THE CARISIE HERALD.

CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

J. M. WEAKLEY, }

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

In the quiet nursery chamber, Snowy pillows yet unpressed. Snowy pinows ye conSoo the forms of little children

Kneeling white robed for their rest,
All in quiet nursery chambers,
Where the dusky shadows creep,
Hear the voices of the children—

"Now Llsy me down to sleep."

In the meadow and the mountain Calmly shine the Winter stars, But across the gistening lowlands Slant the moonlight's silver bara In the sileuce and the darkness, Darkness growing still more deep I listen to the little children Praying God their scula to ke p.

" If we die, "- so pray the children. And the mother's head croops low, (One from out her fold is sleeping Duep beaenth the Winter's snow,) Take our souls," and past the case Flits a gleam of crystal light, Like the trailing of His garmen's, Walking evermore in white

Little souls that stand expec ant Listoning at the gates of life H-aring far away the murmur
Of the tunuil and the strite.
We who fight beneath the banners
Moeting ranks of formen there,

Find a deeper, broader meaning In your simple vesper prayer. When your hands shall grasp this standard, Which to-day you grasp from far, When your doeds shall shape the conflict

In this universal war— Pray to Him, the God of Battles, Whose strong eyes can never sleet n the warring of temptation, -Pirm and true your souls to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly Clears the smoke from out the skies, When, far down the purple distance, All the noise of battle dies; When the last ni, ht's solemn shadow Bittles down on you and me. Iny the love that never fai oth Take our souls eternally

REPORTED FOR THE HERALD. TEACHERS INSTITUTE. The Eighteenth Annual Session of the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute,

convened in the Court House, at Carlisle, on Monday, October 30, at 2 p. m.; and was called to order by the County Super intendent, Prof. W. A. Lindsey. Devotional exercises by Rev. C. P. Wing. The Superintendent appointed Messrs. D. E. Kast, W. W. Gutshall, D. M. Gring, Ad. Koons and J. E. Lindsey, a committee on permanent organization. Mr. J. Hefflefinger, of Newburg, was

appointed temporary secretary.

Prof. W. A. Lindsey then addressed the teachers present in an eloquent manner Congratulating them on the favorable anspices under which they assembled, and imparting words of cheer and encouragement to all.

The committee on permanent organiza tion submitted the following report. President-Superintendent W. A. Lindsey, ex-officio.

Vice Presidents - Messrs. W. F. Sadler, J. Morrison, J. Drawbaugh, C. Deitz, A. Heberlig, S. Hertzler, J. Bowers, J. Ritner, R. C. Lamberton, W. Ruth, Dr. D. Abl. J. Kitch, M. Williams, J. Rebok. J. O. Kirk, Dr. W. H. Longsdorf, G. R. the things, that are not worth the salt Dykeman, S. L. Adams, Col. J. Chestnut, W. P. Mower, Dr. M. L. Hoover, M. Eberly, J. D. Rea and J. Hamilton. Secretary-W. M. Borkstresser.

Treasurer-Jesse P. Zeigler. On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged. On motion of Prof. D. Eckels, the

On motion of Institute, the chairman appointed Messrs. J. Zeamer, S. P. Goodyear, D. S. Brenneman, G. W. Griest and W. G. Hipple, a committee on the revision of the Constitution of Institute.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, being introduced lectured on the subject of reading. The real language is not in books-it is the snoken language. There are ten thousand shades of expression which cannot be introduced into books. Reading is too frequently executed as singing: The difference between singing and speaking is this: In singing we strike a note and maintain it sound; in speaking this is not so; but we rise and fall, or rather slide than step, as we do in music. In order to are general principles which must be learned. We must group ideas as prin- work the pupil has to do after he passes ciples in arithmetic are grouped, and out of the schoolroom. At present, it is our success in teaching reading will the chief business of hundreds of thoube much improved. The Prof. concluded sands of children, in the public schools W A. Lindsey. by illustrating the manner of classifying. to ache. Pupils must not only be taught On motion of Prof. D. Eckels, the facts and principles, but they must be sessions of the Convention were fixed as taught how to study. He has sat down follows: Morning session from 9 a.m. along side of normal school students, to 13.; afternoon session from 2 to 4½ p. who had been teachers, and showed them m.; evening session to commence at 71 how to study. One would hardly sup-

A brief discussion arose relative to the listening to an ordinary conversation, revision of the constitution, engaged in that the study of grammar in school had by Messrs. Lindsey, Eckels, Zeamer, Kast und Longsdorf. Adjourned. EVENING SESSION.

The Institute assembled according to adjournment. Vocal music under direct grammar. Three studies in school, a ion of Prof. Juo. Spahr.

Roll called. Instrumental music by Prof. W. H. I. Widner's band. Both the vocal and instrumental music

wasted in the splitting of hairs in gramof the evening was very entertaining The following were appointed a com fuch credit is due to the parties. mittee on resolutions: Misses. Jennie F. Prof. Raub, of Lock Haven, delivered Givler, Emma Garrett, M. Postlethwait, lecture on Words. He stated that the E. Brown and Maggie E. Bishop, and English language was a wonderful piece Messrs, S. B. Shearer and W. H. Coover. of mechanism. Our nationality is made Mr. Jesse P. Zeigler was appointed ip of different nations, from different parts, and such is the case with our lau juage, not only gathering up words from different sources, but there is a strong tendency towards the in-

vention of new words. Localisms he very forcibly illustrated by a story of a intendent Lindsey. ady in New York State, and aptly showed the frequent misuse of them. Jontractions, so extensively used every where, he explained and showed how they, also, were misused and abused. Extravagant expressions were contradicphrases for example, "your head's level," "big bug," "barking up the wrong trees" langs with genuine wit in it. Some ex- in this branch as to credit an interest in nat created considerable merriment.

