Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION AT READING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A PLEDGE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT—SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.

[Special Report for The Press.]

The State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania assembled in annual session at Aulenbach's Hall, Reading, on Tuesday, August 4th, with the intention of continuing their meetings three times daily, and closing last evening. The body, however, adjourned on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the fact that the day following would be observed as a day of Thanksgiving. The attendance was quite large from all parts of the State, and one-half of those present were ladies. Last year, no meeting of the association was held, the troubles of the country not permitting it. Since the ninth session there has been a perceptible falling-off in the membership, though no names are now held in more veneration by the association than those which answered not at its last roll-call, for the men who bore them were soldiers, and have gone to another sphere for the reward of services. The army of Pennsylvania recruited its ranks very largely out of the public schools of the State, and no class of our people have contributed so much glory to our arms, or success to the national cause, than the teacher-soldiers, who are found in almost every regiment that carries alongside the nation-1 banner the no less proud banner of the State of Pennsylvania.

The association was called to order by the vice president, S. D. Ingram, of Dauphin county.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rightmyer, of the Lutheran Church, of Reading.

Mr. Darlington called the attention of the association to a resolution adopted at the last meeting having for its object the appropriation of the funds of the association towards the purchase of a cannon to be presented to the Government of the United States. J. S. Geist, of Lancaster; S. S. Jack, of Westmoreland; and J. N. Wellivver, of Clinton, were appointed a committee to investigate the subject.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. S. P. Bates of Harrisburg:

Whereas, The President of the United States has appointed, by proclamation, Thursday, August 6, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the recent brilliant successes of our arms: therefore,

Resolved, That the final adjournment of the association take place on Wednesday, August 5.

Resolved, That the election shall be held on Wednesday, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to rearrange the programme of exercises in conformity with these resolutions.

A long discussion followed upon these resolutions, and they were lost by a tie vote.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, but was not adopted:

Resolved, That the religious exercises of Thursday morning be extended to embrace readings of the Holy Scriptures and addresses, suitable to the occasion of National Thanksgiving, be delivered by the Rev. ——.

An address of welcome to the association was made by Mr. J. —— Gets, on behalf of the people of Reading.

Professor S. D. Hillman, of Dickinson College, delivered an address on natural science, and the association adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—After prayer and other preliminary exercises, a report on the subject of "The study of history and geography in the common schools," was read by Mr. W. F. Myers, of West Chester.

The study of history was useful, as it furnished warnings and admonitions. We are justified, said the speaker, in repudiating our confidence in the principles and the judgment of the rising generation, because we may now rest assured that, under God, their principles and their judgment will be formed and directed by the lessons of the past treasured up in the great store-house of history. What fires the heart of the masses of the North and West for the death-grapple in this agonizing struggle but love of their country and their country's institutions! love of liberty, of law and order as evinced by their forefathers in the struggles and triumphs of the infancy of the nation, uniting them in the bonds of a glorious ancestry of Pilgrim memory and Revolutionary fame, who planted the nation first in the fear of God, and established its independence through the baptism of blood and the martyrdom of fire! Our noble heroes in the field—our sisters, mothers, brothers, sons, and neighbors—fought, and bled, and died because they remembered the lessons of our past, apprehended the duties of the present, and watered the seeds of a glorious future, which even now bearing over our horizon, when our beloved country shall again commence her career among the nations of the earth redeemed, purified, regenerated, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," till time itself shall be no more.

This report was quite elaborate, and though very lengthy, elicited the closest attention. Its main argument was the necessity of a thorough study as part of the elementary education of the youth. In summing up the comparative value of the various branches of study as adopted in the public school, Mr. Myers said: "Arithmetic will be studied with more or less eagerness, where it is but to cast up accounts, to decipher the hieroglyphics of the last money article, to figure out the chances connected with Secretary Chase's five-twenties, and to calculate the great activity and vitality given to them, not by those virtuous and patriotic apostles of peace, the martyred *Yallandighams*, and Cooperheads, and lordly Seymours, the Reeds, the Woods, the pious editors of the *World*, *Express*, and *Herald*, with the whole tribe of Copperhead sheets and newspapers, but given to them by those grand peacemakers, Meade at Gettysburg, United States Grant at Vicksburg, Banks at Port Hudson, Rosecrans in Tennessee, and Prentiss in Arkansas."

