Common School Department of the State, the aspect of affairs, in view of the great culs to be accomplished, afforded but little encouragement. The prejudices of an unwisely educated people, and the natural misconceptions of the unlettered masses, invested the subject with ordinary, if not more

than ordinary, difficulties. The provisions already made for the education of the young, seemed to many worthy citizens quite sufficient for their necessities, and the innovations that the friends of universal education proposed, appeared to them a sheer invasion of the peace of a contented people. True, there were schools and school districts, but in a want of proper arrangement women. and the utter absence of every provision for improvement, the whole interest of the Department of public instruction was far too cramped to admit a worthy success; for, as a system of public instruction, it was without proper organization, and, consequently, destitute of efficiency.

To particularize a little in justification of the view we have taken of the past condition be awakened in the minds of governing of things, we beg you to but remember, that the Teacher, isolated and cheerless, shut up within the boundaries of his own district, could only plod on his weary way. No fraternal bond united lings to his professional kindred in other districts of the State,-no genial interchange of siews on the application of their delicate art, -no inspiring proofs of permanent advancement, were found in reviewing each others' experience in the classroom,-no electric flash caused by mental contact, was made to clear the track, or light the way of a fellow-teacher in the paths of educational leadership : bat solitary and alone absolved from the conscious responsibilities of official position, and sheltered from the chastening criticism of associate educators; each was as unhappily independent of healthful external influences, as were the ancient Hebrews during the period in which there were no judges in I-rael; when "every man did that which was right in his own eves."

This was by no means an unaccountable condition of things. The communities demanded nothing better, and the state we have

torest hitherto unknown to the former class of of teaching, according to the methods adopt. society, will evince itself in an engerness to ed in the best appointed schools of Europe and serve the cause, equalling, if not excelling in America, together with practice in properly its intensity, the profound apathy that has so organized and well conducted Model Schools. long characterized the same class.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Another important measure, flowing from the influence of the Association here represen ted, was the establishment of the County Su perintendencies. One of the advantages to be derived from this office, is the careful so lection of capable and proper persons to fill the position of Teacher. The requirements of this office involve the subjecting of the applicant for the Teachers' position and diploma to the severe, thorough, candid scrutiny community at large for the ability with which he discharges his duties. It will readily be perceived that this procedure must cause a and enjoyed the emoluments of the Teacher, but who possess neither the talents nor the cultivation requisite for the proper discharge of the duties assumed, to abandon the field

and its labors. The certificate of the Superinterdent can in no wise confer the requisite qualifications for the position; and when indifferently, ig norantly, or dishonestly granted to an appli cant, must through the association, or commingling of teachers, speedily work the double cure of exposing the fraud on the part of the Teacher, and publishing to the community the worthlessness of that Superintendent's en dorsement.

over, that fewer than twelve would answer Those unqualified by natural or educationour present necessities, and that less than half al deficiency, - have already found more con-genial spheres of labor. Such, in brief, has that number well appointed Normal.Schools would be quite sufficient, to accommodate been the effect of the County Suprintendent's all that would be in a situation to avail themofficial interference in behalf of the interest selves of their advantages.-It is in no invidiof education and the reputation of our worthy ous spirit that we remark that something more and capable Teachers. Our schools have than a Name, is necessary to constitute a already been purged of a great number of Normal School. worthless incumbents, who have, for much

It is to be regarded as a symptom favortoo long a time, exerted a deleterious influ able to the cause of education, that in many ence upon them, and their vacated positions of our Academies and Select Schools 'there are being filled with fully developed men and are torbe found departments for Normal Instruction. They afford a slight approxima

Moreover,-under the careful supervision tion to the Agency for which we plead, and of the County Superintendent in the faithful furnish the strongest argument possible for discharge of his duties, the real condition of the absolute necessity of the course of profeseach particular school and district, is known sional study we suggest, for those who design to him, and through him made known to the to teach. But none of these proceed upon. State Superintendent, the head of the Fducathe plan which a logical view of the subject tional Department in our State ; and thus, suggests. A Normal School is an institution we trust, a deeper interest in our schools will in which the Teacher student is made to review the elementary branches of study and authorities. In this arrangement we approach to prosecute the more advanced branches, in very nearly to the arm of power, whose moveprecisely that order and according to that ments on behalf of universal education and method which is to be employed in teaching the means to be provided for securing it, we in the common school, and which is deemed would be happy to guide a little. to be in harmony with the natural expansion

When our Legislators and others in authoity, appreciate the facts connected with this ubject, -when it is felt that the obligation taken by them to seek the best interest of our fellowicitizens, cannot be discharged without taking into view the wants of the children of the State, then, indeed, we will have made that advancement that benefits us. as a christian community. We hold it to be ed, and the propriety of the method which is proposed for their adoption. a part of every teacher's duty to labor for this end, and so to dispel the mists that befor the minds of our greater officials and digui taries, that they will recognize in the ad-vancement of the interests of universal edu cation in our State, one of the first duties of the statesman and natriot.

