

There will be a United States National Convention held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday, May 18, 1867, on which occasion the Democrats of the United States are invited to meet for the purpose of consultation and a reorganization of the party, and for the defending of the Constitutional liberties of the States and People.

Every Congressional District in the United States, from Maine to California, will be entitled to two representatives in the Convention, and there will also be one from each State and Territory at large to be elected by the district Delegates, and it is suggested that notice be given by the Democrats of each District, and the aforementioned delegates be elected as soon as possible.

The object of the above National Democratic Convention is to reorganize for victory on the basis of the principles of our fathers—equality of States—no taxation without representation—equal taxation, law, order and domestic tranquility. We understand that the Democrats of Kentucky are making all necessary preparations to give those who may attend a hearty welcome. This move on the part of the people must meet with general favor throughout the United States. The politicians may not endorse it. They have had, so far, no hand or lot in putting the movement on foot. The PEOPLE, the true Democracy, want no countenance from scheming and corrupt politicians, they are the men who have kept our country in an unsettled condition, and at this time are preventing everything that looks towards peace and harmony in the States. We want no more affiliations with such men as Doolittle, Raymond, and a score of other men of the same stripe, who were the most prominent spirits in the Philadelphia August Convention, and who were and always have been our worst enemies. With the assistance of the Democratic party they expected to build up one grand party, of which they were to be made leaders. To this scheme, we are sorry to say, we have Democrats in this State, who were willing and in fact used their utmost efforts to commit the whole Democratic party. The experiment of these men was a deplorable failure, and the Democratic party must rely upon the inherent strength of its own principles. Read the call above referred to.

True Democracy. Saint James defines true religion to be this: "To visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The underlying principle of this important announcement is embodied in the underlying principle of Democracy—that the greatest good to the greatest number is to be kept mainly in view, while a due respect is to be had all the while to the rights of the minority. In other words, that no one in the social community shall be neglected or his rights ignored or disregarded. In this view of the case we remind our readers of the treatment which certain citizens of the United States received at the hands of men who now assume to be the loyal men of the country—treatment received during the war.

The men who were instrumental in inflicting these indignities are, many of them, before the people, as legislative representatives, officers in other capacities, journalists, and otherwise. We can only say to the Democracy, beware! It is too early in the day for Democrats to stultify themselves, and renounce their manhood by taking to their arms the men who insulted the persons, destroyed the property, and attempted to add ignominy to the names of men whose aims, during the war, were a thousand times purer and more patriotic than those of the mob patriots who stayed at home and shouted treason. It is a lamentable, a disgusting fact, that we have men in our country professing to be Democrats, some of them in positions of high trust, who, after this short lapse of time, affiliate and act in concert with these mobsters, and affect to be the Democracy, how low have you sunk!

We repeat the caution, and shall continue to repeat it, beware of such Democrats (?). They are not equal in decency even to the whited sepulchres spoken of of old, for they present no outside countenance, while inside they are filled with coarseness than dead men's bones.

Sensible Talk to Democrats. We find the following sensible talk in the Philadelphia Age, and we commend it to the attention of those Democrats who seem to think that printing a Democratic paper is an easy and profitable business; to those, also, who, being in position to assist the editor, neglect to do it; and, especially, to that more numerous class who subscribe for their paper but are negligent about paying for it: "It is no more than justice to say that every man who now publishes a Democratic paper, does a self-sacrificing work, and, taken as a class, we know of no truer or more patriotic men than the Democratic editors of the Northern States. As a body, they are far in advance of the politicians, who, in many instances, are dead weights upon them. We say, therefore, that if there is any class of men who deserve well of Democrats, it is, taken as a whole, the Democratic editors. We urge, therefore, that Democrats generally should try to understand the difficulties under which their editors labor, and when they see what advantages the Abolition press have over them, they will feel like taking hold and aiding them with material aid in their unequal fight.