After the conclusion of the report Mr. J. S. Ermentrout, of Berks county, arose, and with much feeling moved that the report be accepted, provided the framer consent to leave out all its political allusions.

Mr. Myers said that the sentiments were his own, and he did not ask the association to assume their responsibility. If he had committed a mistake in alluding to men whom others might regard as traitors, it was an error, to say the least, of a man who cared nothing for politics, never having soiled his hands in that mire, but who had devoted his whole time to education and the promotion of social welfare.

Mr. Ermentrout resumed: This is not a political convention, and no man who is a member of this association has a right to insult his fellows by political lectures on Democracy or Republicanism.

Mr. Myers said he had not spoken of any political parties, to which Mr. Ermentrout rejoined: You have vilified Democrats, by calling them Copperheads. Who are Copperheads but Democrats!—men who have ruled the country from its commencement, and always been its defenders.

The chair called the speaker to order, as no discussion of so acrimonious a character would be permitted to destroy the harmony of the meeting.

The motion was unanimously voted down, and the paper was consequently received entire.

Mr. Myers moved the appointment of a committee of five to select a place for the next annual meeting of the Convention. Messrs. Myers, Row, Rand, Hertzler, and Shelby, were appointed.

Messrs. Darlington, Houck, Cruikshank, and Misses Marshall and Shaw, were appointed the executive committee for the ensuing year.

A communication from the New York State Teachers' Association was received, stating the appointment of the following persons as delegates: B. W. Downing, Flushing, John F. Stoddard, N. Y.; Hon. V. M. Rice, M. P. Cavert, T. S. Lambert, H. H. Martin.

The committee appointed to select a place for holding the next meeting recommended the town of Altoona, which was agreed to.

Mr. T. H. Burrowes, treasurer of the teachers' cannon fund, made an explanation relative to the manner in which the fund had been raised. He stated that he had in his possession $405 45 as the contributions of the teachers towards the purchase of a cannon as a gift to the Government; this included interest on the sum.

By resolution, the statement was declared satisfactory, and a motion adopted that no interest be received from Mr. Burrowes.

Mr. Burrowes expressed his gratitude to the association for the mark of their confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Darlington moved that the motion by which it was determined to purchase be reconsidered, which was agreed to, and the resolution ordering the purchase was laid on the table.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the society:

President—S. D. Ingram, of Dauphin county.

Vice Presidents—Isaac S. Geist, of Lancaster county; Jacob Ulp, of Northumberland; John A. Storm, of Monroe, and Henry Houck, of Lebanon.

Recording Secretaries—William Stirling, of Philadelphia, and John S. Ermentrout, of Reading.

Corresponding Secretary—Robert Cruikshank, of Montgomery.

Treasurer—Amos Row.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Woodruff, Cruikshank, and McDevitt, a Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution to adjourn on Wednesday night was taken up and passed.

A discussion then ensued upon the question, "To what extent should gymnastic exercises be introduced into the school?"

Professor Bates, of Harrisburg, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, addressed the association on the subject. The three great requisites to health and mental vigor were stated to be pure air, proper food, and much exercise. Without these, no system of education can be perfect. To develop the mental faculties, the muscles of the body must be developed. Power and strength are developed only by exercise, but the mind must not be worked at the expense of the body. The *physique* is improved only by exercise and pure air, and the more the better. The mind, however, should not be too greatly exercised, for the object of study would be frustrated. Mr. Bates illustrated the effects of mental exercise with dumb-bells, rings, Indian clubs, &c., which were received with much approbation.

Several other members of the association followed in pertinent remarks on the same subject, and the meeting adjourned till the evening.

The evening session was very largely attended, as it had been announced that General Sigel would be present for the purpose of making a speech to the association.

General Sigel entered the room about 9 o'clock, accompanied by several officers of his staff, and he was received with unbounded applause. At the time he entered, a poem on "Pennsylvania" was being read by the authoress, Miss Annie F. Kent, of Chester county. The poem was in epic style, and characterized by tender sentiment, and set off in chaste and elegant language. It detailed the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn, and the success to which the State has since arisen, as one of the most prominent States in all the arts of civilization until this last day, when no State in the Union holds a higher place in the advance-guard of liberty, civilization, and law and order.