Swift gave to an oats stealer, but formerly office, he was required to wear a Roman again. toga of snowy whiteness, illustrative of the purity of the character of the person. Rio in Rio de la plata, means river, and

when it is used to follow the word with river is an error, yet it is quite frequently done by persons who should know better. Many other words he cited, such as Schuylkill, Cattskill, Sierra, etc. and showed their meaning and derivation. Teachers might make their reciwith, and why certain names are given o certain places.

The class in attendance then after which Prof. F. A Allen, called the attention of the audience to a few contemplating this question we can not ness that must dwell within, if you dulge in it, and would it not exceed the help but ask ourselves whether we are prepared for the business. There is a to teach we must know what to teach. owers above all others in our education. s arithmetic, and yet all the practical part that the study affords has been reluced to two simple things, addition and

tract from your neighbor. Seven classes n arithmetic have been known to have existence in the same school at the same time, and much valuable time was wasted overdry, senseless, old antiquated emotions, what profundity of thought problems, that have been brought down can and will be elicited by a due reto the teachers of the present generation gard to emphasis. Men of the finest through Noah's ark. Teachers should culture and filled with holy aspirations take up the subject, and teach it, instead | read the secred word so abominably that of lingering over the dry, bare bones of they fail to awaken in the minds of their mathematics that will prepare their pu- heavers, a single, grand, holy or sublime nils to be examined on insignificant lit-

upon the potatoes a teacher cats in emphasize only the important words, boarding round. There is in the education of a child-a how period and a why period which sized. should be properly handled by the Prof. "a gentleman, a graduate of one teacher. The physical frame comes in

with its demand for the teacher's attention, both of her who takes charge of the sembly, exclaimed, with much fervor. Constitution of the Institute was read by Prof. D. E. Kast.

(A man anti-slavery man, and allower of success in teaching; made some able and eloquent remarks the subject of such instruction. To him ways an auti-slavery man, as the evitable instruction should have for its in support of educational progress. it was clear that all instruction should consist of but three branches, in all strong to leave no doubts in the minds of object the lifting up of immortal minds grades of school and with all sizes of those present; he would have added more into a purer and a holier atmosphere, and and especially the directors present, pupils; one lesson in mathematics, one emphasis on anti-slavery." in language, and one in science, every day, and no more, or no less at any are

or period of education. In the course of law; we need express but half our mean-living embodiment of all that is noble pervades educational offices, produce instruction, it should be the business of ing, and our auditors will at once discern good, pure and true. The essay was all teachers to, 1. Teach what is used in the entire scope of thought expressed. after life? Teach them as they are used in | The wit and wisdom that affords so much after life. Much, both of matter and amusement, is the result of contrast; of form, that is used in the schoolroom, is bringing opposites directly before the Sec." The eye is one of the means the instruction imparted, as we think of no earthly use out of it. A large mind. The Prof. in conclusion, gave through which knowledge is imparted proportion of the teachers who were some examples of incorrect reading, that to the mind; it is the instrument through taught, and who teach by the old estab- may we heard imitated from sacred which the soul sees. It is highly neceslished methods, can be badly beaten in desks on each recurring Sabbath. spelling, by the devil of a printing office.

Other illustrations were also given, and dictated ten words-the teachers writ- quickly that which most intimately conteach reading we must classify. There it was clearly shown why instruction ing them and handing the slips to "the ommittee on spelling.' should be given with reference to the

> TUESDAY AFTERNOON Convention called to order by Prof.

edge of the location of places." The a controlling influence over his use of to deliver an address without furnisliing enough of false syntax for an ordinary methods of instruction definitely shown up and taught, instead of the time being the scaffolding for the drawing of a map

On motion, Institute adjourned THESDAY MORNING. The Institute convened at the usual hour, and was called to order by Super-

pose, from hearing a person talk, or in

language. The speaker did not profess

day, is all we want, and will make better

scholars than any other course, provid

ing the principles of science are taken

Devotional exercises conducted by Prof. Allen. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business. Prof. Raub was introduced, and favored the Institute with a lecture on English grammar. The tions in nine cases out of ten, and slang lecturer thought that too much attention was paid by teachers to the subject of of diagraming a sentence. Sentences parsing, and entirely too little to the argued the Professor, should be classified ste., are far from being good English and syntax of the language. Grammar, should not be used in respectable con- though usually regarded as a dry study, ersation. In one case, only, that he need not necessarily be so, and it is the ecollects of, was uttered one of these teacher's duty to so conduct recitations

mples of newspaper blunder were cited the subject. We can never learn to speak by rule, beneficial soever as these Timist is not a good word, although may be. This is evidenced by the fact ont, and words of cuphony were disposed und in our dictionaries, as the Prof. | that our best lecturers on the subject of towed by its derivation, time keeper is grammar, can not talk a half hour much better word and should always without committing a number of errors build up a complete and entirely new used instead. Depot, often used for | -and furnishing choice exercises in system of analysis, and one that teachers ttion, widow woman has been used by false syntax. The definitions in our experienced lecturer on education, grammars are too difficult for the com- sentences were taken up and analyzed highly instructive:

and the same of the same of

and is nearly always incorrectly used. An the trouble of inventing new-definition methods of treating this part of grammar interesting history is connected with most of the words of the English language.

and terms, without, however, diffusing satisfactorily illustrated.