As the New Year approaches, let systematic efforts be made to give a wide extension to Democratic journals. Active Democrats should commence early making out lists of those who ought to, and probably will take (if called upon) either a city or local paper, or perhaps both. Let it be the business of some one to see his Democratic neighbors, and urge upon them the necessity of sustaining their papers. Democrats must be doubly vigilant if they would perpetuate their principles and save republican institutions from complete overthrow, and their children from the crushing taxation of a monopolized aristocracy and monopolist's domination.

The Governor's Message occupies a large amount of space in this week's DEMOCRAT AND STAR, to the exclusion of much of our usual variety of late news and other

Democratic National Convention.

There will be a United States National Convention held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday, May 18, 1867, on which occasion the Democrats of the United States are invited to meet for the purpose of consultation and a reorganization of the party, and for the defending of the Constitutional liberties of the States and People.

Every Congressional District in the United States, from Maine to California, will be entitled to two representatives in the Convention, and there will also be one from each State and Territory at large to be elected by the district Delegates, and it is suggested that notice be given by the Democrats of each District, and the aforementioned delegates be elected as soon as possible.

The object of the above National Democratic Convention is to reorganize for victory on the basis of the principles of our fathers—equality of States—no taxation without representation—equal taxation, law, order and domestic tranquility. We understand that the Democrats of Kentucky are making all necessary preparations to give those who may attend a hearty welcome. This move on the part of the people must meet with general favor throughout the United States. The politicians may not endorse it. They have had, so far, no hand or lot in putting the movement on foot. The PEOPLE, the true Democracy, want no countenance from scheming and corrupt politicians, they are the men who have kept our country in an unsettled condition, and at this time are preventing everything that looks towards peace and harmony in the States. We want no more affiliations with such men as Doolittle, Raymond, and a score of other men of the same stripe, who were the most prominent spirits in the Philadelphia August Convention, and who were and always have been our worst enemies. With the assistance of the Democratic party they expected to build up one grand party, of which they were to be made leaders. To this scheme, we are sorry to say, we have Democrats in this State, who were willing and in fact used their utmost efforts to commit the whole Democratic party. The experiment of these men was a deplorable failure, and the Democratic party must rely upon the inherent strength of its own principles. Read the call above referred to.

Gov. Geary's Appointments. General Geary, Governor elect, has appointed Colonel Frank Jordan, of Bedford, Secretary of State, and Hon. B. F. Brewster Attorney General. Brewster is a renegade Democrat, but Jordan has always been a Republican. Honorable (?) John Cessa has been left out in the cold again. He would have less cause to feel sore if any one except Jordan had been taken into the Cabinet. That is piling on the agony. We hope he may find consolation in his afflictions, which seem to be of constant recurrence. It is evident that his new political associates do not appreciate him as highly as he supposed they would. He is an object of pity.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—A gentleman traveling in the West lately, put to the test one of the exercises of "discretionary power" which conductors in general are apt to carry to an extreme. He had purchased a first class ticket. There were but two cars in the train, one for smoking and one for ladies. The gentleman in question, having no traveling companion of the tender sex, was directed by the brakeman to go into the smoking car. He remonstrated and demanded a first class ticket. The conductor, being appealed to, sustained the brakeman; and the traveler refusing to give up his ticket till he had received his equivalent demanded, both officials combined to forcibly eject him from the train. The gentleman immediately made his way back to the office of the railroad company, and the managers made the *amende honorable* by paying him liberally for his lost time, dismissing the offending conductor, and promulgating to all its employees the sensible rule that first class tickets convey a right to first class seats.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—The United States steamer Swatara, which was sent to Alexandria for the purpose of receiving John H. Surritt, the conspirator, is a third-class screw steamer, bearing ten guns and 535 tons burden. She was fitted out at the Washington navy yard, from which place she sailed, under command of Commander Jeffers, to join the Mediterranean squadron. Information has been received that she sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, on the 21st inst., with Surritt on board, and would arrive here about the latter part of January. The Navy Department has received no information that Surritt will be brought here on the Swatara, though he was placarded aboard that steamer at Alexandria. He may be transferred to another steamer and sent to this country. It is thought he will arrive here on the 20th and last of January.—*Washington Star.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.—Begins a New Volume, and contains graphic sketches and excellent portraits of Ristori, the Tragedienne; "Tom" Hughes, the great English Reformer and Author; "Father Prout," the great Journalist, and others. Also, Education, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood, illustrated with Portraits of the Good and Bad, Our neighbor, by Mrs. Willis; Ethnology, or the Aboriginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other entertaining and instructive reading. Only 20 cents, or \$2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address, Fowler and Wells, 389 Broadway New York.