General Sigel was introduced, and was received with hearty demonstrations of applause.

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL SIGEL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came here this evening to pay you my respects. I came to do honor, if I can, to the noble society of teachers—the Teachers' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. As an old teacher myself, I feel how thankful that I should be to those who take the great work of education in their hands, who are working not only for the present, but for future generations. I have only to say that it is not my business to give you a lecture or make you a speech. I have no great energy. You know very well my business. It is that of a soldier, and I came here to the city of Reading to still remain a soldier and organize regiments, never expecting to attend such an elegant meeting as this. When I came to this door, I was astonished to find such a large assemblage, and I really thought I would have to beat a retreat. [Applause.] But I am now in this hall, I must make the best of it. Gentlemen, our public schools are, I believe, the greatest original work of the American people. [Applause.] I say our public schools, because I tried, since I have come here an exile from a tyrannical country, not only to become by my papers, but in my soul and heart, an American citizen. [Cheers.] I have struggled hard to gain a knowledge of the American people and their institutions. I have, for ten years, lived among them. I have seen your noble and lofty qualities of character. I like to be here, and hope I will die here. [Renewed applause.] I have three children; I hope they will grow up in entire devotion to this country, and may they, if necessary, defend the institutions of this country with their lives. Therefore, you will allow me to say "our" public schools. This war has affected the public-school system in America. In many cities we find the school-house empty, and the children deserted. But this war itself has taught us much, for war is a great teacher. The war has shown the immense means of the American people. The war has given us an idea of what a firm will can do. It has shown that this country is invincible. [Applause.] Without our public schools, our army of a million of men might not have existed. The Republic itself could not exist without the public schools. At least, it could not exist in its present form. A free people cannot exist without free schools. France, with her savans and her scholars, her polytechnic colleges and universities—France, with all her learning, is not free. France has killed Rome, and would kill Mexico. As it is with France, so it is with Germany. You cannot expect that your Union will exist without free schools. This war, as it is now carried on, is a war of freedom—[applause]—a war for the preservation of our republican institutions. It will not be ended when our soldiers have possession of the enemy's country. It is not enough to have the territory of the enemy. It is necessary to reorganize. It is necessary to make those changes which will give a permanent foundation to liberty. It is necessary to change the mind of the people who are now opposing us as enemies. Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country? You must educate them in the public schools, and learn them the principles of liberty, which the grave can never claim. Teachers are the little army of humanity that must follow the army of the Union. Wherever our soldiers plant their banner, there must arise a free school. [Applause.] Without this, our work will have been in vain.

You will have seen that this war has shown the necessity of being prepared for future times. You will have seen that it is not only necessary to be strong, to be valiant, to be intelligent, but that it is necessary to have such institutions as will prepare the citizen for the duties of a soldier. I mean military institutions. I believe that a true system of military instruction will become a necessity for this Republic. It is necessary not only to be free, but to be able to defend our free institutions when invaded. [Great applause.] It has been said that the introduction of military schools might create a spirit of conquest; that military schools were dangerous to a republic. I do not think so. I believe that if you at the same time implant into the hearts of the youth a chivalrous sense of honor, and a regard for the rights of others, that there will be no military encroachment or military despotism. It is necessary to make our youth aware that it is criminal to invade, in the remotest degree, the established rights of other nations. As long as they are imbued with republican principles there will be no danger of military conquest. If they be strong, let them hold out their hand to the weak. France has made war in Mexico against the weak; in Italy against the weak. Let Americans never follow that example, and let them remember that war is only justifiable to preserve the everlasting principles of liberty. [Applause.]

I thank the Teachers' Association for their kind invitation. I hope I may have another opportunity of taking with them. I hope the time will soon come when I will no longer be confined to this peaceful city, but that I will, like those in the field, help in the great work of a reconstruction of our country. I hope that peace will soon return, and that you will have soon the companionship of those gallant teachers who now wear the uniform of the American soldier. [Applause.] In the name of every teacher, in the name of every good soldier, who has now entrusted his children to the care of the public teacher, in the name of humanity, I thank all those who are engaged in this great work of public instruction. I hope they will persevere to the end; constancy opens the way to the stars, says the proverb. The life of the teacher should be devoted to the preservation of his country, and to the reorganization of the States and territory now in the hands of the public enemy, which I hope, by and by, the strong arm of the American soldier will reconquer.

