POST WEEKLY SOUTHERN THE

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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LETTER XIII.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1853.

The heat and its effects-A trip to Boston-The best route thither-Steamboat luxuries-Fall River-Boston Com-mon-Middleboro'-Pierce Academy-Plymouth Rock-Education in New England-Crystal Palace again-Its progress-Sewing Machines-A glance at some of the Courts and Classes-The Alum Cylinder-Drugs of all kinds-Tobacco as food-Raw materials-Statuary in Stearine and Spermaceti-Cotton and Civilization-In-crease of visiters-The future of the Exhibition.

My DEAR Post: Had not the fearful heat of the past week somewhat abated, I certainly should not have had the courage to send you a letter. It is, however, much cooler this morning, and the clouds are menacing us with a copious rain, of which the eager and universal exclamation is, "Let it come !" We have had a series of hot days which will be memorable in coming time. They have marked their intensity by evidences of the most melanchely kind, not fewer than two hundred and fifty persons having died in this city and the contiguous towns of Brooklyn and Williamsburgthe victims of the heat! Yesterday, a hundred men and women were stricken fatally in this metropolis-an excess of mortality which may be accounted for by the fact that Sunday in New York is, a day of dissipation and riotous indulgence to the laboring classes.

I have been, since I wrote to you last, to the City of the Pilgrims, and as many of your readers who expect to visit the North this Summer, will properly not consider their tour complete, if Boston is not embraced in it, I beg to recommend to them the Fall River route as preferable to any other now open to the public. The trip is performed at night-thus occupying no portion of the limited amount of daylight, which most travelers possess-and what is still more agreeable, it deprives one of scarce an hour's ordinary sleep.-The magnificent boats of this line leave their pier at 5 o'clock in the evening, and thus pass up a portion of the fine estuary of Long Island by daylight, (in this season) affording the traveler a glimpse of the picturesque vicinity of the metrop-

The boats of the line are magnificently furnished, and the supper table is spread with everything to tempt and satisfy the appetite, from meats to fruits, or as the Latins have it, "Ab ovo.ad malum."

