

of the State, when the proper opportunity is presented. In the mean time, this condition and dangerous mode of contracting debts should be guarded against with the utmost vigilance. I shall indulge the hope that all future applications for legislation of this character will be rejected by the General Assembly.

It is my duty to inform you that \$200,000 of the relief issues of May 1841, are still in existence, and continue to pollute the channel of circulation. Under the provision of the act of April 1st, 1831, \$12 of these, of a less denomination than five-dollars have been cancelled, and the whole amount is to be ultimately extinguished. But the process has not been so rapid as was anticipated, and it is sufficiently so, to meet the demands of the public weal. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the law be so amended as to make it the duty of the State Treasurer to retain from time to time, as near as practicable, the amount in relief notes, necessary to meet the entire demands of the sinking fund. I also recommend the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, authorizing the re-issue of this currency.

The occurrences of the past year generally strengthen the views I expressed in my last annual message, on the subject of the currency. The dangers of an inflated paper system have been most strikingly manifested in the experience of a number of the surrounding States, and nothing in my opinion, saved our own metropolis, and possibly other parts of the State, from the consequences of a severe contraction of the currency, but our vast agricultural and mineral productions, and the unusually high prices which these commanded in the foreign market.

I have always held the doctrine that our country, like all others, must have a system of currency, and that the best system of paper money, resting on a specie basis, small as it is, and the individual liability of the stockholders, is as safe as any other. I prefer it vastly to the loose plan existing in some of the neighboring States, or to the scheme of free banking adopted in other sections of the Union.

That any system of banking that authorizes the emission of small paper as a medium of circulation, entails all the consequences upon the country, has been too clearly demonstrated by our own experience to need elucidation by argument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the true policy of this and all the States, to restrict the paper circulation to notes of a large denomination. Those of a small denomination should be gradually withdrawn from circulation, in order to make room for the vast accessions of the precious metals from California and Australia. In vain shall we seek to discontinue the circulation of small paper, and induce the circulation of a specie, remote from the Atlantic cities, so long as small paper is permitted to exist. If notes of the denomination of five dollars were withdrawn from the channels of circulation, the vacuum thus created would be rapidly supplied with gold, and silver, and so also with those of a greater nominal value. But, so long as this paper medium is permitted to circulate it will be impracticable to induce the general diffusion of coin, while the more precious will be displaced. The gradual withdrawal of the smaller denomination of the paper currency, to my mind, is the greatest practical reform that can be applied to our system of currency. The exchange of one paper system for another, and the incorporation of restrictions on this or that point of the one we have, although often right and necessary, can never eradicate the evil.

I would not, however, be understood as favoring a very sudden alteration in our system of currency, regarding, as I do all violent changes in the policy of government as unjust and oppressive. All business arrangements of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affairs of the State, that its rapid withdrawal. But the beginning should be made, and we should prepare to throw off a system which will in the future, to a greater extent, perhaps, than in the past, render our country tributary to her rivals, and make our people "hewers of wood and drawers of water to other nations." No other reform in the political policy of this nation, I sincerely believe, would have such a direct tendency to promote all the great interests of the American people. A practical, safe and efficient mode of carrying out this work, is to be found in the gradual extinguishment of bank notes of a small denomination.

This reform, however, to be complete, and to give the people the full benefit of its salutary effects upon our commercial relations with other nations, must be common to the whole country. The efforts of a single member of the Confederacy, however thorough and well directed, can achieve but partial success. Even in a local point of view they can scarcely exercise a controlling influence. For instance, vacancies in the channels of paper circulation in one State are too liable to be supplied by the issues of others, interdicted, though the circulation of the latter may be, by positive law. These considerations have suggested the important and simultaneous action of the States on the subject, and it has occurred to my mind, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective legislatures, might be a good mode for directing public attention to the subject, and securing efficient action.

In the mean time, our State can take the lead in this work, as she can also carefully restrict the evil tendencies of the present system, by requiring the institutions now in existence to make more frequent settlements, and render more efficient her present system, by confining the

amount of banking capital, as a basis of paper issues, to the lowest point consistent with the demands of legitimate business. I believe the amount would have come up to this standard, and that the best interests of the people require that it should not be increased.