Long continued applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, and General Sigel rose to retire, when Major General Stahl entered the room, and was introduced by General Sigel.

General Stahl mounted the platform and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very much unexpectedly to day. Altogether, I am unaccustomed to speaking in public. I promise you one thing. If the State of Pennsylvania desires me to fight, I will do it, but I can't make any speech to-day. I am, especially in the presence of so many beautiful eyes. [Laughter and applause.]

General Sigel and Staff then retired, and were greeted as they passed down the aisle with the most uproarious demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Charles R. Coleman, State Superintendent, delivered a short address.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution of thanks to General Sigel for his presence to night and the eloquent address with which he favored the association. Agreed to.

Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution of thanks to Miss Kent for the recitation of her beautiful poem, and that she be requested to furnish it for publication. Agreed to.

Mr. Woodruff, of Chester, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported several complimentary to the railroad companies who reduced their fare for the benefit of the members of the association; also, thanking the President for his energy and impartiality. Which was agreed to.

Also, the following:

Whereas, In this day rebellion and treason have lifted their hands to strike down the rights and liberties bequeathed us by our fathers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association pledges its firm and undeviating loyalty to the General Government, and its determination to uphold to the utmost of its power all lawful means for the suppression of the unholy rebellion waged by traitors.

This was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. McDivitt, of Huntingdon, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our regard to the teachers who have been, and are now, in the service of our country, we will ever cherish the memories of the fallen while we mingle our sympathies with the bereaved, and our prayer to the God of armies for the safety of the survivors.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance, the Association adjourned.

THE CITY.

CORNER-STONE LAYING OF A LUTHERAN CHURCH AT NORRISTOWN.—Yesterday afternoon, the corner-stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Trinity, in Norristown, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The introductory exercises were at the First Presbyterian Church, in Erie street. A large audience, principally composed of ladies, was in attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A number of clergymen were in attendance; among them, several from the city.

The excercises opened by singing the first hymn in the German language, "Herr Gott, dich loben wir," followed by the reading of the 46th Psalm, "Gott ist unser Zuversicht und Stärke." The Rev. John Guiseenheimer then entered upon the duties of his office as missionary to the Lutheran Church, in 1848. Great progress was effected, and the Gospel was preached both in the German and English languages. Mr. Guiseenheimer ended his labors in 1849, and a new church was dedicated in December, 1849, by the new ministry, Rev. Mr. Sower. He was followed by Mr. Miller, and during his administration, Mr. Brant preached at intervals in the German language, after a week's labor in the vineyard of the Lord. Since several ministers were appointed. The present pastor took charge of the church in September, 1859. Towards the close of the year 1859, it was determined to remove the debt on the church, and in June, 1862, it was entirely cancelled. About this time it was thought proper to build a new church, as the old one was too small. As the entire debt was paid off, it was soon determined to raise subscriptions for this purpose. Owing to the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels in 1863, the matter was postponed for some time.

About $7,000 have been subscribed up to the present time for the new church.

Since the entrance of the new pastor there have been added 107 new members, making a total of 235 communicant members. The Sunday-school is also in a very flourishing condition. The report also spoke of the recent brilliant victories won by our arms in different parts of the country. We have commenced the work to which the Lord has called. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Kreuth, of Philadelphia. His text was taken from the 24th verse of the 7th chapter of the book of Amos: "Oh! Lord God, forgive, I beseech Thee, by whom shall Jabob arise, for he is small?"