To teach 'Prof. Zeamer stated that "Idiot," originally, meant a man who the science of language successfully, we does not hold an office, now it means one must get out of the "text-book" formula, who is incapable of being learned; and teach with direct reference to the "Dunce" was also traced to an unob- practical wants of every day life. The jectionable meaning, "hostler," Dean formation of plurals was dealt upon at of crection, and moved that the Institute

it meant host-teller, the same as the not arbitrary, but founded upon the a day to be determined hereafter. modern word host; penitentiary comes necessities of the language. In comfrom one being penitent; candidate is pound words we should form the plural from the Latin word candio which means by affixing the additional letter or letters bright, shining and in the early days of to the important part of the word. The the Roman Empire, when any one and Prof. closed to make way for Prof. nounced himself as an applicant for an Allen, promising to resume the discussion Prof. Allen proceeded to address the

work." We must love little childrenvomanhood. If this element is wanting, we may as well leave the profession-no tations in Geography and History much amount of scientific culture will commore interesting, by giving their pupils pensate for its absence. The second the meaning of the names they meet, pre-requisite is health. No one suffering from physical infirmities, that will irritate or inconvenience him in the moment think of entering upon schoolthoughts that occurred to him as he of action, a sound body, as well as a business, yielding small pay, but forth all that is passing within, and of education, and now, no ques persistent our efforts and attempts at concealment. The face should always

desire to succeed in your vocation. Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale, took up science underlying this great work, and the subject of Elecution, prefacing his he wno does not understand this science words of instruction, with an earnest is not prepared for the work; in order appeal to teachers to labor assiduously and unintermittingly to obtain a correct tion. We should train children as we when to teach, and know how to teach, expression. "That the philosophy of and to do this requires a knowledge of emphasis depends on contrast and comthe human mind. The study that now parison," was laid down by the distinguished speaker, as one of the first lessons in elocution, and numerous examples, given to illustrate the wisdom of his definition. In reading a portion of tion, to the telling of falsehood and the subtraction, add to yourself and sub- Scripture before the school, the teacher practicing of the grossest deception. should read the passage first, requiring the pupils to render it after him.

The Prof. read a portion of the 23d Psalm, showing what grand and sublime

thought. In reading, we should be careful to whatever is perfectly plain and easily comprehended, should never be empha-

deuces of his being a main were sufficiently

The law of antithesis is the suggestive

Prof. Eckels, of Carlisle High School,

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Prof. S. R. Thompson, of Nebraska State University, entertained the Institute with a lecture on "map drawing." He raid "we frequently make a mistake by supposing that map-drawing is merely designed to teach the art of drawing whereas its real object is, or should be to fix permanently in the mind a knowlerrors of the old time methods of teaching geography were clearly pointed out, and the great superiority of modern The Professor proceeded to illustrate the manner in which this art should be taught# Ten or fifteen minutes work will enable an ordinary class to construct of any continent. A large map of the country to be drawn should be placed onspicuously in the room, not for the urpose of copying, but to fix in the mind he general outlines and boundaries. Re-

member that copying is not the object timed at. In an exercise of this kind colored crayon should be used, so that pupils can designate by different shadings the highdands, low lands, plateaus, mountains, lakes, rivers and seas. The nost astonishing results flow from this kind of instruction; quite young scholars soon become so familiar with the prominent features of the different countries on the globe that they will readily produce from memory alone a correct ma of any desired country.

At the conclusion of Prof. Thompson able lecture. Prof. Raub took up the subject of Analysis introducing the subject as simple, complex and compound. The essential elements of a sentence are, "Subject and predicate." Modifiers he classified as adjective, adverbial and objective. Connectives are confunctions connective adverbs and relative pronouns. The nominative case, independ

of in a logical and simple manner. The lecturer proceeded, step by step, to would do well to adopt. Numerous experienced lecturer on education, grammars are too difficult for the comta widow can not mean anything else
an a woman remit means to senid back new author on the subject has gone to Prof. Raub, and the advantages of his Lindsey, or that portion of the school imaginations, in whose minds were first reality, different words.

Tists of all the dim ages of the past have name, yet, as their significations or "nerve power" or vitality. Teachers, as "periodical drinkers," and to this different they must be, in after spending a half dozen years in the class your correspondent belonged. The discharge of their duties, begin to wear steady drinker takes his fan, twenty, or

Prof. Zeamer stated that an invitation

had been tendered to the members of the Institute, by the authorities of the Cumberland Valley Normal school, to visit the Normal school buildings in process some length, showing that our rules are make an excursion to Shippensburg at

The motion elicited quite a spirited discussion, participated in by Zeamer, Kast, Slaybaugh, Eckles and others. The vote being taken, the motion was determined in the affirmative. Profs. Lindsey, Zeamer and Slaybaugh

vere appointed a committee to complete

the arrangements for the excursion.