Efforts, extensive, energetic and highly commendable, are being made in all parts of the country to advance the interests of agriculture, by the dissemination of correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way bestow upon the farmer the blessings of a scientific, as well as a greatly refined practical understanding of the work in which he is engaged. Pennsylvania, so eminently an agricultural State, and therefore so deeply interested, cannot be indifferent to the merits of this enterprise. Her best energies may wisely be exercised to secure its success. Already much has been accomplished in the way of removing prejudices, heretofore, extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and the utility, or even the practicability, of applying the principles of science to the business of farming.

The belief that these principles can be so applied, I am gratified to perceive, is rapidly gaining popular favor. Indeed, the experiments which have been made in this country and in Europe, clearly establish the utility of scientific farming, and in both, the necessity for such a system is manifest.

A proper understanding of the constituent elements of the soil—the influence of light in the production of vegetable matter—the means of maintaining these elements in their original strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, and their proper use—the quality of seeds, and the breed of animals, make up the main features of this system. These subjects will constitute an agreeable, and I have no doubt, a highly advantageous study for the farming community.

In my last annual message I suggested the propriety of appointing an Agricultural Chemist, to be paid a moderate salary, and whose labors should be given to the State and County societies. I still entertain the opinion that such an officer, surrounded by proper opportunities, could render great service to the cause of agriculture.

The utility of establishing an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academic studies, has been strongly urged, and a system of education, it is believed, which at the same time improve the physical and moral condition of the professional and mercantile classes, and promote the social and intellectual attainments of the agricultural, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will doubtless be presented by the advocates of the proposed institution, will commend the subject to your favorable consideration. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized under the auspices of the State and county societies.

A highly useful institution has recently been organized at Philadelphia, under the auspices of liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and vicinity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," in which the education of youth in a practical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies. Surely, as much can be done to impart a practical understanding of the pursuits of the farmer.

Within a few years past the general government has expended a large sum of money in the construction of a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, with a railway attached, to facilitate the operation of raising and repairing vessels. A survey of the Delaware river has also been made, which justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient depth of water in its channel to admit vessels of a large class with entire safety. The location of this yard on the bank of the Delaware, in the southern part of the county of Philadelphia accessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous and flourishing population, and blessed with a healthy climate, gives it advantages not surpassed by those surrounding the navy yards of any other section of the Union. There is, then, no reason why it should not receive a full share of patronage from the government. Why it has not, at this time, attempt to learn, but that the fact has been the cause of complaint and regret among the people of Philadelphia and other parts of the State is a circumstance which cannot be disguised. No considerations of public interest which I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing in my opinion, is gained by it in economy, efficiency, or skill in the construction of vessels. The materials for this work can be as conveniently and cheaply procured at Philadelphia as at any other point in the country, and her point of skill and efficiency, and pre-eminence in the construction of steam machinery, I feel justified, therefore, in entreating the hope that a more equal distribution of patronage shall hereafter distinguish the action of the department at Washington.

The consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia into one municipal government, is a subject that will be pressed upon your consideration during the present session. Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy of the measure, I may say that I regard it as involving vast considerations, connected with the welfare of our metropolis, and consequently to the State at large, and as such it should, as I have no doubt it will, command prompt and anxious consideration.

I have long believed that the loans of the State should be consolidated into three or four classes, and be under the direct control of the treasury department at Harrisburg. The books are now kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the loans are transferred, re-issued, and cut up into any shape to suit the wishes of the holder, for which service that institution is claiming a heavy yearly compensation. There would be no difficulty whatever, I am confident, in exchanging new coupon bonds for the certificates of loans now outstanding, without any average extension of the maturity of the loans, at a cost of a few thousand dollars. Indeed, on this point I am entirely certain that the exchange can be made a source of profit to the State above all expenses. This accomplished and the interest can be

paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department rendered more simple and easy.

The financial year commences and closes on the 1st of November, and the report of the Auditor General, for the first year of the present year, is now before the House. The facts in this report are so full and complete, and the manner in which they are presented, so clear and so interesting, that I do not think it possible for a person not familiar with the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest the propriety of commencing the fiscal year for all purposes of the 1st of December. This would bring the Canal, Treasury, School and Auditing Departments into harmonious action, and render their operations concurrent and simple.