Every part of the history of the Bibles is prophecy which is always fulfilled in the eyes of men. These things were all written for our example. Jacob at first was smitten upon by God, and he was then reduced to utter wretchedness by God. In this hour, Christian friends, of your prosperity, looking forward to the speedy erection of a new house of God, will it not be profitable for you to ask when is the church small. What is that smallness of which Jacob mourns? The prophet did not despond. It was not that the population was few, because God assigned that it should be few. He designed but one temple for Jacob—Jacob had not yet learned to rule his own rebellious spirit. After the singing, the congregation proceeded in a body to the corner-stone of the rods distant. The procession moved as follows:

1. Officiating minister and pastor of church.
2. Corner-stone layers of Christ in attendance.
3. Church council.
4. Choir.
5. Congregation.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were conducted by Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, of Germantown, assisted by the pastor. Among those present were Dr. Job Halsey, of the Presbyterian Church; Drs. Krauth, Schaeffer, Reedy, Bell, and Sill, of the Lutheran Church; Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Baptist Church; and the Rev. Mr. Arthur, of the Methodist persuasion.

The exercises were conducted in the usual manner, the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer asking the blessing of God upon the whole transaction. After prayer by the same gentleman, the last hymn on the programme was sung:

"With humble faith, and fervent zeal."

The following articles were placed in the corner-stone, carefully sealed:

1. Authorized English version.
2. Luther's German translation of the Scriptures.
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5. Minutes of last session of Synod.
6. German Lutheran Almanac.
7. Copies of the Lutheran, the Missionary, and the Observer.
8. Copy of Lutheresche Zeitochrift.
9. Copies of Sunday-School Herald.
10. Copies of the Philadelphia Press and other daily journals.
11. Specimens of gold and silver coins, United States treasury notes and postage currency.
12. Copy of hymns used on the occasion.

After this had been accomplished, the benediction was pronounced and the audience separated.

THANKSGIVING AT GERMANTOWN.—There was a gay and festive scene at the military hospital at Germantown yesterday morning, a happy and patriotic manner in celebrating Thanksgiving day. An American flag was raised, a grand dinner was served up to the soldiers, and a thrilling speech was delivered by Dr. Curtis, medical director of the hospital. A number of ladies were present, adding their smiles and loveliness to the scene. Germantown has historical associations. It was here where four little girls, living in Spring alley, in May of 1862, inaugurated the first fair, the proceeds of which were appropriated to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The fund was handed over to the cooper shop hospital, and handsomely acknowledged at the time.

At sunrise, yesterday, six guns were fired, and at noon thirty-five guns made the woodlands re-echo for each State in the Union. At sunset six more guns were fired, and thus ended the day's proceedings.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.—The coroner held inquests, on Wednesday night and yesterday, on a number of persons who died from the excessive heat of the weather.

On the body of an unknown man, who fell from the heat; was taken to the Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday night, where he died early yesterday morning. He appeared to be fifty years of age, and looked as though he had worked in a foundry.

Also, on the body of Edward Watson, who resided at Darby. Mr. W. fell at Twenty-third and Market streets, yesterday morning, and expired in a short time.

Also, on the body of Michael Ford, who was sunstruck at Nineteenth street and Brandywine, and died at 1537 Carlton street, yesterday morning.

Also, on the body of James Gillis, who fell under the effects of the sun, at Eutaw and Race streets. He died in a few minutes.

CASUALTIES.—A man by the name of John Bush fell dead on Tuesday night at Lovering's sugar house, in Lagrange street.

A man named James Buchanan died very suddenly early yesterday morning in a house in Tilton street, above Emerald, Nineteenth ward.

Mrs. Winslow, residing in Twenty-second, above Spruce street, also died very suddenly yesterday morning. Cause not known.

A baker died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the house of M. J. Rauman, No. 229 Lombard street.

Upon the above-named cases the coroner was duly notified to hold inquests.

INQUEST.—The coroner desires us to say that he will hold an inquest in the case of Grant on Saturday evening. An effort is being made by some parties to make it appear that Grant was shot by a citizen, and not a soldier, and that his death was nothing less than a murder. The coroner desires to ascertain, through a legal channel, whether Grant was or was not shot by a soldier, and thus establish the facts, so as to prevent any unsatisfactory rumors being promulgated as to his death. The coroner may be addressed on the subject at the Central Telegraph station, City Hall, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

DROWNING CASES.—An unknown man was yesterday found drowned at the steamship wharf, below Callowhill street. His complexion was sandy, and when found he had on a woolen shirt.