Prof. Allen then took the floor and convention on "The preparation for the teacher's work." The first element of relieved the round of duties by an exeraccess in teaching is "Love for the cise in vocal culture. Hethen addressed the Institute on the supject of "School the material on which we work—the Duties." The first duty, he remarked, little shoots that are to spring up and is study, and our surroundings should develop into true noble manhood and be such as are most conductive to the full and free exercise of all our senses. We should be very careful to provide fresh air, yet we must keep our school discharge of school duties, should for a work, and work advantageously. After considering "air" and "heat," "seatroom work. You demand in this sphere ing" should claim our careful attention. The defects of our school rooms in this looked over it. Thirty years ago sound mind. The third element of particular were graphically described, profession success, the able lecturer characterized and the injurious effects flowing thereof teaching, people sneered at him, be- as "good looks." The countenance is a from clearly shown. Next, quiet should or teaching, people sheered at min, occurrence as m but the quiet of well regulated and now it is clearly seen that there is a gen children read it long before they glance thoroughly organized labor. The teacher fail in securing study. Whispering cannot and ought not to be banished from which centers in the cross of Christ. In shadow forth that pureness and good- our school rooms. Grown ap people in-

veriest tyranny to exact perfect stillness from children? But whispering should be regulated and controlled; and then, instead of being an annoyance, it will be a means of insuring study and attentrain vines, only curbing and directing when they seem to be going in the wrong direction. Arbitrary restrictions always create in the heart of the pupil a feeling of hatred for the teacher. We too often lead those under our care into tempta-The teacher should use his eyes; the pupil should know that you never forget architects should be carefully followed him. You need not allude to or direct In the selection of teachers, grave care attention to every trivial offense, but let

guilty ones will come to you on the first opportunity and confess their faults. a short spelling exercise.

Adjourned to 71 o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING Institute convened at 71 p. m., Superatendent Lindsey in the chair. and Methodist churches, under the lead- higher grade. ership of John Spahr.

Mr. Hendricks favored the Institute with an essay entitled the "True Teach- a series of questions propounded by 'I am an anti-slavery man, and all er," arguing that knowledge is not the him at its meeting of last year, and force to his expression, had he placed the in order to do this the teacher must taxte arguing against the payment of school of that purer atmosphere himself: must directors, claiming that such a policy stand before those under his care the would destroy the moral purity that very fine and elicited profound attention. Prof. Thompson, of Nebraska State University, lectured on "Learning to sary, then, that the faculty of seeing be carefully cultivated. Men observe most the grades of certificates. It is unjust cerns them, and on which the mind has the same wages. been dwelling. The emotions created

or a mighty cataract do not affect all be-

vision too, is sharpened and quickened by the activity of the minute, conseently we observe most readily that which is most deeply exercising our mental faculties. The lecturor strongly rec immended, "object teaching" as means of "learning to see."

The exercises were again enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, under the

eadership of Prof. Spahr. Prof. Mark Bailey resumed his in truction on "Elecution," dwelling at first on the shades of contrast produced by vocal utterance, illustrating familian principles by familiar things. Habits of correct expression, argued the speaker, nust be formed in the primary school; t is too late for the accomplishment his great work when our pupils reach the seminary and the college. The Proessor quoted from and talked about Barbara Fritchey," and "Maud Muleso grand old poems were clothed in

new beauty and sublimity.

The Professor read the speech deliv ered by the martyrod Lincoln at Gettysburg, as illustrating most beautifully he use and beauty of antithetic empha sis. Other illustrations were given that clearly established the utility and neces ity of careful primary training.

e heard to be properly appreciated. Adjourned to 9 a. m. Wednesday. WEDNESDAY MORNING. Institute was called to order at 9 a. m by Prof. Lindsey. Devotional exercise onducted by Prof. Allen.

letermined by the Business Committee to assess a tax of one dollar against each | pioneer of the real—the reality is always | as intransitive, but which the Professo member for the purpose of defraying preceded by the ideality, and the ideal pronounced to be transitive. ecessary expenses. Prof. Raub resumed his lecture on the is true in the practical affairs of life as a word may, in some positions, be tran-

law governing the election of a committee on permanent certificates, the Institute went into an election for member of that committee. The following name persons were declared duly elected: Miss Jennie Givler, Mr. J. L. Henry Miss Alice Longenecker, Miss Pheb Weakley and Samuel Coover.

have the "question method." This may love and justice. be subdivided into the "individual

of the class, who propounds it to the way to make a display, which should be pupils with an abundant supply of good lecturer denominated the "golden mean," or the way to bring into full play all the natural. rooms comfortably warmed, and put faculties of the mind. The time allotted everything in the best possible condition the speaker having expired, the elaborafor bodily comfort, then the mind can tion of this last method was deferred. Prof. Mark Bailey again addressed the convention on the subject of elecution conducting exercises in vocal utterance inhalation and exhalation; after which he resumed the subject of antithetic em phasis, so as to impress, deeply, on the minds of those present, the necessity of bestowing careful attention to this part of a liberal education. Force and time in reading were discussed in the Profesnow it is clearly seen that there is a general uprising among the people in favor at their morning lessons, no matter how who strives to have stillness, will signally at their morning lessons, no matter how who strives to have stillness, will signally sor's lucid and interesting style, to the great edification of the large audience.

> in orthography. . The hour of 12 m. having arrived, the nstitute adjourned to 2 p. m.

> Prof Allen conducted a short exercise

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON Institute convened at 2 p. m., Super-

intendent Lindsey in the chair. This being the time set apart for th special use of school directors, Prof. Thompson addressed the convention on the "duties of directors." The location of school houses is a matter of momentous importance, and the best and most beautiful spot in the district should be selected for this purpose. In the ercction of buildings for school purposes the plan laid down by the very best should be exercised, and nothing but merit should be allowed any weight or the pupil feel that you were watching influence with directors. him, and in nine cases out of ten the

Prof. Raub, by request, opened the discussion on the question, At the conclusion of Professor Allen's it proper to establish graded schools in truly eloquent and instructive lecture, rural districts?" The speaker thought zling rays of the imagination. Prof. Eckles, of Carlisle, again dictated that whenever a sufficient number of pupils can be found in a district to support a school of that kind, graded schools should be established. A teacher well qualified for the duties of the primary school, should receive the he compen-Music by the choirs of the Lutheran sation as those who teach schools of a