SEPARATION OF THE SCHOOL FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A third of ject contemplated in the organi-

in carrying forward the work with earnestness in other words, where they-might enjoy the vain substitues,) as a synomyn for that su and commendable success, and when an in- teaching and practical-illustration of the art preme long for, and obedience to the truth, to form the chief staple of a man's charffer, we unhesitatingly place the development of the moral quality of the nature of pupils, as the first object of education. When reprint of whatever character, or rath-We do not heritate to say every system of er pertaining to whatever subject, comes to Instruction is incomplete that does not embe regarded as assacled ides, and the pupil brace an Institution designed for and adapted even in the ascertairment of scientific truth, to teaching the art of teaching; and whatis made to feel that he is brought in contact ever may be the provisions of private instituwith sacred elements,-then, whatever of protions for supplying the deficiency, the public gress he may make in the acquisition of schools of our State will fail to receive the knowledge, each addition to his fund of inadvantages from this, source that their intertelligence will also prove a step upward in est demands, and the whole department lanthe scale of moral existence. It is a selfuish aud suffer depression as a consequence. evident truth, that the development of the is positively unworthy of a populous state powers of the mind, cannot be fully, or parike our own, the second in rank in the tially secured without direct reference to those Union in point of population and political moral aspects of thought, which must inutiuence, to attempt to conduct the stupendfluence its action to a greater or less degree, ous work of educating her thousands of sons and daughters without the aid of the best

although the influence referred to, may not be fully recognized. We think it needful that agencies that the best of her educators can this feature of the teacher's duty should be more generally recognized and insisted on. Institutions of the character of those we as a positive requisite in the process of teach-

propose are by no means numerous. Indeed ing. The general fact of man's moral acthe cost of buildings, apparatus, and other requisites, is so great that none are likely to be countability is admitted, and the duty of self had without the liberal aid of the governgovernment is the inference drawn from it. The view we take of the subject is a much ment. The law recently passed by our Legislature, with reference to this matter, permits. igher, deeper, and broader one. Facts are the establishment in our State of twelve Inbut half appreciated,-knowledge is but half conceived,-and truth itself, is but partial suitutions to be devoted to the purpose we and incomplete, unless they resolve to, and name ; but in the absence of a direct approenforce upon the consciousness of the learner priation for the erection of necessary buildthe relation they sustain to the moral con ings and the support of a proper faculty to dition and prospects of mankind. conduct their operations, we fear that the

In the cultivation of the intellect, merely, the benefits contemplated will long be delayed, teacher and parent may be said to perform the and that the statute, therefore will prove to duties of that office; but in the development of be inadequate to our case. We think morethe moral character, every member of the com- of Delaware county. Hon. John Hickman munity performs a part of the work, or contributes a certain quota to the sum of influences that make the moral character of our citizens. The ministers of the Gospel are in a greater degree responsible for the moral character, and the doings of Monday last. We present a Rev. John F. Deans, Bridgewater, 2 " consequently the usefulness of the rising generation around us, than any others excepting pa-

rents and teachers. It is truly due to this class of our citizens, to admit that they do not lack in a sincere solicitude for the proper training of he clergy have never yet appreciated the value to the young, else they had enjoyed more of their sympathy and aid. The common schools of our country would long since have occupied a higher place in the estimation of parents and communities at large, had their relation to the moral character of the world been appreciated, and the persuasive voice of the preacher been more frequently heard in advocating a more lib. eral provision, through them, for the education of the young.

Th religion of the Bible appeals to convicted judgments. Its claims are not unappreciable by and development of the intellect ; and in the the unlearned, not are its conquests confined to prosecution of this course to be enabled, also, the ranks of the gifted; but the devout aspirao see and appreciate the true and perfect te tions of a pious heart are never checked by the ation which each advance step in the course clearer perceptions of a cultivated mind; nor are bears to that which precedes it. So that not only the order of studies and method of the purposes of life rendered less noble and presenting them may be learned, but also, the healthful to society,---the reciprocal duties of principles upon which that order is establishfellow mortals less faithfully discharged by those whose minds are raised above the mists of pre-

judice, envy, superstition, and ignorance. On As we have frequently taken the liberty to the contrary, it may safely be said, that precepts, say, so now we affirm, that Teaching is not when addressed to an intelligent mind, are more only a grave and responsible work, but one sure to command prompt assent, and the moral which can be performed properly, only in claims of a common brotherhood are most likely obedience to the established laws of mind and

heart. The theory of teaching will never be to be allowed by those who can most clearly the same in the minds of different individuals. discern their common relations to the Father of cratic County Convention at the old Court No specific rule can be given for all the op- all. Could we but imbue the acquisition of true House in Montrose on the first Monday in erations of the school-room in detail; but knowledge with the scatiment, no less true than September, (it being the 6th day of the month,) wool." laiming for this work that it is a profound mathematical axioms, that in proportion as iruth