I have never felt willing to see our fundamental law changed for trifling or doubtful reasons, but I sincerely believe, that, when the proper time arrives, it will be wise to amend the Constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill, and receive not less than a majority of votes of each House on all of this year, and nay; to provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character, and apply to the entire State; that municipal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have the right to become subscribers to, or holders of the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any purpose, except what is some other functionary with the Governor in the exercise of the pardoning power.

In compliance with the provisions of the 55th section of the last general appropriation law, directing the Governor to "sell and convey the State arsenal property, in Juniata street, in the city of Philadelphia," I caused notice to be given, through the press, that sealed proposals would be received for the same, and naming the minimum price and terms of sale. The highest and only bid received was that of the Pennsylvania railroad company. There being no other bidder, the property was accordingly conveyed to that company.

The purchase of another suitable lot and the erection of a new building, presented a service of greater difficulty, the law restraining the entire cost to the price obtained for the old property. I deemed it proper that military gentlemen of Philadelphia should be consulted as to the location of the new building. The general wish appeared to be to build on the site of the old building, and at the same time the erection of a building of great size and cost, that had the appearance of a temple. Recently, however, negotiations have been started for the purchase of a lot of ground, which it is believed will answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction as to location.

The Attorney General, as required by an act approved the 19th of April last, has made diligent efforts to close the claims of the Commonwealth against defaulting agents and public officers. The result of his labors has been communicated to you on an early day.

In accordance with the 55th section of the appropriation law of last session, I appointed George Blattenberger, Esq., to superintend the removal of certain obstructions out of the "raft channel in the Susquehanna river, at Brubaker's Island." He has caused the work to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$247 50, leaving \$102 50 of the appropriation unexpended in the treasury.

I deem it proper to remark, in this connection, that the obstructions in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State, would be but an act of justice to those interested in the navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal comfort and pecuniary profit, as a consequence of the construction of the public works.

The numerous accidents that have occurred on the railroads of the country during the past season—the consequent destruction of human life and property; the difficulties that have surrounded all efforts to trace these casualties to their true cause, and to impose upon the delinquent parties their responsibilities, have suggested the necessity for more specific laws on the subject; and I respectfully recommend the measure to your favorable notice. It is believed that much could be accomplished for the security of railroad travel by additional precautionary measures in the direction of passenger trains. Our State, it is true, has not been the scene of so many of these disasters as some others, but this may not be the case when speed shall be greatly increased, as is contemplated by some of our railroad companies.

Whatever relates to the cause of education—to the moral and social condition of the people, or to the amelioration of human suffering, should command deliberate consideration. All our educational, benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions, are, therefore, commended to your special care.

The State Lunatic Asylum, situated within a mile of the capital is now in successful operation and a most flourishing condition, realizing to the fullest extent the sanguine expectations of its amiable and benevolent founder; and it is but just to its accomplished superintendent to say, that Miss Dix regards its present organization and management as entirely proper and skillful. Upon this institution the State has already bestowed the sum of \$205,499, and a small sum may still be required to place it in a condition of perfect self-reliance.

By the act of April 7, 1853, was incorporated the Pennsylvania training school for idiotic and feeble minded children. To this humane and benevolent purpose the Legislature, with the liberality which has ever distinguished the State, since the time of her illustrious and pure minded founder, has extended a helping hand. The object of this institution is to discover humanity in its low condition of mental and physical weakness and elevate to the dignity of intelligence, order and usefulness. Its disinterested and benevolent founders have merited the thanks of the Christian and the patriot.