Retiring to a spacious state room, at a reasonable hour, (unless the moonlight tempts you to linger upon the deck while the boat ploughs almost noiselessly the waters of the Sound) you are not thereafter disturbed until day break finds you at the flourishing and populous manufacturing town of Fall River. in Massachusetts. Here, however, you do not linger even long enough to see the signs of its busy enterprise, for the iron horse is already harnessed for a flight to the trimontaine city, and passing over the half a century of miles-upon a well-managed railway-in two brief hours, you find yourself at Boston, and a few minutes more will suffice to instal you comfortably at the unsurpassable Tremont House-one special advantage of which is, that it is in close proximity to the Common-a park of which the pilgrims are properly proud. It was charmingly green and refreshingly cool on Saturday last, notwithstanding the thermometers on Washington street were ready to boil over with excitement at the intense heat which prevailed. Boston, is the cleanest, crookedest and cutest specimen of a city which the Western continent can boast of, and I cannot say more of it at this time. While I was in New England I visited Middle boro', a pretty village in what is called the "Old Colony"-that is the region where the pilgrims landed from' the adventurous " Mavflower." It is only fifteen miles from the Plymouth Rock-which some one has writily but not wisely called "the blarney stone of New England," for surely the pride of the Yaukees in that rock is a just one, when we consider what the pilgrims have bequeathed to this wonderful nation in the legacy of civil, intellectual and religious freedom ! I went to Middleboro' to attend the anniversary of Pierce Academy-a school of much renown established when the present century was an infant. It is under the charge of Mr. J. W. P. JENKS, a friend of my youth, and I went to witness its prosperity and to congratulate him upon the happy results of his indefatigable labors. I have only room to pay a brief tribute to the occasion, which was one of deep interest. I attracted the presence of such men as Dr. Way-+ land, the President of Brown University, and Dr. RIPLEY of the great Newton Theological School. The young men and the young ladies-for it is a mixed school--(and a beautiful illustration does it afford of the happy results of a judicious union of the sexes in education) exhibited high and thorough scholarship in the elassics and mathematics-and also in the sciences-are thoroughly taught at the school-and the exercises seemed rather to belong to a first-class college than to an unpretending Academy. I was-I must confess made to feel the truth of the oft-repeated saying, that education in New England is more advanced than in any other portion of the United States; and I acknowledged the justice of the compliment which was paid by a visiter from New York at the dinner, which closed the festival. He said that he honored New England for her system of education, and he regarded "the renowned pilgrim-rock at Plymouth, as the 'pou sto,' or standing-place, from which, with the mighty lever of the education, the Archimedean dream of moving the world had already been' realized!" You will not wonder that this happy compliment was received with delighted applause. Apart from the delightful social intercourse which I had with beloved friends, my visit to Middleboro was memorable, and I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning it to you, my dear Post. My brief absence from the metropolis, has still sufficed, for much development at the Crystal Palace, whither I very naturally hastened upon my return. I found the aisles and courts crowded with visiters, although it was early in the morning .-Passing through to the machine arcade, and "crossing the line "-meant to exclude only the unprivileged-I saw there the tokens of great progress. Numerous machines are now erected, and the great engines which are to give them vitality, are themselves almost ready to be vitalized by the breath of steam ! The picture gallery above, is ready for the reception of the numerous works which have been contributed by the Knights of the Easel, in various parts of the world. The Dusseldorf artists are well represented ; the Dutch school will not be wanting in specimens; the Italian painters have sent many pictures, and the British artists are also in some force. I will view and review the gallery when it is opened --- a few days hence. The sewing machines are now in motion, and the mysteries of the needle, as it plies with great velocity along the linen or the woollen cloth, attract the eager and the curious gaze of the multitude, each one eager to bear away some fragment of the work it accomplishes, with a precision almost intelligent! I not ced to day the beautiful operation of a seaming machine, a Connecticut patent. The needle ran along the linen-in straight or curved lines alike-with a beautiful exactness. I think I said something in a previous letter, of conducting your readers through the Palace in the order of the Official Catalogue. This I will endeavor to do in general, though there must be occasional variations from the order. The first Class of objects into which the whole collection is divided, is the Mineralogical Class, and it is not yet opened to the public. The second, third and fourth classes embrace respectively, Chemical pro-

ducts, Food, and Manufacturing materials. They are more numerous from the United States than from any other country, and are grouped together in the division appropriated to our own country .--Let us take a glance at them.

Among the chemicals are several remarkable objects-here, rocks of sulphur, and there a mass, or huge cylinder of alum-the latter four feet in diameter, and perhaps, five in height. The interior of it exhibits the beautiful process of crystalization in a very remarkable manner. Close to this monster-mass of alum are beautiful vellow crystalline masses of the prussiate of potash; while scattered all around are innumerable drugs, and products of the laboratory, arranged in vases, bottles, and show cases, to arrest the public eye. Here is a case of quinine, and there a bottle of ipecacuanha; here a pyramid of polishing crystal, and there a tastefully furnished medicine chest of rose wood or mahogany, in which the medicines look harmless enough. Paints and oils, acids and alkalis, herbs and extracts, abound in this quarter -where probably your readers will not care to linger. A step or two will take them into the court where are displayed, "Substances used as food." Did the Directors intend to convey a satire upon the taste and habits of the American people by placing conspicuously in this class, the various forms of Tobacco? Here, at all events, are segure, with their ends invitingly gilded-tobacco cut into the very nicest of plugs and packed into the very neatest of papers. It looks queer, I confess, to see these "cheek by jowl," with specimens of New York pine-apple cheese, Java Coffee, Louisiana sugars, South Carolina rice, Virginia and western flours, Cincinnati hams, and all manner of edibles from all parts of the New World. There are the Catawba wines of the west, with the wheat and corn and oats of that prolific region. Still a step further and you may inspect the raw material from which the textile fabrics of the world are made. Here is cotton from the South; hemp and flax from the West, and wool from the rich meadows of New York and Ohio .-Here, also, is the long moss of the southern woodsstarch made from potatoes, corn and wheat-sperm and stearine in fleecy-like masses or fantastically cast in statuettes and busts. Think, oh (you) Powers ! of the Greek Slave in stearine, and of the head of the immortal Washington in spermaceti! Here, to continue the list, are oils transparent as water. from the whale, from the seal, from the hog, from the flaxseed, from the castor-beau, and from various other animal and vegetable sources. Numer-