In the homage paid to truth, God would' re-

The increasing public sentiment in favor of

Thus, Ladies and Gentlemen, aro we to fulfill

Hontrose Acmocrat A. J. GERBITSON, Editor MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, August 26, 1858. DEMOCRATIU NOMINATIONS. SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER, PRILADEERIIAT # CANAL COMMISSIONER : WESTLEY FROST. PAYETTE.

Special Notice. A L L persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the ac one of Mr. Chase's rivals, who, finding that counts. Said accounts have not yet been as-signed to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agree upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may, make will be fraudu ination, looked upon this as the only method Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

The advertisement of Mr. Higginbotham, watch repairer, will appear in our paper next week. It was handed in too late this week.

BY DON'T FAIL TO PAY THE TRINTER.

C. D. Manley, Esq., of Media, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Chester county will be his opponent.

to We are unable, for want of time and pace, to make any extended comments upon report of the convention and evening meeting, elsewhere.

For The opening exercises of the Susque. youth, especially in morals; but we hold that at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Aug. of the common schools as the source of charater | Wilmot, and others will deliver addresses on the occasion. All who are interested in the chool and the cause of education, are invited to be present.

We hope the Democrats of the diffeent townships in the county will take it upon bemselves as a desirable privilege as well as duty, to attend the delegate elections, on Saturday of next week. Don't stay at home, thinking there will be enough present without you. Let every Democrat endeavor to be in attendance without fail, and see that his neighbors are all present. Select reliable men for delegates; those that are certain to

trict shall fail to be represented. Delegate Election and County



Pursuant to notice, the Democratic County Committee of Susquehanna County met at the time and place for holding the Demo-

The nominating convention of the Queen's Message Second Edition. "Republican" or "People's Party" came off Monitar afternoon last. Wilmot was minsted for President Judge, and Grow for Congress, subout opposition. For Regresentative, Messrs. S. B. Clinse; Of Gillempstend, Abel Cassidy, J. F. Deins, and G. T. Frazier, were named. Before pro- Queen's was just nothing at all. The pext day ceeding to vote, a resolution was offered, proposing that no Representative should be nominated for a third term. A motion was made to table the resolution. A scene of confusion followed, and it was not until after much serious consultation that it was decided to be in order to put the proposition, to table, to a inated for a third term. A motion was made vote first, which was carried by a vote of the Atlantic Telegraph -- We append both mea-

32 to 22. Contrat get desplayed The introduction of the two term resolution we learn was the favorite scheme of Mr. C. had been too sharp for him, and had great international work, in which the Queen succeeded in packing, the convention with a majority of delegates pledged to his re-nomlent, and his receipts void, until further notice of getting Chase out of the way, when he be given. A. J. GERBITSON. hoped to secure the momination. he having hoped to secure the nomination, he having succeeded in getting a pledge from, some of

the Chase delegates that he should be their second choice. The tabling of the resolution. and the nomination of Chase, wrecked the fond hopes of this ambitious aspirant, leaving him with a very slim complimentary vote

ndeod, the first ballot re ndeed. sulted in the selection of Chase, as follows :

Hen. Simeon B. Chase, Great Bend, 38 vo'es. Abel Cassidy, Dimock, - - - 10 " George T. Frazier, Oakland, - - 3 Orlando G. Hempstead, Brooklyn, 3

"For County Commissioner a multitude of candidates were named, the most prominent of whom were L. S. Page of Su-q'a Depot

hanna County Normal School will take place M. C. Stewart of Clifford,, and Albert Truesdell of Liberty. The reventh ballot resulted 30, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Prof. Stoddard, Judge in the selection of Mr. Page, the name of Mr. Truesdell having been withdrawn.

> For Auditor, Rev. John, F. Deans was nominated, whereupon after the appointment of a committee on resolutions, &c., the conention adjourned till evening.