The Home of Refuge in Philadelphia, may possibly require further Legislation. The board of managers of that truly charitable institution, are now erecting a spacious and costly building, into which they intend to transfer the inmates of the old house at an early day. Of all schemes for the amelioration of human distress and suffering, or for the redemption of erring humanity, there is no one which more truly commends itself to the benevolent sympathies and support than the Home of Refuge. Having for its sole aim the reformation, rather than the punishment of the young, whose offences are often the result of misfortune rather than criminal intent, and through the weakness of moral principles, or from impure associations, which so fatally attract and mislead the young; and hence this provision. A Washington letter writer considers the bill a scheme of the Administration to out-Herod the Adamantines in devotion to alleviating the condition of the common

schools of the commonwealth. No department of the government has greater claims upon the General Assembly than this, and it is to be regretted that the paucity of the common school system, and the annual amount appropriated for the support of the common schools in any one part of the Commonwealth, is in the course of education. We should be forward with lively interest to the day when our Commonwealth, freed from so many of the shackles of debt, can, as she doubtless will, contribute an adequate sum to this cause.

My attention has been called to the condition of the State Library by an officer having charge of it at this time. It is alleged that the books are in a state of decay, and that many of the books are stored away in boxes, and that the laws providing for their security and imposing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This is highly interesting, and useful institution will doubtless receive your special care.

It is proper that I should make known to you the progress that has been made on the subject of the erection of a monument to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. In October, 1852, the Pennsylvania Convention, by unanimous consent, passed an ordinance dedicating the necessary ground in Independence Square to this patriotic and sacred national purpose and proposing to give possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

By an act of the Legislature of February last, confirming the ordinance of the council, the Governor was authorized to appoint a trustee to act in conjunction with the trustees of the other States, in the erection of the monument, I accordingly appointed Albert M. G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, the trustee on behalf of Pennsylvania.

The State of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted laws similar to those of this State, and trustees have been appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws, no action can be taken by the trustees until at least nine of the thirteen original States shall have signified their willingness to participate in the enterprise. There are still four States wanting, and with them the issue must rest for the present.

I am unwilling to believe that an object so entirely proper in itself, so congenial to the feelings of the American people, so significant in its historic and moral bearing, and so touchingly interesting to every American heart, can even in the long delayed march of defeat, be the result of the magic power of the Declaration of Independence which bound together thirteen sparsely populated, tax-ridden and oppressed colonies, and erected them into an independent nation. By it was first proclaimed to the world the equality of all men, and their capacity for and the right of self-government. Under the auspices of the great instrument our liberties were achieved, and the thirteen feeble colonies, acting on its benign principles, and guided by an over-ruling Providence, have grown into thirty-one sovereign States—all teeming with the elements of national wealth—all prosperous and progressive—members of one vast confederacy, whose boundaries are marked by the Atlantic and Pacific, and enjoying a commerce co-extensive with the civilized world; honored, feared and patronized by all nations; already sustaining a population of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, rejoicing in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and in a high degree of moral and social happiness.—And shall we not have a monument to perpetuate the events from which some manifold blessings have sprung—some imperishable memorial of our gratitude—and everlasting witness of the great things done amongst and for us—some visible sign to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of Independence—the Revolution—the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle, and the Constitution that crowned and defended the privileges so nobly achieved. If these desires are not to be accomplished, then all others have been erected in vain.

A structure commensurate with the moral grandeur of the event, its world-wide consequences, is not contemplated; but what can be and should be accomplished, is the erection of a structure after the plan indicated by the committee—a beautiful and ever-enduring embodiment of the Nation's gratitude to the authors of the Declaration; an imperishable personification of our fidelity to its principles, and the natural offspring, the Constitution and the Union.

The location of this political Mecca will be most fortunate. Central to the original States—eligible to the younger members of the Confederacy; and planted on the soil of the old Keystone, which never has, and by the blessing of God, never will falter in her fidelity to the national compact, to all its forms and conditions—as in times past so will she in the future, should the occasion unhappily arise, from upon the first dawn of discontent against the integrity of the Union, come when it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight of our vast moral and political power, I firmly believe, will be awarded to resist the tide of dissolution, and to keep the political atmosphere around the monument, when erected, purely national.

The present is also an auspicious time for this work of national fellowship. The compromise measures, recently adopted, and sanctified by the approval of Clay, of King and of Webster, have quieted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet, it is but necessary to maintain these measures and the requirements of the Constitution to discontinue in future the agitation of questions settled by the federal compact, and to avoid the cause of dissension, and to gratify prejudice, or to accomplish the ends of personal ambition.