A boy named James Freel, 12 years of age, was drowned in the canal, in the Twenty-first ward, yesterday afternoon. His body was taken to the station house, and the coroner summoned.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—Yesterday morning the steamer Osceola grounded on a wharf, opposite Vine street, the steamer Charleston, her tackle, apparel and furniture, captured by the sloop of war Seminole, Captain Randal commanding, was sold at public auction by order of the United States Marshal. She was purchased by Mr. James Snow for the sum of $6,000. The terms of sale were cash, and payable in Treasury notes.

FELL DOWN A HOLD.—A boy named William Meyers, living at No. 532 North Front street, fell down the hold of a schooner lying at Green-street wharf. The skull was severely fractured, and he was taken home. The accident occurred yesterday afternoon.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Isaac Grant, the deserting substitute, who shot a few days ago, while in the act of deserting, was found in the Delaware yesterday morning, near Race-street wharf.

DEAD.—The lad Meyers, who fell into the hold of a schooner, at Green-street wharf, on Wednesday afternoon, died yesterday morning from his injuries.

DROWNED.—A boy named Meldown, whose parents reside near Callowhill street and Twenty-fourth, was drowned in the Schuylkill, near Fairmount, yesterday afternoon.

THE POLICE.

Scarcity.

In our permabulations yesterday among the magistracy of Philadelphia, we did not find an item possessing general interest enough to warrant a place in this column. At the Central Station the officer of the day was reclining in a lounge, dreaming, perhaps, of a once happy day when thieves were as plenty as blackberries. Mr. Buckley, the presiding sentinel, was at the door, on the qui vive, watching the arrival of the first affidavit maker. Everything was dull. Not a single voice of a bacchanalian made the first echo within the walls of the City Hall.

A Complaint.

Several gentlemen entered complaints yesterday, at the police station, against the immoral conduct, indecently, and vulgarly conducted, of a female in Independence Square, who find time to lounge about that enclosure. Under its present superintendence, the square is certainly not the proper place for a female to pass through it. To make the public square acceptable to the people as places to breathe a little fresh air, they should be always under the watchful care of some person. We do not know anyone whether there is a superintendent for this square or not. There seems to be no superintendent for Independence Hall after three o'clock in the afternoon, although an ordinance of the city requires that and all other public offices in the city to be kept open to the public until five o'clock each afternoon.

A Soldier Gets Robbed.

The following item is of particular interest to the soldiers now abounding in our city. Two men, named Daniel Enmon and R. Wentworth, were arraigned before Police Magistrate Beitler, charged by officer Lollar. The parties were charged with having robbed a soldier, named James Ganney, who is a convalescent from the Chestnut Hill Hospital. It seems that on Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, the soldier and the defendants met at a drinking house on Third street. They drank together several times, and they saw that he had some money. After a little while they induced him to go with them into the open air for a short distance, when they determined to remove the debt on the church, and in June, 1862, it was entirely cancelled. About this time it was thought proper to build a new church, as the old one was too small. As the entire debt was paid off, it was soon determined to raise subscriptions for this purpose. Owing to the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels in 1863, the matter was postponed for some time.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
GOOD ROOMS TO BE HAD
AT THIS
POPULAR HOTEL.
APPLY TO OR ADDRESS
J. F. OAKE,
aug3-6t* PROPRIETOR.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
This house has been very much improved, and is now in fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this the Leading and Favorite House of this delightful watering place.
jy14-1m PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

THE BATHING AT ATLANTIC CITY
N. J., THIS SUMMER, is quite unexpectedly to day. Altogether, I am unaccustomed to speaking in public. I promise you one thing. If the State of Pennsylvania desires me to fight, I will do it, but I can't make any speech to-day. I am, especially in the presence of so many beautiful eyes. [Laughter and applause.]
—A CARD FROM MR. BENSON.—Interested parties have circulated a report that changes in the bars, &c., on the coast at Atlantic City, have destroyed the bathing there. This statement is without foundation in truth. There have been changes, it is true; but in the case of the Surf House, particularly, they have had the effect of improving the bathing, and of lessening the distance between the House and the sea. The Surf now rolls one hundred and fifty yards nearer to my bathing houses than it did a year ago, and the bathing here was never better, safer, or more convenient than it is at present.
H. S. BENSON.
ATLANTIC CITY, August 5, 1863. aug 6t