ous specimens of American woods, belonging to this department, I have already mentioned as placed in the East Nave; and here are found examples of the preserving power of a process called Payneizing-upon various sorts of wood.

The visiter to this division of the Palace will glance at the cotton from Mississippi, Alabama and

AFTERNOON SESSION. Rev. D. Ryors, President of the University of jects of the institution are two fold-first, the in-Indiana, in the absence of Prof. Henry was called crease of knowledge, and secondly, the diffusion of to the chair.

Mr. Burrows, from the committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that there knowledge. It was not the intention of Smithson, was in the Treasury at the present time, a balance in making his bequest as many supposed, to merely of \$114.31.

ards, of Philadelphia, who was announced to ad- es of science, as well as to diffuse knowledge. The dress the association in illustration of the modes speaker then went into an examination of the varipursued in the education of Idiots. Mr. R., Bish- ous objects to which it was at first proposed to apop Potter said, had traveled in France, studying ply the bequest. The United States accepted the under the Professors of that country, the best bequest, and the Hon. Richard Rush was appointmodes of the education of imbeciles; he returned ed to proceed to England, and secure the money. to this country, became connected with an institu- He returned with the bequest in British sovereigns. tion in Massachusetts; but at the present time, and It amounted to over half a million of dollars, and for the last eighteen months, has had charge of a was deposited in the mint, where it was re-coined private institution in Philadelphia. This institu- into federal currency. Congress, by an act, declartion it was proposed to endow, and make it a pub- ed the money inviolable, and that the Treasury lic benefit.

ment was not as often attained. The speaker re- fare of the people of the world. lated several instances of wonderful cures which

injudicious course that was pursued with him during butions were made to the Institution from all parts the early period of his infancy. When he first of the world. came under Mr. R.'s observation, he was one of the In regard to astronomy, the institution has inmost hopeless and degraded creatures that could deliby connected itself with that science. Prof. be found ; presenting to the bodily eye, dressed as H. gave an account of discoveries in astronomy he was, in his red flannel gown, and lying upon made by Prof. Sears C. Walker, in connection the floor in his own excrements, extremely feeble with the Institute. In botany, the institution had claims to being called a human being. He had made appropriations to collect botanical specimens

not learned to creep, nor had he even strength suf- from the different countries which have been lately ficient to roll himself upon the floor when laid upon added to the United States. The institution it. Owing to a paralysis of the lower limbs, they, was now preparing for publication an expensive were insensible to pain. Mastication, with him, work on the sea plants of the American coast, was entirely out of the question. His mother told prepared by Professor Harvey, of Dublin. A copy the speaker that she used to feed him almost ex- of this work would be sent to every first class liclusively on milk, purchasing for him, as she said, brary in the world. The institution had also es-

the United States was merely the trustee. The obknowledge. The two terms are different. The will makes no restriction in favor of any one branch of diffuse useful knowledge among the masses-but it Bishop Potter introduced Mr. James B. Rich- was to add to our information in the higher branch-

should always be held accountable for it. The Mr. Richards came forward, and addressed the speaker did not think the act regulating the insti-Association at length. He contended that if chil- tution passed by Congress came up to the liberal dren were taken charge of at a tender age, they spirit of the will. A building in Washington, a could, under proper treatment, be entirely cured of museum and gallery of art, were very good things, their imbecility. In adult cases, successful treat- hut yet they did not affect for the better the wel-