On assembling in the evening, Judge Jessup was called to the chair, when he took occasion to make a brief speech, endorsing the confusion State ticket; giving Kansas a touch, and edifying the audience with the astonishing intelligence that the expenses of the government were greater now than formerly, forgetting; of course; to say that the increase was caused by the initural and desirable increase of the governed. " be in attendance, so that not an election-dia-After the reading of some resolutions, Mr.

Grow occupied the evening with his old spee ch on slavery, Kansas, &c., asserting in the course of it, (doubtless for want of an expression with which to round up the period) that "slavery was infused into the very atmosphere !" We doubt whether many, of his henrers believed this, but if Mr. G. believes Montrose, on Monday, August 23d, and fixed it himself, it must be pleasant for him to know that at every breach he is obliged to inhale

the delightful (1) perfume natural to the ebony race, for in other words, to "smell 2 por min Wilmot was called upon and made

Last and a supervision of the su the news arrived that only a small part of "Her Majesty " message had been received ! It ap-pears that, for the purpose of making some slight sages in full.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE. To the President of the United States : Her Mojesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President

will join with her in fervently hoping that this electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and recip. rocal esteom. a place i one thus com-

municating with the President, and renawing to bim her wishes for the prosperity of the United

States. THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To Queen Victoria of Great Britain ! "The President of the United States cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more use-It is a triumpa more giorious, occause more use-ful, than was ever won by the conqueror on the field of baitle. May the Atlantic Telegraph Company, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument dominate bit Diring. Providence to diffuse Ball destined by Divine Providence to diffuse Reli-gion, Civilization, Liberty and Law throughout

the World. "In this view, will not all the Nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the de-claration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination in the midst of hostilities?

" WASHINGTON CITY, August 16th 1858."

Collision of the Arabia and Europa A passenger on board the Arabia on her late passage from Liverpool, has furnished the New York Times with the particulars of the fearful collision which occurred between that steamer and the Europa.

The accident occurred a little past 11 o'clock, P. M. at which time the officers on the deck of the Arabia discovered a light off the starboard bow. The helm was changed quickly to starboard, and the ship's head swung off. when before it was possible to discover the object approaching, and in less than two minutes from the time the order was given to starboard the helin, the Arabia struck the port bow of the Europa. The signal to stop the engine had already been given, also the reverse, and the Engineer was in the act of obeying the second signal when the concus-

sion occurred. There was some alarm among the passengers, but the cool behavior of the officers reassured them, and those who came up to inquire the trouble soon went below again. A boat was lowered from the Europa to ascertain the extent of dainage done, during which, by request of Captain Leitch, the Arabia remained by him. Upper further consultation, it was decided that by h vessels should proceed to St. Johns, N. F., but it was soon ascertained that the shock hal thrown the Arabia's shaft out of line, disabling her starboard wheel. This was fine

nected, and she proceeded to New York.

working only her port wheel. Her passage

was necessarily slow, and otherwise p olonged

The damage of the Arabia is not of a seri-

ous nature. Her cut-wa'er and figure head

were knocked away, her main stem started,

The Cunard steamship Persia, which left.

New York on the 18th for Liverpool, will

call at St. Johns for the Europa's passengers

be felt for

referred to was natural and inévitable. No, zation of this Association, and one which we while the community at large sympathize are happy to know has been realized, was the entire separation of the department of Publy derlie all the varying operations of the teachwith this spirit of general irrespon-ibility with reference to the education of their chil lic Instruction from the department of dren ;- while to car a they have State. fully discharged of only see as citizens and Univ

parents, when they bave commuted the minds has always been a popular idea in this coun-and hearts of their offspring to those who can try; but in its claims upon the executive keep them from mischievous idleness during their working hours, and who, if they can do no more, can kill both time and tulent, and has met in other States, and been compelled perform their work well for small wages ;- to accept too small a portion of governmentwhen they have paid in full the district tax al patronage. When compared, in respect to for the support of schools,-when such is the importance, to the general welfare of the stamp and inactivity of the people, there is no State with other public interests, some of hope of the elevation of our schools above the which have drawn largely upon the public common level of ignorance. If this picture of the character of our common schools during the years that preceded the crganization of this Association, appears too disparaging, we can only say that the so much strengthened by that fact. It does rare ability and faithful labors of a few of our not appear to have fully entered into the teachers, alone constituted the exception ; for nothing in the organization of the department could save the schools from this unpleasant State, must be universal. contrast, with the establishment which it was Literature and fearing Literature and learning have had their

both the privilege and duty of the State to ationd to its children.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTES.