James Hamilton, esq., of Carlisle called the attention of the convention to

in support of educational progress Prof. Allen addressed the convention, corruption and work disastrously. The lecture was one of deep feeling and genuine eloquence, and no report can do it justice. And if directors will but apply they will, educational affairs will move forward with a briskness heretofore unheard of in the county. Salaries, the lecturer thought, should be regulated by to pay a skilled and unskilled workman

At the conclusion of Prof Allen's in the soul are widely different in differ- address, Prof. Mark Bailey resumed his ent individuals. A beautiful landscape instruction in elecution, taking up "slides" or inflections. Positive asserholders alike, either in quality or kind tions, he claimed, require the falling of emotion produced. Then again the slide of the voice and negative sentence eye can be largely substituted for the the rising. Numerous examples were other senses, as is evidenced by looking read by the accomplished elocutionist at those who are deaf and dumb. The to illustrate the correctness of this prin-

Adjourned to 71 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Institute convened at 71 o'clock, and and solids-should be dwelt upon until was called to order by Supt. Lindsey. Music, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Prof. Jno. Spahr and Prof. Widner.

The sense of the Institute being take regard to the proposed excursion to happy and forcible manner, giving to the site of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, it was almost unanimously decided not to interrupt the sessions of the Institute by any procedure of that kind.

Mrs. J. Zeamer favored the Institute with a finely written essay, chtitled "The and emotion. We must suit the sound Advance of Ages." The fair essayist to the sense if we desire to be under vigorously compatted the absurd idea that the days that are gone were better than the days of the present. While it is uttered. No rule can be framed er," and the "Burial of Moses," until deprecating and condemning the evils for your guidance in acquiring expresthat exist, she claimed that moral corruption is no more rife to-day than it Your feelings and emotions must be was in the days of "Tong ago," and that your guide. The Professor read the if not better we are at least no worse than our fathers were.

Music by 'Widner's band. Prof. Brooks, of Millersville State Normal School, being introduced, on one in that large audience who did not termined, the convention with a lecture see new beauties in it after the Profes-In conclusion the Professor read "The on "The Imagination." Man lives in loss of the Cumberland," in his inim- two worlds, the world of things and table and soul stirring style, that must the world of thoughts. The world of ideas is a triune world; in it dwell the true, the good and the beautiful, and Prof. Lindsey in the chair. the world within is in harmony with the world without. We may not be able to define the beautiful, but we cannot fail to behold and appreciate it. verb. The sentence "A bird was shot Superintendent Lindsey informed the The faculty whose sphere lies within by John," was placed on the blackboard, nembers of the Institute that it was the world of the beautiful in the "Imagi- and the attention of the teachers called

nation." The ideal thought is the to the verb, which most teachers regard is almost always beyond the real. This English language—continuing his clu-bidation of "plurals" and "contrac-should be cultivated for its influence was held by the lecturer to be erroneous, tions." The lecture was interesting and upon thought. The most eminent scien- for though the words have the same

shadowed the realities that startled the ficult sentences were handed the Pro The torch of imagination is as neces sary to him, who looks for truth as the lamp of study. The imagination is ne

cessary to give inspiration to effort. All great men in science possess active imaginations. The first line of telegraph was Prof. F. A. Allen resumed the subject laid, not from Baltimore to Washington of "school duty," dwelling largely on but in the imagination of the inventor. the manner of conducting recitations. All great orators are men of vivid imagi-The teacher should help his pupils pre- nations. The brightest light that falls pare for recitation, for it is while show- around Bunker Hill is the light of Webing the child how to study that the ster's imagination. The most eloquent eacher is doing his work most effectively. | pulpit orators of this or any age are those There are, said the Professor, many ways | whose penderous thoughts are the result of conducting recitations. First, we of vivid imaginings of God's mercy and

The imagination should be cultivated

nethod," in which the teacher pro- for its influence upon fashion. Men and women have some ideal in pounds a question to the first member their minds and must so regulate the cut next and so on, till the entire class is and fit of a dress, or a coat, or the style reached—the "concert method," or the of a hat, so as to resemble as nearly as possible this ideal of the imagination adopted only when we wish to improve And just because the ideal is ridiculous the memory. The last method the and unnatural our butterflies of fashion dress so as to become ridiculous and un-The imagination should be cultivated or

account of its effects on disease. Skillful physicians recognize this fact and often doctor for the mind, while pretending to doctor the body. Health and sickness are largely dependent on the imagination. Men have imagined that at a certain hour they would die, and so strongly was the belief impressed on the mind that they did die.

The imagination demands culture or account of its influence on superstition. All ghosts and spectres are creatures of the imagination, and have no existence beyond the ideal world. Yet how many of us venture forth at midnight without experiencing a feeling of fear, even when reason assures us there is no danger. The imagination should be cultivated

for its influence on character. Rightly cultivated, it makes us pure oble and holy. Wrongly cultivated, it makes us impure, ignoble and unholy. A person with a cultivated taste is more likely to walk in the paths of right and holiness than one whose tastes are vi tiated and corrupted. But a love for the beautiful will not make us holy, for beauty and holiness are not identical though they go hand in hand.

Give culture to the imagination, fo lights up the whole horizon of life. By it the old man lives over his youth again; loiters by the mossy brooklet or whose verdant banks he played in the bright "long ago;" visits the old school house and participates once more in the gleeful sports of youthful days. He seems to dwell in three worlds at once, When is, so vividly are the scenes of the past, the present and the future lit up by the daz

The Professor was greeted with proonged applause as he left the stand.