The speaker next proceeded to state what the had been performed. In treating these children, Institution had done for the cause of knowledge. patience, benevolence and zeal were necessary, for In the science of ethnology, or the natural history on it, depended in a great measure success. There of man, the Institution encou ged researches in re-was no secret in the mode of treatment—the im- gard to the mounds and the mound builders of the beciles were simply taken charge of, and treated Mississippi valley. It had published a work in rewith the care and attention due to infants. One gard to two hundred mounds in that great valley. fact was mentioned-if the speaker withed a child The work, of which 1500 copies were published. to speak, he would learn him to masticate his food. cost \$5000. Other men had been encouraged to thereby learning him to use the muscles of his pursue the same line of discoveries, and gentlemen mouth; he allowed those idiots who were unable of Wisconsin, Alabama, and other sections of the to speak, no liquid food. It was necessary that the country were now exploring the subject still farther. children should be taught how to play -the speak- Copies of the work, which was issued in accordance er would play with the children. Corporeal pun- with the liberal spirit of the Smithson bequest. ishment should naver be used on imbecile children. were sent to every first class library in the world-One case noticed by Mr. Richards was, a case of one copy was sent to Alexandria, another to Conongenital idiocy, although the imbecility of the stantinople, and several to the East Indies. The child was very much aggravated by the extremely consequence of this course was, that many contri-

FOURTH DAY-MORNING SESSION. The Association convened at 9 o'clock. A letter from Hon. H. Barnard, of Conn., was read, stating that sickness in his family had prevented him from attending the meeting, and presenting a report on Normal Schools.

A paper on advancement in the systematic education of girls, was read by Prof. J. H. Agnew. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following zentlemen were unanimously elected. OFFICERS.

City ; Rec. Secretary, Robert L. Cooke, Bloomfield, N. J.; Cor. Secretary, P. P. Horris, Philadelphia; Freasurer, John Whitehead, Newark, N. J. STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Philadelphia; Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, New York City ; Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.; Lorin Anlrews: Ohio: Z. Richards, Washington; A. Ryors, President of the Indiana State University.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to he citizens of Pittsburgh and Alleghany Cities for their generous hespitality, and to the various be held, it seems, in the city of Washington. The railroad companies, that had permitted the mem- South will then have no excuse for absenting her. ers of the Association to pass over their roads at reduced fare.

The Association then adjourned, to meet in the City of Washington, on the 2d Tuesday of Aurust, 1854.

It was the design of the Association to meet next year as far South as would be prudent at that aseason of the year. in order to induce the friends education at the South to unite and coof. operate with them, in their efforts to elevate the the Union-men of whose character and fame the standard of education, and extend its influence over whole confederacy can boast. We earnestly call very pertion of our land. To accomplish this. concerted action is essential, and therefore, the hearty co-operation of the South is desired. Every portion of our country has been represented in the Association except the States on the seaboard South of Virginia; we hope that hereafter, this may not are necessary to ensure a representation in it arise R. L. C. be the case.



of the magnitude of the task they have comment ed, and their proceedings show that they consider it a work of time, only to unfold its important re sults as year after year may add its grain of socra tion to the structure.

We hope that time will be allowed for the care ful completion of the contemplated work on the History of Education, so that some competent hand may be tempted to its execution, as well he the magnificence of the enterprise as by the glan President, Prof. A. Dallas Bache, Washington of the golden reward. It will require no common degree of energy and patience to produce a Histo ry worthy of the subject. There must be liberal ity and firmness in the temper and spirit of the writer, comprehensivene s and discrimination in ha intellectual resources, and profound' learnin ; com bined with a generous enthusiasm, in order that the result of his labors may correspond with the vait and complex character of the work.