A noble deliverance from this ill-esteemed condition, is the work which we claim has Been wrought through the agency of this As-Nociation. True it is that a short time before the Convention of Angust, 1853, some of the more gifted in the ranks of our Teachers began to fiel the necessity for improvement, whit following in the wake of some of the more efficient educators in other States, the occasional holding of Teachers' Institutes attested; at once, their z-al and worthy designs. Without proper organization, however, their efforts could be dout partially successful. The efficient organization of this agency with a proper head and with specific ends and puris among the noblest fruits of the "State Teachers' Association." Through them the work of education is invitingly pressell upon the consideration of all classes, both feachers and philauthropists, parents and pupils, and the wisdom gained by thought and experience, is, in the gathering together of the teachers in the various counties of the State, freely contributed, by those who have it to bestow, for the benefit and encourage-

ment of all. Similarity of pursuits, especially in those departments of life labor which involve more of perpfexity and toil than pecuniary profit, always inspires feelings of mutual kindness and interest; and when the current of tho't Segina to flow from mind, to mind, and sympathy from heart to heart, the benefits of association begin to be realized in proper measure. The whole work of universal education Begins to assume its rightful place in the er amation of those concerned in it; and the wholesome ambition to occupy a respectable rank among the educators of the day, and win for himself the greater pecuniary benefit accruing from acknowledged merit, begins to possess the heart of every teacher worthy of mighty nation. If true citizenship is a the name. That competency displayed in the work

actually performed should indicate the measdre of remuneration due to the Teacher, all will, or should concede ; and such we may he assured, will be the standard of estimating the teachers' services, as soon 'as the judgdoes. ment of parents and statesmen is made to appreciate the labor aright. Teachers' Institires duly organized and efficiently conducted.

will farnish the speediest method of engaging and informing the minds of our citizens al

Universal education, abstractly considered. internosition and Legislative aid, it has shared, in this State, the same experience that it treasury, and enjoyed the varnest efforts of our statesmen in their behalf, the cause of education may be said to have been sadly overlooked, and our present claims are in just minds of our public men, that education, to to the necessities of the pupil under another, have been accepted by the Sanetified Servants of he of practical advantage to the nation, or a

patrons in all ages ; but during all their hisory, down to within two centuries,-distinct and separate from the aristocratic circles of

the governing class, and also, from the dependent masses. It is not difficult to perceive that while education sustained such relations to the world, it was powerless to produce any grand effect upon the character of Nations. It is only when it becomes nationalized .-- when it holds its proper rank among the public concerns of State, that its power to elevate a people is felt. Fortunately for the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, those who have stood at the head of the department for a few years past, have been friends to the cause of popular education, and so far as consistent with other public duties of an engrossing character, it has enjoyed their best services. It is due to the honorable gentlemen, with whose administration it has been my good fortune to be somewhat familiar,the Hon. C. A. Black, Secretary of State, and his able deputy, H. L. Dieffenbach, as well as their worthy successors, the Hon. A. G. Curtin, and H. C. Hickok,-the last named of whom is now our able State Superintendent, -to say that they have been ably evinced their appreciation of the importance of this department of public welfare. But we have eld, and do still hold, that the education of

the children of the State has not occupied that place in the organization of our State government to which its importance entitles and that its interests can never be duly ostered, until made entirely independent of every other public interest, and it has for its management, the noincumbered talents and energies of such of our ablest statesmen and educators as, in the judgement of the appointing power, will best serve the cause. Who, we would inquire, are those for

whom we arge these claims. They are, we reply, the firture officers and eitizens, of a Commonwealth, second in population and influence in the Confederation that makes the character to be acquired, what question o interest is so important to our State, to-day,

as that of the Education of our Successors Those who have duly considered the matter will promptly concede the claim, that there is no other subject possessing one half the public importance to the State that this

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The last and crowning object of the Assostion was to secure the establishment of one schools, that the monal aspect of all the emor more Normal Schools, by the agency of ployments of life are too little considered. the Crystal Palace. It is expected that Lord which the teachers of our schools might pur- Regarding that charity, (spoken of by the Napier and other Foreign Ministers in this and informing the initial of our citizeds at or more Normal Schools, by the agency of ployments of Jile are too little considered. It is expected that Lord for a subject, and the which the teachers of our schools might pur-day is not far distant when the parent and subject, and the subject and other Foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other Foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other Foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in this distant when the parent and other foreign Ministers in the calebration, as a company of Minister and the calebration of the calebratic of the calebration of the calebration of the calebrat

science, we say that the principles which ungains ascendancy over error, and the mind yields to its conclusions, in so much only, do we make er's work are immutably the same. The mind advancement. Insincerity would lose its hold in the process of development realizes at least upon mankind, and the fraud and unkindnesses three distinct mental conditions,--namely: that mar the peace and beset the enterprises of the perceptive, the conceptive, and the reasonlife would be abhored, and mankind would strive