Music by Prof. Widner's band. Prof. Bailey resumed his lecture of docution, reading "Barbara Fritchey, selection from Mark Twain's Califor nia experience, and the Soldier's Reprieve. Of his reading we say nothing as no report can do him justice in thi respect. Adjourned to 9 A. M. Thursday THURSDAY MORNING.

Justitute convened at 9 a. m., Prof Lindsey in the chair.

Devotional exercises by Prof. Allen Prof. J. Zeamer, the retiring treat arer of the Institute, submitted his report, which was, on motion, accepted. Prof. Eckels, of Carlisle, rendered the report of the Committee on Spelling, which was, on motion, accepted. Prof. Thompson followed in a lecture on "The causes of failure in teaching, Failures in governing, the lecturer said, are of two kinds-from governing too little, and from governing too much

ompound proportion. The teacher should be thoroughly ac quainted with the disposition of every pupil under his charge, and so long as this is not the case, he will fail in con trolling or securing the respect of his school. In imparting instruction, we must adapt our phraseology to the ca pacity of the mind we wish to instruct. Prof. Brooks took up the subject of geometry. Mathematics is divided into two divisions-the science of numbers and the science of form, or geometry The ideas of geometry, or form, are of tained first and are most readily compre hended by the young mind. In teach ing this science our method should b

two-fold-combining the concrete and inductive systems of reasoning. The fundamental principles-lines, surfaces every pupil is able to comprehend fully the different kinds of lines, surfaces and solids. The Professor organized the Institute into a school, and, gave a lesson in elementary geometry in his peculiarly the teachers a complete system of teach-Prof. Mark Bailey again drilled th

Institute in the science of elocution, placing special stress on the formation of tone and the expression of feeling ive of evil and evil only. stood. The meaning of a sentence determined by the tone of voice in which sion on which you can entirely depend.

beautiful parable of the Prodigal Son, the members of the convention repeating it, sentence by sentence, after him: We doubt very much whether there was sor's rendering.

Adjourned to 2 n. m. THUBBDAY AFTERNOON.

ing this science.

Institute convened at 2 o'clock P. M. The subject of English grammar wa resumed by Prof. Raub, who explained the nature and offices of the transitive

tion adopted. The opinion so often expressed, tha

fessor for dissection, and it must be confessed that he handled them with a readiness and ability that showed him to be at home in this department of science Prof. Allen addressed the Convention

on "the methods of conducting recitations." Children want variety, he re marked, and it will not do for teache to remain any longer in the "old ruts." They must get away from the trammels nality, must furnish to those under their charge the water, fresh and sparkling rom the fountain, and not permit then to drink from a cistern, as is too frequently the case. When the teacher gets away from the "text book" and demonstrates that he can stand alone. the pupils will soon follow his example, and new life and activity be infused into the school. The "topical" method of reciting was strongly and forcibly recom mended and its adoption vigorously urged. The assigning of lessons is an important part of the teacher's duty, and should never be hurriedly passed over or performed. Be certain that you assign something definite, and not already un-

something to commend rather than fo something you can condemn. Prof. Raub addressed the Institute or methods of primary teaching." placing as the first prerequisite "pleasant sur oundings" No matter how much tact and talent a teacher possesses, success is not attainable if the schoolroom is dark. gloomy and uncomfortable. On the other hand surroundings accomplish but little in the absence of that loving vitalizing influence that flows from the earnest, energetic teacher. At the conclusion of his lecture the Professor gave a 'specimen lesson," showing how "pri-

erstood; be sure to ask for the subject

ssigned, and never fail to commen

meritorious effort. Seek always fo

THURSDAY EVENING Convention assembled at 71 o'clock, superintendent Lindsey in the chair. Music under the leadership of Prof

nary recitations should be conducted

Adjourned to 7} o'clock.

"Our Work" was the title of a well written essay by Miss Riley, that portrayed with beauty and force the holy calling in which the teacher is engaged, and showed forth the weighty responsibility assumed by those who, take upon hemselves the instruction of the young.

abounding in brilliant scintillatious, pungent truths and scathing rebukes of the follies and foibles of the age. Music under the direction of Prof.

Spahr. Prof. Bailey was introduced and read n his inimitable style "Lady Clara," 'The Rivals," "An extract from Dombey," "A scene from Pickwick," after which the convention adjourned to 9 a

FRIDAY MORNING. Institute commenced at the usual hour Professor Lindsey in the chair. Devoional exercises conducted by Professor

n., Friday.

Professor Raub took up the subject of orthography, calling the attention of teachers to the fact that this is the most neglected branch of an education. Many ment their manuscripts with an amount of false orthography that would shame : school boy, trusting to the charity of the printers' "devil" for the safety of their reputations. If we desire to make correct spellers we must do the work of the primary school with the greatest thoroughness. The Professor gave some excellent methods of teaching orthography. By a special request the lecturer gave a new

and simple rule for solving problems in Professor Allen followed Professor Raub in a lecture on "language," asserting that we make a flagrant and nanifest error by never teaching a sub ject just when it ought to be taught. Language is the medium for enuncia ting thought, for expressing wants, feelings and emotions, and should be cultivated as soon as the child has wants to

be satisfied or thoughts to express. Pupils at all able to write should no e suffered to make any request verbally provide slips of paper and pencils, place these in some part of the room, easy of access, and require each one to write out n proper form a full statement of what s desired. This is the best and most uccessful inethod of teaching lauguage Professor Bailey continued his instruc ion in clocution, taking up " unemphatic words." which should be uttered so a

to promote the most regular and perfect harmony. These faults in delivery, that render so many profound thinkers unineresting and unpleasant speakers, were dwelt upon at length, and the prope emedies pointed out. The professe onducted a masterly class exercise, in parting a fund of most valuable informa on, and urging teachers to abandon he reading of those sensational and "At the conclusion of the spelling exer-

ise conducted by Professor Allen, the Institute adjourned to two p. m. FRIDAT AFTERNOON.