FLORENCE HEIGHTS, FLORENCE,
N. J.—This beautiful Summer Resort, situated on the banks of the Delaware, is now open for the reception of Boarders. Is accessible by steamboat and cars.
aug-6t* R. G. SIMKIN, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.
This beautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," is now open for the accommodation of Visitors, and will continue until the 20th of October. The invigorating pure mountain air, the quietly active properties of its waters upon the secretions of the liver, and its romantic scenery, are equalled in the United States, justly entitles it to praise above all others. The commodious hotel, extensive lawns and delightful walks through the mountain from which flows numerous springs supplying the cisterns, fountains, &c., are the only attractions needed. Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of my order at Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Reading. Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of the Ephrata Mountain Springs, No. 1 Ann street, Philadelphia. Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of the Springs in the afternoon. $2 per day; over two weeks or the season, $10 per week. Children and servants half price. For further particulars, address the proprietor, R. S. REYNOLDS, "Ephrata Mountain Springs," Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. jy23-1m

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms $10 per week. Children under 10 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons.
jel30-42t AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY,
N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the Long House is now open for the reception of Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any first-class house on the Coast. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price.
Attention! Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. jel0-2m

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
This well known House is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, opening the entire length on the piazza, water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar. JONAH WEST, Jr., Proprietor.
jel9-2m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,
New Jersey
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good fiddler will be found in attendance.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. jel8-2m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS
private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC streets, Cape May, opposite the Congress Hall, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for boarders. It will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate.
jel9-2m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors. This place can be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of LINE Street at 7.30 A. M.
jel6-2m* B. A. SHOEMAKER.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC
CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, now open for the reception of Visitors. The "Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Dining Room and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate.
C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG.
jy20-1m

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE-
LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,360 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of Visitors on the 10th day of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the 10th of October.
The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Booth, Garrett, and Gamee, of Philadelphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs containing a large proportion of iron, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pure mountain water abounds, and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Sine Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga Waters.
A note of warning against the impositions provided, new smother if they stayed under roof. The Hot and Cold Baths are of a superior character.
The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character.
There is at Cresson a Daily Express Post Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points.
Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
For further information apply to
GEO. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.
jel5-2m

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER
GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 112 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 3d August, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 7th instant, at twelve o'clock M., for the immediate delivery, in this city, of the following articles—viz:
Three Thousand Pounds best quality Patent Leather. Sample required.
Four Hundred Regs (of about 100 pounds each) Axle Grease. Sample of keg and grease required.
Three Hundred Wagon Saddles.
Bidders will state the shortest time for delivering. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
A. BOYD,
aug 4t Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE
OFFICE, TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
HIGH WATER, PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th AUGUST, next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz:
Dark Sky Blue Cloth.
Do. Shells and Flames for Uniform Hats.
Do. Cap Lining, do. do.
Yellow Silk Lace, one-half inch wide.
Sky-blue do one-half do.
Scarlet do do. one-half inch wide.
Dark blue do. do. one-half do.
Yellow do. do. one and one-half inch wide.
Scarlet do. do. one and one-half do.
Also, Hospital Supplies and Clothing.
Iron Pots.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price, quantity, bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by the bond of a responsible surety. Signatures must be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty must accompany the bid.
Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the Clerk of the United States District Court, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or surety, setting forth the fact, that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded, act in good faith with the United States, and fulfil the obligations of the bond.
Samples can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
JOHN F. ROSS,
aug16t A'sst Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND
DRY GOODS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the required quantities of BUNTING and DRY GOODS for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.
The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Department, or Navy Agent's office in New York, or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.
As the quantities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, except less than the quantities set down in the schedules.
All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense of the contractor, in suitable packages, marked with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weighing, &c., of the Yard where received, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.
Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard at Boston, Mass., New York; and offers will be received for the quantities required for each Yard, which will be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made, accompanying the price stated in the column of prices will be the aggregate of the separate prices in the column of amounts.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.
The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *responsible bidder* for the entire quantity required for each department, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed to be for the public interest.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their