ing, and any method which fails to keep the operations of the school within the limits proafter universal exaltation. posed; by these natural progressive conditions, involves a positive absurdity; for the ceive the adoration due, his character and attrilatter condition, though generally removed butes, and mankind exchange the kindly minisfrom the former by the interval of years betry of good will to men; and thus, the law of tween infancy and early youth, only is neverlove would be fulfilled. theless subject to all the circumstances at tending the moral and intellectual peculiari universal education, the increased and enlarged ties of ancestry, as well as those of birth or facilities enjoyed for securing the cultivation of condition in life and rank in society, by the the mind and heart, should be regarded as among effects of which that remove is extremely limited in one case, and largely extended in the agencies ordained of God for the fulfillment of his, benificent designs, toward the family of another. The proper character of teaching, under one of these conditions, is as ill adapted man; and the Common School should long since as strong meat is to the condition of infancy. of the Redeemer, as a help in the great work to or diluted milk to the formation of bone and be performed for God by his children on earth.

muscle for the arm of the laboring man. The equipment of the Normal School is matter of no little importance and is worthy of careful consideration. Our only motive for speaking particularly on this point, is the hope that through the agency of the sentiments that will emanate from this Association, the already accomplished by the Association, encommunity at large will be influenced to courage us to be true to our mission. Let the speak and act efficiently in the right direc- Clergy of our land unite with us, as far as praction in behalf of this item of our claim upon them. First of all, there will be required a tion of our common schools, in which the great well trained and thoroughly competent Fac ulty, to be chosen from those scholars best acquainted with the principles of mental and moral science, and practically familiar with the condition, wants and process of the mind in the various stages of its development. Next will be needed the proper scientific apparatus indispensably necessary to present to

the senses, in a more impressive manner than can be accomplished by means of lecturing, the important truths of science. The importance of this object, alone.

sufficient, we apprehend, to enlist the best endeavors of all the friends of education to labor for its possession ; and we think it safe to predicate of the advancement we have althe ear and the convictions of the communiwill be made; and, an Institution, worthy of the name of a Normal School, and of the State under whose auspices its walls are reared, will grace the Public School department of the State of Pennsylvania. But let it never for a moment be forgotten, that until this hope is realized, we must pursue our work under the most serious disadvantages; and let the fact of our unhappy destitution be continually urged upon the attention of our Legislators, as well as these whose suffrage they crave and enjoy.-bearing in mind this encouraging reflection, that with no more than one or two Institutions, such as we desire, the characters of the rulers of the next generation will be such as to require but little urging, we think, to secure all that may be esired for the Common School department.

MORAL TRAINING.

In closing this discussion, we deem it proper to refer to that branch of Common School, as well as Normal School Instruction, to which all other branches are subordinate; namely, morals. We believe it to be a great defect of all education, whether at home, or at the

. . . .

the duties that he before us. To the consumation of the designs claimed for this Association, let us all faithfully devote our efforts and our influence. Let the object ticable, in our endeavors to improve the condimass of the people are educated ; and in harmony with every helping hand, looking to the best interests of mankind on earth, and the still higher destiny of the Spirits of mankind in the world

to come, fot us manfully, ceaselessly strive.

Telegraph Rejoicings in New York.

The most extensive preparations are going on for the grand celebration of September 1st. The city authorities, after receiving Cyrus W. Field, E-q., and the officers of the Niagara and Gorgon, at the Battery, on Wednesday, - the first of September, and saluting them with a salvo of one hundred ready made, that we will, ere long, so gain guns, will escort them to the Crystal Palace a procession composed of the military and ty in our favor, that the needed appropriation civil bodies of the city. At the Palace appropriate addresses will be delivered in their bouor and testimonials presented to them, and the scene will be enlivened by the vocal performances of the various musical socie

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystall Palace to the City. Hall, by the members of the Fire Department in torchlight procession. Decorative arches are to SILVEE LAKE.-Robt. Gaige, Timothy Sullivan, be placed over the gateways of the City Hall J. D. Murphy. Park, having a height of forty feet, and a span of ninety feet: Appropriate transparencies are also be placed over the gates of the Park, through which the procession will pass, and upon the City Hall, and a display of fireworks will be made in front thereof. The citizens along Broadway are requested to illuminate their buildings.