WM. BIGLER,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1854.

Senator Douglas has introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, which promises soon to open anew several of the "bleeding wounds" so happily healed in 1850. The bill proposes to affirm and carry into effect in the new Territory, the principles of the compromise of 1850. But it is much finer on its face, in several particulars, than a careful examination proves it to be. The first section, for instance, provides that the first of the rights of property of persons now pertaining to the Indians in that Territory shall be impaired. Many of the Indians there, hold slaves as property, and hence this provision. A Washington letter writer considers the bill a scheme of the Administration to out-Herod the Adamantines in devotion to alleviating the condition of the common



The Susquehanna Register.

H. E. FRAZIER, EDITOR.
MONTROSE, PENN.
Thursday Morning, Jan. 12, 1854.

Owing to the length of the Governor's Message we are unable to furnish our usual variety this week.

But, little of importance has been done in either our State or National Legislature during the past week.

S. B. Chase Esq., has withdrawn from the Editorship of the *Montrose Democrat*. Our personal relations with him have always been of a pleasant character. Mr. Alvin Day is his successor, whom we cordially welcome to the fraternity. The *Democrat* has been enlarged and improved in appearance.

Terrible Conflagration.

On Sunday morning last the City of New York was visited by another terrible fire, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. The fire was first discovered about midnight in Metropolitan Hall, and the alarm was immediately given; and soon sound-ed forth by the fire bells throughout the city. The flames spread rapidly, and soon communicated to the magnificent marble-front building on Broadway, about being ignited to the public as a hotel, and known as the Lafarge House. These two buildings were entirely destroyed, and several surrounding ones were more or less injured. Metropolitan Hall and the Lafarge House were owned by Mr. John Lafarge, and they were together valued at about \$340,000, and were insured in various Companies, Metropolitan Hall for \$55,000, and the Lafarge House for \$117,000. The furniture was insured to a considerable amount, and a part of it was saved in a damaged condition.

The origin of the fire is doubtful, but a person with whom Mr. Lafarge had some difficulty, is suspected of firing the building.

The number of lives on the ground during the fire was wonderful. Property to the amount of \$50,000 was said to have been stolen.

Proceedings

OF THE ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, MONTROSE, DEC. 31st, 1853.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of Teachers convened at the Court House for the purpose of effecting the permanent organization of a Society to be known by the title of the "Susquehanna County Teachers' Association."

The meeting was called to order by S. T. Scott of Bridgewater, who, on motion of S. G. Barker, was unanimously chosen Chairman.

On motion of E. McKenzie, B. F. Tewksbury, of Brooklyn, was chosen Secretary.

The Secretary having taken his seat, the meeting proceeded to select a committee to draft and present a Constitution.

On motion of S. G. Barker, Messrs. G. W. Deans, E. McKenzie, J. Jameson and George McKenzie, were selected as such committee, and retired.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by the Chairman and several others, in an able and satisfactory manner; and much good nature, interest, and enthusiasm were exhibited by both speakers and audience. The committee now gave notice that they were ready to report through their chairman, G. W. Deans.

The Constitution was then read, as drafted by the committee, and the meeting proceeded to consider it. After a short session of deliberation, during which some amendments were made to the original draft, the following Preamble and Constitution were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The proper education of youth is, and ought to be, an object of prominent interest and importance with every true philanthropist; as furnishing the surest safeguard against the dissemination of the seeds of vice, and the premature growth of vicious practices; and as giving to succeeding generations men and women that shall be ornaments to the domestic circle, lights in the path of virtue, and a blessing to the world; and whereas, the Common School Teacher, the proper medium through which this education is to be transmitted, (in this country, at least,) in a condition, mentally far below what his calling imperatively demands, performing in many cases, what he terms "the drudgery of the school room," as he would acquit himself of the most menial task, merely for the consideration; and whereas, from want of encouragement from those who ought to appreciate the benefits that would accrue to individuals and communities from the proper performance of the responsible duties of the Teacher, many are hindered from making these efforts to improve themselves; and which, which their otherwise would do; and which the interests of the Common Schools are actually dependent; and whereas, experience has demonstrated that the surest way to remove obstacles in the way of any enterprise, is by a prompt action of its friends; Therefore, Resolved, That we Teachers of Susquehanna County, form ourselves into an Association to effect the great object of our improvement in teaching the young ones.