Institute convened at 2 o'clock, Super ntendent Lindsey in the chair.

Prof. Bailey continued his instructio clocation, condensing imitatory reading; thought and expression must never the dak, tawny chestnuts, and yellow ation of the patriots, whose members redivorced. After claborating this point the lecturer spent considerable that crown the hills surrounding our litime in explaining "quality" of voice. Loud speaking in the exercises of the schoolroom was unsparingly condemned; Spring but half a dozen remain, and the tone used in the parlor should be the they may be regarded as life members of one employed in reading. A lesson in the institution. One after another has port enumerates 36 occupations as repre-"expression" concluded the instruction n this branch.

its report, which, after being amended, was accepted, and the Revised Constitulace of holding the next meeting. Me-

anicsburg and Carlisle were mentioned. places. Carlisle was selected as the place f holding the next meeting. Prof. Allen resumed his lecture on

School Duty," discussing the value of our register are of the class that is known nerve power" or vitality. Teachers, after spending a half dozen years in the class your correspondent belonged. The I must be sought by an aggregation of

careworn look, and seem prematurel old: this is the natural result of a constant drain on the nervous system. To usband this nervous force should be the eacher's aim, and can be best secured by observing firmness, decision, and naintaining an equable frame of mind. At the conclusion of Prof. Allen's inruction the Institute adjourned to 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING Institute convened at 71 o'clock, Supt

indsey in the chair Music under direction of Prof. Spahr "School Discipline" was the subject iscussed by W. H. Hench, in an essay of considerable merit, in which he argued that if family government was what it should be, the teacher would find no difficulty in disciplining his school.

Miss Phebe Weakley read a beautiful and finely written essay, entitled "Gath ring Pearls." This production abounded n fine thoughts and high imaginings, that do credit to the head and heart o he fair authoress. Prof. Allen, the lecturer of the even

ing, being introduced announced as his theme, "The training of Children." The lecture was a feeling and eloquent appeal to parents and teachers to im plant in the young hearts committed to heir care, a strong love for the virtuous, the pure and the holy; and train them for usefulness in life and glorification in the land of the immortal.

At the close of Prof. Allen's address he proceedings of the Institute were nterrupted by a little affair that was both amusing and surprising-amusing to many of the audience, and surprising o Prof. Lindsey, the very efficient county Superintendent. It was the resentation by Prof. Allen, on behalf of he Institute, to the Superintendent of a peautiful silver pitcher, goblets and waiter as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by those among whom he has appropriation from the Legislature to so successfully labored. Prof. Lindsey ccepted the testimonial, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously

dopted: Resolved. That the thanks of the In litute are tendered to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, for the interest they have manifested in the cause of education, by their attendance at its sessions; to the Board of Directors of Carlisle, for their liberality in offering such "The land of Columbia" furnished school furniture as was necessary for the Miss Emma Garrett a theme for an essay use of the Institute; to the ministers who conducted the devotional exercises and to the ladies and gentlemen who entertained us with vocal and instrumenta music.

Resolved, That our thanks are ter dered to the officers of the association instructors, and all those who in any way contributed to the general interest and success of our meeting. Resolved, That we thus publicly ac

knowledge the courtesy, the energy, and the efficiency of our worthy Superin-Resolved, That the teachers, who without sufficient cause, absented themselves

from any, or all the sessions of the Institute, merit and receive the censure of all lice teachers. Resolved, That our thanks are teudered to those Directors who granted eachers the entire time to attend the Convention; but that we cannot fail to

express our disapprobation for those who failed to grant the time. Resolved, That we hail with delight, the glorious prospect of the early establishment of a Normal School in this district, as indicated by the efficient action

of those having charge of this noble project. Resolved, That our thanks are due to to the Editors of the Harrisburg daily papers, for the publication of the pro-

ceedings of the convention. Resolved, That the thanks of the In. stitute are hereby tendered to George Bergner, esq., Editor of the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, for his kindness in supplying the convention with copfes of that paper containing the proceed-

MISSES JENNIE F. GIVLER, MAGGIE E. BISHOP. ELEANOR BROWN, EMM'A GARRETT. MARY POSTLETHWAITE. Messrs. W. H. Coover, S. B. SHEARER. Committee

· Secretary. THE STATE, OF THE DRUNKARD. MENT AND DISCIPLINE-SOCIETY AND

After some excellent music by the

W. M. BERKSTRESSER,

hoir the Institute adjourned sine dis.