The next meeting of this important bedr with solf from its deliberations, It is a matter of deen regret with us that this has so long been the case We have great reason, it is true, to keep abof from many of the numerous conventions that meetran nually in the Northern cities; but surely this can. not apply to the Association of which we now speak, composed as it is of the best materials in upon the Professors in our University, Colleges and Seminaries, and upon teachers and friends of Edu. cation throughout North Carolina, to remember the claims of the Association, and take such steps a next meeting. Why should a listless apathy com tinue to pervade the South in regard to this great interest, whilst the North is progressing in a will such commendable earnestness? Let us pursue this idle and indolent course no longer, but awake like men inspired with noble aims to the respons-

We have been exerting ourselves in these edumns during the past year to awake public attention to this truly important matter. How far as humble effort may have succeeded, remains tobe seen. We hope that its influence has not here altogether lost. But we desire now to invoke the influence of others whose voices may be more tent and effectual in creating a general interest in the cause, and who may by the weight of their its behalf. If our public men would but take the lead in these movements, there would be found followers enough in the ranks to do the work of reform. We need county associations and a Sute association to co-operate with the great national Association which meets every year in one of our large cities, so as to bring out this venerable conmonwealth to the influential rank that belongs to her. First for independence, she should aspirete be first also in the glorious march of improvement ers only turn their minds for a little while to be subject, and she will soon vie with New York, Ner England and Pennsylvania in the influence in If other papers in the State would devote anor casional paragraph to this subject, there would less apathy in regard to it. They can, when the choose, create a tempest at any time in regards some little party squabble ; why do they not in higher, and endeavor to effect some great objet

Tennessee, without thinking, it may be, of the wonderful influence which that innocent-looking staple exerts upon the condition and destinies of the whole civilized world. What a chance is here to moralize, to spin a long varn or to weave a great web of political economy; but I will magnanimously forego it, and leave your readers to indulge their own reflections upon the subject.

As the next classes in the Catalogue are those which embrace Machines of all kinds, and there is every reason to hope that the Arcade in which they are to be exhibited, will be open before my next letter is written, I will not, carry your readers in this letter, into the remoter classes and out of the order of the exhibition.

The number of visiters increases now every day. and I have no doubt that when the machine arcade and picture galley are opened, the influx will be immense. It is fair to presume that the average number of visiters during the month of August and September will be ten thousand a day. The exhibition is worthy of all the interest it is creating in the public mind, and when it is perfected, will put the few ill-natured critics-who deny its merits-utterly to shame! It is full time, for your readers to be coming on.

Yours ever, COSMOS.

For the Southern Weokly Post. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF EDUCATION. PIETSBURG, August, 12, 1853.

SECOND DAY .- MORNING SESSION.

The association was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. H. Riddle, of Pittsburgh ; after which the ntinutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee reported the following gentlemen as members :

Dr. P. Ensigh, Erie, Pa; A. D. Campbell, D. D., Allegheny; J. Smith, Pittsburgh: W. Smith, Jefferon College; J. C. Travelli, Sewickly; Rev. J. Mc-Cook, Bridgewater; 'John H. Rolfe, Cin.; John H. Brown, associate member, D. Elliott, Alley: A. M. Gow, associate member, Wash.; W. Mautz, N. Y.; R. Miller, Indiana University; John W. Barnett, Clarksburg: Joseph Johnnat, Phila.; Dr. A. Ryors, Indiana University; F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; T. B. Van Ennon, Canonsburg, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Adamson continued his remarks on the anguage of South Africa. After he had concludd, several interrogatories were proposed to him by Sishop Potter, Prof. Agnew, Prof. Thompson, and other gentlemen. Pending these questions, a short liscussion arose between Bishop Potter and the President, in regard to the subject under consideration being a proper one to come before the Association. Prof. Henry contended that it was not : that it was the purpose of the Association to conider measures for the more general diffusion of the present stock of information, rather than to wander away to the consideration of foreign subjects, however interesting such subjects may be to scientific entlemen. The Association had not for its object he increase of knowledge, but for the more general dvancement of education. Bishop Potter differed rom the President.