Art. 1st. This Society shall be called the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association.

Art. 2d. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, all to be elected annually, and to hold their offices for one year.

Art. 3d. It shall be the duty of the President to call the Association together, to preside during its deliberations, to see all motions duly made and seconded, and in case of an equal division on any question to give the casting vote. The President may also have the privilege of addressing the meeting at any time.

Art. 4th. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform his duties.

Art. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to note down the proceedings of the Association, and if ordered by the Association, to present them for publication.

Art. 6th. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to carry on all correspondence of the Association, and to read all letters he may receive at the first stated meeting of the Association after their reception.

Art. 7th. In the absence of either of Secretaries, the other shall perform his duties.

Art. 8th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to hold all the funds of the Association that may come into his hands from the Association, or otherwise, and with it to bear the incidental expenses of the Association, or expend it in such manner as the Association may direct. He shall also be required to report at each stated meeting the receipts and expenditures of the Association, and also deliver up to his duly elected successor all the Association's funds that may be in his hands at the expiration of his term of office.

Art. 9th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have a general oversight of the affairs of the Association, to call all meetings, and to procure lecturers to lecture before the Association. They are further required to give at least three weeks' notice in each county paper of all meetings of the Association.

Art. 10th. A Business Committee shall be appointed by the President at each meeting to prepare business for the succeeding meeting. This Committee shall consist of three members; and they are required to give at least three weeks' notice in each county paper of what such proposed business may consist.

Art. 11th. The meetings of the Association shall be held in such place, and as much often as the Association may direct.

Art. 12th. Any person may become a member of this Association by affixing his or her name to the Constitution.

Art. 13th. The Constitution may at any time be amended by a majority of the members present at two successive meetings.

After the adoption of the Constitution, on motion of Mr. Barker, William W. Haywood, J. Jameson, and E. McKenzie, were chosen a committee to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. During the absence of the committee the Association proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, as provided by the Constitution, and the following officers were duly chosen:

Samuel T. Scott, President; J. Jameson, Vice President; B. F. Tewksbury, Recording Secretary; G. W. Deans, Corresponding Sec'y; E. McKenzie, Treasurer; Messrs. Wm. W. Haywood, Geo. McKenzie, J. Jameson, A. B. Johnson, and O. E. Burich, Executive Committee. The President then appointed a Business Committee, consisting of the following members: E. McKenzie, S. G. Barker, and A. B. Johnson; and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the committee gave notice through their chairman, that they were ready to report, and they then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The age in which we live demands that we be not unmindful of the intellectual and physical improvement of our race, and believing that united and persevering efforts in the right direction may effect some salutary measures in its behalf; and whereas, our citizens have been too little interested in the cause of education in their ceaseless zeal in other pursuits, causing the system to suffer by this injudicious course; Therefore, Resolved, That in the means of effecting a thorough reform are Teachers' Associations and Institutions.

Resolved, That we recommend Directors and others having charge of Common Schools, to classify their Teachers, and pay them according to qualification.

Resolved, That a County Superintendent is greatly needed, whose duty it shall be to examine teachers, deliver lectures, and visit the schools.

Resolved, That the deplorable state of district school houses in this county is a great barrier to the promotion of common schools.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, if some of the following have been established on school terms, "High Schools" and "Academies," were given to the interest of the Common Schools, they would be in a much better condition.

Resolved, That the profession of Teaching is second to no other calling in its important relations to the welfare of mankind.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to elevate the standard of our profession.

Resolved, That we kindly urge the attendance and co-operation of all Teachers and friends of education in this County and elsewhere.

Resolved, That we believe that Common School system to be a glorious one in its objects and aims, and that only one of its desired objects were not fully carried out or thoroughly organized.

And on motion of E. McKenzie the Association further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in each county paper and in the Pennsylvania School Journal.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on the evening of Saturday, January 28th, 1854.

SAMUEL T. SCOTT, Pres't.
B. F. TEWKSBURY, Rec. Sec'y.