THE LAWYER IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.—This remarkable little book, by M. McN. Walsh, A. M., L. L. B., (a New York lawyer), is full of useful and reliable information for everybody, but especially for teachers, school officers, parents, ministers, editors and members of the legal profession. The first chapter, "Of Schools and Governments," is a sufficient explanation of the different plans adopted by governments, ancient and modern for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. This chapter, in some respects, is exceedingly suggestive, and not unworthy the attention of our most intelligent and experienced statesmen. It is not imaginative or speculative, but a plain, matter-of-fact statement, which, in spite of its plainness, has to a mind capable of appreciating the subject, all the charm of romance. This chapter alone is worth many times the price of the book. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00. Address the author, M. McN. Walsh, No. 65 Nassau Street, New York.

[Curtin's Message continued from first page.] population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they have to live and die down to the number of white members of Congress, and if they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost the country hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments, designs to prevent, by the just, equal and moderate provisions, that in future, the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The third clause of the proposed amendment excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all offices, civil and military of the United States, or of any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or judicial officers of any State, have heretofore conscientiously supported the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unless Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. The fifth clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation. That these well and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approval of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand as adopted amendments of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the States, lately in rebellion, are not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, and to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the guarantees to be required of them for future obedience of the laws. So monstrous a proposition it is, it appears to me, not supported by the words of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection, includes the power of making provision against its breaking out afresh. These States have made an unjust war upon our Common Government and their sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part, includes the power to dictate the necessary terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had. The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for every State, is to be given its broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion, States, forfeiting the rights of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passing by Congress, and the desertion of the people at the late elections, the faith of the nation is pledged to the amendments, and they will be fairly carried out, and their benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continuing in defiance, and in contempt of the Executive, and in defiance of laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the *animus* and force of treason still exists among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the Government save of its generous tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of reconstruction, with the co-operation of the States, is forever extinguished. The results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the Government of adopting the most effectual method to secure those States the character of governments demanded by the constitution.

They are without lawful governments—they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the government. On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of the power, should extend mercy upon the work of reconstruction at the very foundation? And then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress it, and to punish by war, if necessary, and has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wilder partisans, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government or that Congress was not then a duly authorized and lawful body. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from very respect to the Constitution, and to the right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws, after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfully propose these amendments, then three-fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College of 1864. We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges. The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of the maintenance and supervision of the institutions, cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented. I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inefficient and not adapted to its purpose. Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety; and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the capital of the State. Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a report, which their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite. The closing of my last Annual Message, without renewing the expression of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to the Chief Magistrate. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and I know I was at least faithful to her in deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country. To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people, and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high office of me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented. I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inefficient and not adapted to its purpose. Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety; and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the capital of the State. Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a report, which their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

The closing of my last Annual Message, without renewing the expression of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to the Chief Magistrate. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and I know I was at least faithful to her in deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people, and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high office of me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute of Columbia Co. MORNING SESSION. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26. Pursuant to previous announcement, a number of the teachers of Columbia County convened in the Bloomsburg Academy, Wednesday morning, December 26, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hold a County Institute. The meeting was called to order by Professor C. W. Walker, of Millville Seminary, and opened with a very appropriate prayer, by Professor Henry Carver, of the Bloomsburg Seminary. The County Superintendent, for the Teachers' Association of Columbia County was read and signed by the teachers present, after which an election of permanent officers of said association was held, which resulted as follows: President, Sup't C. G. Barkley, of Bloomsburg; Vice Presidents, Messrs. C. W. Walker and Henry Carver; Secretary, Elias Thomas, of Bloomsburg. Adjourned to meet at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll called, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Drill exercises and circulating decimals were very satisfactorily explained, and formed the principal objects of the class drill exercise. A short recitation in English Grammar, which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in dwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