On Thursday, the 2d. Mr. Field and Cant. Hudson and Dayman will be received by the authorities at the Governor's form, in the City Hall, where they will remain from 1 to 3 P. M, to receive the congratulations of the the cultivation of the HEART, or the inculca-tion of sound principles-uncompromizing evening by a municipal dinner. The Typographical Society propose to parade with a printing press in operation, striking off copies of Mrs. Stephens' ode, which is to be sung at Morrov's But 5 to

a few rambling and disconnected remarks, Democratic voters of the several election which, although pretty much all "nigger," as districts to meet at the usual places for holding their respective township elections, on usual, were not delivered in his customary by a constant succession of figgy weather. Saturday, Scptember 4th, between the bours style. He was a queer looking picture, as Considerable anxiety began to of three and six o'clock, P. M., and elect two he stood before the audience. In addition to her in this city, on account of her min-air val. delegates in each township and borough; to his immense development about the middle, represent them in the County Convention.

The following is a list of the Township Committees appointed by the County Committee for the present year, whose duty it is his tongue, which indicated that his honor but she will sail for Liverpool August 25th. to attend to holding the delegate elections in their respective districts :

ARARAT.-Nathaniel West, B. H. Dix, O. L. evening. Carpenter. AUBURN -- Hamlet Hill, G. L. Swisher, Henry

Of all the absurdities connegted with the At-Apolacon .- David Buffum, David Sherer, Mich lantic Telegraph that have found their way into

BRIDGEWATER .- O. M. Crane, C. J. Curtis, D. 10th caps the, climax :--- + + + + "A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT, AND A GREAT RE-COKLYN.-Ami Ely, C. H. Daily, Chas. Will-UBLICAN VICTORY .--- Two remarkable events CLIFFORD.-L.S. Burdick, Harrison Finn, Adam

distinguish the present month. First—the an-expected success of Cyrus W.Field and his asso-ciates, in stretching a Telegraph wire across the Atlantic Ocean. Second—the glorious victory achieved by the Republicans in Kansas, over Buchanan, the Democracy, and all the powers of the Statished diago blogable with the back CHOCONUT .-- Jacob Kimball, Edward Burke, E A. Kinney. Dimocr. C. J. Lathrop, Peter Gavitt, J. M. Wallace. DUNDAFF.-T. P. Phinney, C. C. Church, Benj. the Slaveholding oligarchy, which renders it

almost certain that Kansas will come in as Free State. With such men as Field to lead FRANKLIN.-S. D. Turrell, J.L. Merriman, Titus a scientific enterprises and the Republican party to battle for Freedom and the rights of man, the OREST LAKE .-- Wm. Harvey, James Turrell, People will have hope. We can safely say, the Elisha Griffis. FRIENDSVILLE.—James Mead, M. C. Sutton, N. world moves. The progress of man is onward and upward. Hurra for Field and the Republi-

GREAT BEND .- Lucien Buck, E. F. Wilmot. R. can Party !" .The 'Republican' might have strengthened its GIBSON.-D. C. Roberts, John Smiley, Benj. llustrations,-at least made them more truthful, by adding :- "the Atlantic Telegraph is the HARMONY .- L. Norton, J. W. Austin, Wm. greatest achievement ever wrought, by science

and enterprise ; the Republican party, the most notorious humbug ever devised by scheming HARFORD -John Blanding, A. M. Tiffany, E. T politicians ;- the former is succesful laid, and the latter laid out ; the first is submerged in the HERRICK .- Henry Lyon, A. Tilden, Washington

Barnes. ACKSON-Leander Griffis, Rouben Hill, Jesso depth of the broad ocean, the last is pretfy essentially run into the ground;" and the rhapsody;

Dix. JESSUP .--- A. B. Lathrop, Zenas Smith, Timothy Depue.

LATHROP .---- S.W. Tewksbury, Daniel Wood, Seth Bisbee exox.-Hiram White, John Cameron, Amos

Carpenter. IBERTY .-- J. B. Chalker, Calvin Stanford, Richard Bailey. MIDDLETOWN.-John Bradshaw, Joseph Tierney,

J. T. Buxton.

MONTROSE .-- C. M. Gere, C. D. Lathrop, J. B. McCollum. New MILFORD --- Norman Tingley, Norman Foot,

Daniel McMillan. OAELAND .--- O. Phelps, Morgan Shutts, Elijah Westfall.

occurred in Genuga county some seven or Rush-Geo. Harvey, Geo. Snyder, James Logan.

J. D. Murphy. SPRINGVILLE.-Minot Riley, Henry Harris, F

L. Fish that the servant was a slave, than the Black Suso'A Deror.-Thos. Armstrong, Dennis Republicans and Republican Blacks deter-

McDonald, John Darling!" Howrson.-Chas.Wrighter, Mumford Wrighter, Geo. Sampson. W.M. K. IIATCII, Chairman.