The regular order of business, however, cut off the debate; and Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., proceeded to read an essay on "the importance of Natural Sciences as a branch of study." Prof. Haldeman's address was devoted rather to howing the ignorance of many popular writers, oets, and others, of natural history, and leaving his hearers to judge of its importance from the intances he related. Montgomery in his poetry had hown an ignorance of conchology--the Professor dso mentioned other instances where poets had tacen too great a license with the truth. He pasticlarly adverted to an article in Harper's Magazine r July, on shells, which was a mass of absurdities, inged with sufficient truth to render it plausable the popular mind. The Professor was particurly severe on literary personages generally, for ie ignorance of natural history which they so often splayed. Bishop Potter defended the poets from the atick of Prof. H. The reverend gentleman contend-I that they should be allowed a certain degree of cense. He, however, heartily joined with the 'rofessor in condemning the editor of the Magane mentioned, for publishing an article purporting throw light upon a subject, when the article it-If was full of inaccuracies from beginning to end. A discussion in regard to the address of Prof. laldeman ensued, which was participated in by rof. Agnew, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Adamon : Mr. Warriner, of Philadelphia; Prof. Haldeian ; Bishop Potter, and others. A series of resolutions were presented by Dr. \damson, recommending the promotion of botaniil institutions throughout the country. On moon they were referred to the Standing Committee. The Association on motion adjourned, the regular hour having arrived.

a gallon per day. Although five and a half years tablished a great system of meteorology throughof age, he had not, apparently, any more knowledge out the North American continent. During the of things, their names or uses, than a new-born last year, reports had been received from six huninfant. In fact, the only sense that seemed to be dred points. Inquiries into the amount of rain awake in the least to external influences, even for falling were also being made throughout the contia time, was that of hearing; and this only when nent. Rain charts and meteorological maps would some lively air was whistled or played upon a mu- be prepared and published by the institution. The sical instrument. This being the LOWEST case that great question of where the rain storms of the coald be found to test the feasibility of the plan to United States came from, would be settled by these

develop and educate idiotic and imbecile children, observations. it was thought best, by Mr. Richards, to undertake his training, although it seemed more like a work | States notified the Secretary of the Institution, that of creation than of education. The most sanguine he wished to examine into its affairs. He came, friends of the cause threw discouragements in the with his cabinet, and for three mornings, they were way. Yet, by a patient and persevering system of actively employed. At the end of that time, the well directed effort, he has been so far developed, President stated to the Secretary of the Institution that at the present time he walks about the house that the last three mornings were the pleasantest or in the yard without any assistance; takes care | time he had spent since he came to the capitol. of himself; attends to his own immediate wants; sits at the table with the family, and feeds himself the gentleman, amidst great cheering, took his seat. as well as children ordinarily do; talks perfectly well, and is acquainted with the things around him. gentleman on his address, prefaced with a few re-In short, he has learned to read, and dogs not differ; marks, complimentary to our citizens, the following materially in his usual habits from a fad of four) report from the Standing Committee : vears of age, unless it be that he is more sluggish

in his movements. Judging from the above case, and the numerous sociation, that a fund be created by the contributions ones that have fallen under his observation during of the generous founders of education throughout the the past few years, Mr. R. expressed a doubt whether one can be found so low as to be beyond the reach of improvement, pro ided his instruction and training be commenced at an early age.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Richards stated that there were various classes and branches of idiocy. He believed they could be divided into three classes. First-those idiots who had not a sufficient amount of brain to produce normal action. Second-those who have a sufficient amount of brain, but of so low an order as not to be able to produce normal action ; and third, those who are idiots from functional derangements.