MORNING SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll called, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Drill exercises and circulating decimals were very satisfactorily explained, and formed the principal objects of the class drill exercise. A short recitation in English Grammar, which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in dwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

MORNING SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll called, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Drill exercises and circulating decimals were very satisfactorily explained, and formed the principal objects of the class drill exercise. A short recitation in English Grammar, which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in dwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

MORNING SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll called, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Drill exercises and circulating decimals were very satisfactorily explained, and formed the principal objects of the class drill exercise. A short recitation in English Grammar, which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in dwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

MORNING SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll called, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Drill exercises and circulating decimals were very satisfactorily explained, and formed the principal objects of the class drill exercise. A short recitation in English Grammar, which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in dwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

best method of teaching Geography was the first subject of discussion. An eloquent and elaborate address was then delivered by Professor Forsyth of the Catawissa Seminary. On motion it was Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Professor Forsyth for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish the Institute with a copy for publication. The question, "Should prizes be given pupils as an incentive to study," drew out a lengthy discussion from the teachers and others. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION. FRIDAY, Dec. 28. Called to order by the President at 9 o'clock A. M. Exercises opened with prayer by Professor C. W. Walker. Roll called and minutes of the first day read and approved. A drill exercise in Written Arithmetic, on subtraction and multiplication, was conducted by Professor C. W. Walker. After discussion on the same a short recess followed. An interesting and profitable lecture on penmanship was given by Professor Carver. A few remarks by way of discussion on writing were made, after which the subject of orthography was treated upon by Professor C. W. Walker. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convened at the usual hour. President in the chair called the house to order. Roll called as usual. A class in reading was formed, and recitation conducted by Professor C. W. Walker, followed by a few remarks on the same. Professor H. D. Walker consumed one hour in dwelling upon various topics connected with the teachers' profession. New ideas were presented, which to a number had never before been revealed, and the advice and admonitions to teachers to be thoroughly qualified for the discharge of the duties of their profession, cannot fall to the ground without having accomplished some good. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Convened at the Court House at half past 6 P. M. Called to order by the President. The question, "How can an educational spirit be aroused in the minds of parents and directors?" was taken up and discussed by C. G. Barkley, Esq., and Rev. J. C. S. G. Important lectures upon school government, were delivered by Messrs. Carver and H. D. Walker, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Institute adjourned sine die.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 'TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION' OF COL. CO. PREAMBLE. It has been learned by experience that in those communities where agricultural associations are kept up and farmers meet frequently and compare the results of their experiments in their efforts to improve their stock and the productiveness of their soil, they meet with much greater success. The mechanics who do not frequently examine into the improvements of others, and avail themselves of such improvements, soon find themselves without customers.

Whereas, We believe that the profession of a teacher is as much above any, or all, the mechanical arts, as mind above matter, therefore Resolved, That teachers are under obligations to avail themselves of every opportunity for professional improvement. And whereas, we believe that Teachers' Institutes result in great good to those who attend, and through them to their schools, therefore Resolved, That we recommend the County Superintendent to make arrangements to hold a two weeks Institute, in the Fall, just previous to the opening of the Winter schools.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute, tender our sincere thanks to C. G. Barkley, Esq., the County Superintendent, for the great interest he has manifested, and the self-sacrificing labors he has performed in having the teachers brought together in a County Institute, and in having it successfully conducted. Resolved, That we heartily, sincerely and especially, thank the following named gentlemen, to wit: Professor H. Carver, of the Bloomsburg Seminary; Professor C. W. Walker, of the Greenwood Seminary; Professor H. D. Walker, of the Orangeville Academy, who have been constant in their attendance, lecturing, instructing and giving us useful lessons in the various branches of education and thereby rendering us rare intellectual feasts.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of every school teacher in the county to attend strictly every County Institute; and further, that it is our own judgment that those teachers who have been absent during the session of this Institute have missed a vast amount of valuable information absolutely necessary for successful school teaching. That Professor George Forsythe, of Catawissa, is entitled to our thanks for his very instructive lecture. Resolved, That we shall hold the citizens of Bloomsburg in grateful remembrance for their hospitality; also the proprietors of the Hotels for their generous reduction in the price of board.