C. LEET, Sec'y.

Ross.

ael Nolon.

H. Coon.

iams.

Wells.

Ayres.

Smith, jr.

T. Stephens.

Dix.

Potter.

Follet.

August 23d, 1858.

to start at 2 o'clock, 💷 P. Baker, Lyman Blakeslee Hyde Crocker, A. Baldwin, and Star and peakes sur . P. M. Withtawa S.S. CAMPARTES

and his bloated countenance, there was a more than ordinary glow upon his phiz, a and one of the sponsoon beams was broken. remarkable look in his eyes and thickness of The injury of the Europa was much serious, had probably been trying a very complex "spiritual" cause during the fore part of the

and mails. The passingers on board the Europa are all well. Comparisons.

Elections---Glorious Besults. Missouri, for the first time in many years, print, the following from the Republican" of the sends an entire Democratic Relegation to

Congress The members elected are : 1.J. B. Barrett. 5.J. H. Woodson. 2.T. L. Anderson. 6 J. S. Phelps. 3. John B. Clark. 7. J. W. Noel.

4..-Spraig. All firm and enruest friends of the Administration.

In Kentucky the Democrats have carried the State by 10,000 to 12,000 majority over the Know-Nothing candidates. In fact, the 'Order' seems to be at an end. It is glorious to see how the proud State of the gallant and noble-hearted Clay has wheeled into the Democratic line.

North Carolina also retains, her position in the Democratic line. Judge Ellis for Governor is elected by a majority even larger than that given to Gov. Bragg two years ago. which was 12,494. Thus the principles of the true National Democracy are triumphantly sustained at all points.

Who owns the Atlantic Telegraph. The projectors of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise are now the principal owners. They are Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler to express exactly the evident ideas of its writer, should have closed with the classic quotation, White, all of New York. Each of these "How we apples swim !"-Binghamton Demoparties have \$100,000 invested - in the enterprise, and oue or two of them even more. With these gentlemen are associated David DONATION FROM A SLAVEHOLDER, We Dudley Field, S. F. B. Morse, and others who learn that H F. Walworth, Esq. of Arkan-have contributed largely to the fibal success sas, now visiting in the city, has made a do-of the experiment, but are not so extensive holders of the stock. There are other parties, Rev: F. T. Brown. It is to aid in the con-

struction of the new church building, and is ed to a greater or less extent, but none were a very generous and acceptable donation, especially coming from a southern gentleman equal to those whose names are mentioned above. A large share of the stock is owned o one of our northern anti-slavery churches. in England, but these are the principal This reminds us of a little incident which American owners.-Pitts: Post.

hight years since. Mr. Walworth, then as . The Eighth Wonder of the World. now, blind; went to Chardon on a visit to some friends, accompanied only by his body ervant, a slave. No somer was it ascertained that the servant was a slave than the Black

Montrose, Angust 25th, 1858.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Moutrose Fire Com-pany No. 2 will meet at their Engine House on Mon-day, August 30th, 1858, at 6.45 p. m. J. W. P. RILEY, Foreman.

S. 1L. WILSON, Secretary.

Religious Notice .--- The Rev. Henry B. Bartow, will preach in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Montross, on Sunday morning, the 29th inst. Services to commence at 10.30 o'clock. August 25th, 1858.

Notice .--- The Rev. N. Doolittle will preach at Union Hall, in Harford, on the first Sunday

mined upon a rescue. They called upon the slave, informed him that they would assist him to escape, and urged him to flee to Canada. He refused told his colored friends that, slave as he was, he had more money, better clothes, and more freedom than they and that nothing could induce him to deser

his kind old master. Argument, failing, th rescuers threatened to use force, when the slave told them firmly, that he would shoot down the first man who laid hands on him. This put an end to the effort to steal Mr. W.'s slave. The contrast between the treat. ment which be then received and which he now bestows upon the people in this section in Sopt at half past four o'clock, p. m.

Wallace, 14 quite striking, and reflects much gredit upon Mr. Walworth, whose liberality and Christian pullanthropy are worthy of empla Comment tope-Clevicland, Plain Dealer, June 20, A. Mill EB. Stated Clork.

ral.

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Plowing Match. The plowing match will take place

Dimock Four Corners, Thursday, Sept. 23d 1858, on the ground of Mason Tingley. Provisions will be made for the auce lation of Competitors and Judges. Teams

CONNTITEE OF ARRANGEMENT-E. B. Gates: JUDGES-Abel Cauldy, Jacob Wallacer