The speaker had with him, three children who were idiots, when he took charge of them. One was the lad whose case is mentioned above, and another a little girl, blind. He showed the audience the manner he pursued in their education, and the simple means he had exerted to make the children reasoning and thinking beings. The remarks of Mr. Richards, and the deep interest he seemed to take in the benevolent cause in which he is engaged, had a wonderful effect on the large assemblage present, composed of both ladies and gentlemen.

Bishop Potter made some remarks on the want of a State Institution in this Commonwealth for the education of idiots. He stated that by the last Census it was ascertained, that in the State of Pennsylvania there are not less than fourteen hundred and forty-eight Idiotic persons, of whom thirteen hundred and eighty-six are white, and sixtytwo colored. Other inquiries have been instituted. which prove, that the actual number far exceeds that indicated by official returns, and that, at this moment the number in Pennsylvania cannot be much less than three thousand. Of these more than one third are under twenty years of age; and if it be possible, by any species of training and cultivation, to raise them out of their deplorable and apparently helpless state, the duty is one which should no longer be neglected. The Bishop dwelt at considerable length on the necessity for such an institution.

After he had concluded, the Association adjourned.

A short time since, the President of the United

After thanking the audience for their attention, Bishop Potter arose, and after congratulating the

The Standing Committee te whom was referred the proposition introduced at the last meeting of the Ascountry, in order to enable the Association to offer large premiums to the authors of two much needed works on the advancement of education-one on Its History, and the other on its Philosophy and best Methoo

A recommendation was appended, that Bishop Potter and Prof. Henry should be requested to prepare an address to the people of the country, urgog the raising of a Bremium for the purpose named, of \$5,000. The recommendation was adopted. Hon. Wm. F. Johnson made a few remarks, referring to the complimentary expressions from Bishop Potter, in regard to the action of the Local Committée. The honorable gentleman proceeded, at some length, to discuss the necessity of educa-

It was suggested by Mr. Brunot that there were gentleman present who would subscribe to the fund : he moved an adjournment, in order that a meeting might be organized for that purpose. The motion was agreed to, and the Association adiourned to meet next morning, in the Third Ward School House.

CITIZENS' MEETING .- Immediately after the adjournment of the Association, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston called the meeting to order, and moved that

Gen. Larimer-take the chair. Judge Shaler was chosen Secretary. A subscription paper was made out, and a number of liberal subscriptions received-amounting to

several hundred dollars. After a short session, the meeting adjourned. A committ e will be appointed to so icit subscriptions

THIRD DAY .- MORNING SESSION.

from our citizens.

The Association met in the Lecture room of the 3rd Ward School-house.

The Standing Committee reported the names of several gentlemen as permanent members. Hon. Thos. II. Burrowes, of Pa., read a paper on Nationality of Language. The subject of the naper was discussed by Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Prof. J. H. Agnew, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Prof. J. W. Andrews, Rev. Dr. Black, Prof. J. Thompson, Dr. of these two professions attests the careful perse-A. L. Kennedy, John Whitehead, and Rev. A. H.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.

WE conclude to-day the interesting accounts of which are receiving daily confirmation from the the proceedings of this body at Pittsburg, furnish- press. It seems to be a patented apparatus for ed us by our correspondent R. L. C. The friends mashing up human beings into mince-meat, and of the cause will read its transactions with pro- literally "grinding the faces" of women and chifound interest, and discover in the discussions of dren under its ponderous power. It has been st the distinguished gentlemen who were in attend- agoing in all the Northern States with a momental ance, the most encouraging signs of national im- which nothing can resist, and its managers pess provement. The active participation in its affairs in keeping it in motion in spite of the dreadil by such men as Professor Henry and Bishop Pot- slaughter which it occasions. As voracious athe ter and others of their stamp, cannot fail to attract guillotine, it far surpasses that celebrated instrument general attention to its objects and create a general of death in the summary suddenness mit interest in them throughout the country.