MARRIED. On the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. W. Evans, at Williamsport, Mr. Thos. M. Runyan and Miss Anna M. Hicks, both of Williamsport, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. D. J. Walker, Mr. Beecher Hughes, to Miss Kate Patterson, both of Orange, Columbia County.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. L. I. McHenry, of Greenwood, and Miss Lizzy Fowler, of Berwick, Pa.

On the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. W. Evans, at Williamsport, Mr. Thos. M. Runyan and Miss Anna M. Hicks, both of Williamsport, Pa.

best method of teaching Geography was the first subject of discussion. An eloquent and elaborate address was then delivered by Professor Forsyth of the Catawissa Seminary. On motion it was Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Professor Forsyth for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish the Institute with a copy for publication. The question, "Should prizes be given pupils as an incentive to study," drew out a lengthy discussion from the teachers and others. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION. FRIDAY, Dec. 28. Called to order by the President at 9 o'clock A. M. Exercises opened with prayer by Professor C. W. Walker. Roll called and minutes of the first day read and approved. A drill exercise in Written Arithmetic, on subtraction and multiplication, was conducted by Professor C. W. Walker. After discussion on the same a short recess followed. An interesting and profitable lecture on penmanship was given by Professor Carver. A few remarks by way of discussion on writing were made, after which the subject of orthography was treated upon by Professor C. W. Walker. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convened at the usual hour. President in the chair called the house to order. Roll called as usual. A class in reading was formed, and recitation conducted by Professor C. W. Walker, followed by a few remarks on the same. Professor H. D. Walker consumed one hour in dwelling upon various topics connected with the teachers' profession. New ideas were presented, which to a number had never before been revealed, and the advice and admonitions to teachers to be thoroughly qualified for the discharge of the duties of their profession, cannot fall to the ground without having accomplished some good. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Convened at the Court House at half past 6 P. M. Called to order by the President. The question, "How can an educational spirit be aroused in the minds of parents and directors?" was taken up and discussed by C. G. Barkley, Esq., and Rev. J. C. S. G. Important lectures upon school government, were delivered by Messrs. Carver and H. D. Walker, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Institute adjourned sine die.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 'TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION' OF COL. CO. PREAMBLE. It has been learned by experience that in those communities where agricultural associations are kept up and farmers meet frequently and compare the results of their experiments in their efforts to improve their stock and the productiveness of their soil, they meet with much greater success. The mechanics who do not frequently examine into the improvements of others, and avail themselves of such improvements, soon find themselves without customers.

Whereas, We believe that the profession of a teacher is as much above any, or all, the mechanical arts, as mind above matter, therefore Resolved, That teachers are under obligations to avail themselves of every opportunity for professional improvement. And whereas, we believe that Teachers' Institutes result in great good to those who attend, and through them to their schools, therefore Resolved, That we recommend the County Superintendent to make arrangements to hold a two weeks Institute, in the Fall, just previous to the opening of the Winter schools.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute, tender our sincere thanks to C. G. Barkley, Esq., the County Superintendent, for the great interest he has manifested, and the self-sacrificing labors he has performed in having the teachers brought together in a County Institute, and in having it successfully conducted. Resolved, That we heartily, sincerely and especially, thank the following named gentlemen, to wit: Professor H. Carver, of the Bloomsburg Seminary; Professor C. W. Walker, of the Greenwood Seminary; Professor H. D. Walker, of the Orangeville Academy, who have been constant in their attendance, lecturing, instructing and giving us useful lessons in the various branches of education and thereby rendering us rare intellectual feasts.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of every school teacher in the county to attend strictly every County Institute; and further, that it is our own judgment that those teachers who have been absent during the session of this Institute have missed a vast amount of valuable information absolutely necessary for successful school teaching. That Professor George Forsythe, of Catawissa, is entitled to our thanks for his very instructive lecture. Resolved, That we shall hold the citizens of Bloomsburg in grateful remembrance for their hospitality; also the proprietors of the Hotels for their generous reduction in the price of board.