THE DRUNKARD. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Others of the best. The rooms, 17 feet by 11 in have sketched for the Tribune the pic- area, and with lofty ceilings, are neatly tures presented by a brief visit to the and comfortably furnished. There is State Incbriate Asylum, in this city, but good, though rather economical table; I propose to give my experience during an excellent corps of servants, facilities residence of six months spent here for for those who wish to occupy themselves

tassels, and the waxen blossoms of the with books, magazines, and newspapers trailing arbutus were making their first appearance for the season. Now, fringed and lastly, the cosy rooms and well so gentians, asters, and golden rod do duty lected library of the Ollapod Club. The as wild flowers, and the fiery leaves of latter body is a voluntary literary associbeeches fringe the great clusters of pine tle city. Of those who were my companions in the long walks over the hills in returned to his home with renewed health and strengthened will, some to The committee appointed to revise the fall again, through over-confidence, want Constitution of the Institute submitted of occupation, hereditary appetite, or other sources of temptation, but a majority will, undoubtedly, exhibit in their own persons the best proof of the use-The Institute went into an election for fulness and success of this noble charity. As to myself, I only know that I came here an invalid in mind and body, and After a spirited discussion relative to the can now walk my twenty miles daily, work with the pen afterward without that it is done by some magic production feeling any need of a stimulant.

The larger part of the inchriates on

thirty glasses daily, and never informits his draught until disease or delirium seizes upon him. But the "periodical" allows an interval of a week, a month, or longer, to elapse between his sprees. Usually he makes a business of drinking. when he has once commenced, and gives up all other occupations, often going a hundred miles from home, in order to have his bout in quiet, and leaving no tidings or trace of his departure. As suddenly as he left, he returns home, a wreck in body and mind, requiring careful nursing to prevent an attack of the delirium tremens. His cure is a more difficult matter than that of the habitual inebriate, but it is quite certain that he can be cured and made perfectly strong against a relapse.

It was a week after the close of one of these "sprees" described above that I came to the Asylum. My first impressions were favorable. No more beautiful spot could have been selected for its location. It stands on an eminence three miles from the pretty city of Binghamton, having the Susquehanna River at the foot of the hill forming the base of its south wing, and with the silver thread of the Chenango far in front. Through its southern boundary runs the Erie Railroad, the Delaware and Lackawanna Road skirts the other side of the Susquehanna, and Syracuse, Utica and Albany branches spread their iron lines in the foreground. Around the Asylum stand the everlasting hills, still covered with the "forest primeval;" but the railroads give animation to the scene, and the spires and roofs of Binghamton suggest the vicinity of civilized life.

The Asylum building is a stately pile of granite, on which untold sums were lavished during former administrations. It has a front of 400 feet, but the main building and south wing are alone in use. The north wing awaits a small render it habitable. When completed, it will double the amount of accommodation, and the institution's capacity for usefulness. The main building is occupied by the chapel, reading room, and theater, billiard rooms, library, and club-rooms, offices, and guests' chambers. In the south wing are accommodations for between 80 and 90 patients, the building being now occupied to its full

capacity. When making up my mind to come here, I expected to find my companions broken-down invalids; red-nosed apoplectics of aldermanic proportions, and those made maimed, halt, and blind, by strong drink. But as I rode to the front steps my eyes fell upon a group of vigorous men playing foot-ball with lusty moions and loud laughter, and in the distance, a stalwart nine were doing full justice to a game of base-ball. Through a lower window I saw some young gentlemen who appeared to be fit candidates for the Sons of Temperance engaged at billiards, and a number of healthy gentleman of elegant leisure were chatting together on the wide stone steps. These were all inchriates and nationts. To my surprise there were none down with the "jim-jams;" none crawling around on rutches; and but few whom a casual visitor would have picked out as given to a love for the flowing bowl.

Still greater was my surprise when I discovered linw discipline is administered After being ushered into the Superin tendent's room, and questioned as to age, occupation, habits, &c., I was told that it was taken for granted I had come here with an honest purpose to cure myself of habits of intemperance. Much of the means of recovery rested with myself Placed upon my honor never to go into the city without permission (and, for the first eight weeks, not without an attend the Editors of our county papers, and ant,) I was told that I might go elsewhere freely, and without being placed under special supervision. Then began long valks through the woods-and over the fields, with the return of the tide of health through sluggish veins, and, the new birth of faith in myself. Surrounded by those who had failed and fallen also here was no one here to point the hand of shame at the inchriate. His restoration was the common cause of all. Whatever word was needed to cheer was spoken. Every kindly act of sympathy that was necessary, was afforded. The moral sense was quickened with the growth of physical vidor. It was the common work of all to resist temptation, 🦇 and make that resistance strong in others. So by degrees, and almost insensibly, the old proneness to temptation was changed for a new and manly dife-Says the code of patients: "The object of the Asylum is the cure and reformation of those who honestly desire to free themselves from the habit of intemperance." And those who have this purpose SIX MONTHS AT THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM in their hearts, and who heartily avail -DISEASE AND CURE-RED PAPPER themselves of the privileges of the in-COCKTAILS-THE JIM JAMS-MANAGE stitution, will find that every day here brings healing on its wings. The accommodations for nationts are

the cure of the habit of intemperance. in the carpenter shop or garden, as well When I came to the Asylum, in April, as for those who prefer billiards and base the maples were just putting out their ball; a library and reading room, stored (including files of the daily Tribune), lieve the tedium of long evenings by lectures, debates, theatricals, and other kindred exercises. The innates of the Asylum are drawn

from all classes of society. The last resented here, including all the learned professions and nearly all branches of usiness. Their ages vary from 20 to 76, with an average of 35 years. Comparatively few young men are in earnest in ridding themselves of habits of intemperauce, and are willing to come here. Most of those who are sent by wealthy parents against their own inclinations make a failure of the experiment.

· The process of curing an inebriato 'is merits and claims of the respective both in and out of town, and do a day's very simple. Many persons in aghing through whiskey administered in food. or by means of potent drugs. Nothing of the kind is in use here. Intemper-"periodical drinkers," and to this ance is a social sin generally, and its cure

CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.