MARRIED. On the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. W. Evans, at Williamsport, Mr. Thos. M. Runyan and Miss Anna M. Hicks, both of Williamsport, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. D. J. Walker, Mr. Beecher Hughes, to Miss Kate Patterson, both of Orange, Columbia County.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. L. I. McHenry, of Greenwood, and Miss Lizzy Fowler, of Berwick, Pa.

On the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. W. Evans, at Williamsport, Mr. Thos. M. Runyan and Miss Anna M. Hicks, both of Williamsport, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE. THE next term of this Institute will commence JANUARY 17TH 1867. For particulars address the President, HENRY CARVER, A. M. Dec. 26, 1866.

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Catawissa and Bloomsburg Branches of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, will be held at the office of James Archibald, in S. C. on MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY, A. M. 1867 between the hours of 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for President and twelve directors to serve the ensuing year. JOHN F. HICKS, Secretary. Dec. 26, 1866—31.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. **NEW CHAIR SHOP.** J. H. BATES, Respectfully informs the public generally that he has opened a first class CHAIR ESTABLISHMENT in Bloomsburg, on Main Street, (opposite Snyder's Hall), where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of **BERNARD, STAND, ROCKING CHAIRS.** **NURSE CHAIRS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, Arm Chairs and Windsor Chairs, all of which he offers to the public at the lowest prices. Cane Seated Chairs painted to order, also all other kind of repairing done upon reasonable terms. Don't fail to give him a call and secure great bargains. Bloomsburg, Nov. 7, 1866.**

NEW RESTAURANT. In Shive's Building, on Main Street. **WM. GILMORE,** informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has opened a **RESTAURANT,** in this place, where he invites his old friends and customers to call and partake of his refreshments. It is his intention to **LAGER BEER AND ALE,** constantly on hand: Also, Porter, Sarsaparilla, Mineral Water, Family Groceries, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, and other articles, at the lowest prices. In the eating line he presents a **BILL OF FARE** not surpassed in this place. viz. Pickled Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish, Barbecued Chicken, Pickled Turkey and Tongue, &c. He also has a good article of **Cigars and Chewing Tobacco** for sale at the lowest prices. Bloomsburg, June 13, 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Michael Reichelderfer, late of Bloom Twp., Columbia County, dec'd. THE undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphan Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of B. F. Hartman, Administrator of Michael Reichelderfer, deceased, according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or to be forever barred from coming in and asserting the same. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Jan. 9, 1867.

FORKS HOTEL. **GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.** The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former customers that he has secured for them the most comfortable and desirable accommodations for the comfort of his guests in every respect. His table will always be found supplied with the most select and delicate delicacies of the season. His wine and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry") purchased direct from the vineyard, and are strictly pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to strive to merit the same in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER. June 12, 1866—16.

FALLON HOUSE. THE subscriber having purchased the "Fallon House," **LOCK HAVEN, Pa.** property of E. W. Boney, Esq., would say to the friends of the House, his acquaintance, and the public generally, that he intends to "keep a House," with the accommodations and comforts of a House, and humbly solicits their patronage. JOHN G. FREEZE, Proprietor. Lock Haven, Pa. Dec. 26, 1866.

INCORPORATION. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, 1866, the undersigned of the Borough of Centre, presented a Petition to the Court or Common Pleas, of Columbia County, praying the said court to grant a charter of Incorporation, under the name and title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Centre," with rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause to the contrary, on the first day of the next term, the 4th day of February, 1867, the prayer of the Petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided. By the Court, JESSE CALLEMAN, Clerk. Dec. 26, 1866—51.