Among the important steps now taken by the the twinkling of an eye, without warning and with Association, we notice, as particularly worthy of out even a suspicion of crime. Picked out at m special remark, the determination to raise a fund of dom from the mass of the people, the young and tive thousand dollars, to be used as a premium for old, the good and the bad, are offered up togets two much needed works on Education; one on its at this horrible altar, to an insatiable deity far to History, and another on its Philosophy and Method. generally worshipped in that quarter; and the me It must be obvious to all who have reflected at all enous MAMMON is fattening on his victims. This upon the subject, that the true principles of educa- is an enigma which admits of an easy solution.

tion have never yet been thoroughly digested into a system susceptible of general application, and that the scattered experiences of those who have toiled in its arduous paths are still lying abroad for some competent hand to gather and compare them. It has long been, and still continues to be a popular reproach against the Legal and Medical professions, that a painful uncertainty attends the practical application of their principles; but how far these principles have been reduced to system by the hand of laborious industry is well known to

ENIGMATICAL.

They have a species of machinery in cotsmi operation at the North, the extraordinary menisi which it crushes its victims. They are taken of a

SEE in another column the Proceedings of the Convention of Teachers of the Blind in New York We regret that the N. C. Institution was not my resented, owing we are informed, to the fact the the meeting was held so near the commencement of the session.

In connection with the subject, we may her state that the Principal of the Institution here preparing a Dictionary for the the Blind, a star men number of which will soon be published, sent to the various Institutions in the United State all intelligent persons. The voluminous literature for examination and suggestions, the object being to render it acceptable if possible to all. Wee estly hope that he may be sustained in the enter prise by the friendly co-operation of teachers of the Blind throughout the country.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Richards, of Washington City. extended an nvitation to the members of the Association to hold their next annual meeting in Washington, D. C. He presented an invitation from the Mayor and Council, of Washington, to that effect. He also made a motion that when the Association adjourn, appointing delegates to its meetings. it should adjourn to meet in Washington City. Remarks were made by Bishop Potter, Judge Shaler, Prof. Henry and others. The motion was finally carried.

Prof. Henry proceeded to address the Association on the Smithsonian Institute. The speaker first stated who James Smithson was; his birth and family. He gave an account of his studies at Cambridge University. After he graduated he devoted himself to science, and became a member of the Royal Society. During a long life, he resided in England, and the Continent alternately. He died at Padua, in 1820. Smithson contemplated leaving in reference to night Schools in the City of New his property to the Royal Society, but owing to a York. disagreement with the Council of that Society, he left his property to a feeble and sickly relative. He afterwards added a codicil to his will, leaving ciation shall take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow noon. his property to the United States, to found an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. He had long entertained a desire to have his name connected with discoveries in science, and it was with this idea, he left the bequest. The speaker next passed to consider the object of called for, it was the bequest. It was for the benefit of ma kind ; Resolved, To defer it until the next meeting of the not for one country, but for the human race, and Association.

Lackey.

On motion of Jos. Cowperthwaite, Esq., Resolved, That the Standing Committee be requested to address a circular on behalf of the Association, to every College, University and public educational Institution in the United States, requesting their cooperation in the objects of the Association, and their

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the transaction of some items of general business, the Hon. E. C. Benedict, of New York City, read a paper on the methods in which this Association can best promote the interest of common or public Schools.

On motion of J. Whitehead, the discussion ti e topics presented in Mr. Benedict's paper, was for the present postponed, on account of the later ness of the hour.

By request, Mr. Benedict, made some statements

On motion of R. L. Cooke,

Resolved. That the final adjournment of the Asso-

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. D. Washburn, of Pa., read a report on Grades of Schools, which elicited some discussion. The discussion upon Mr. Benedict's report, being

verance with which the observations of one gener ation after another have been treasured up and re. corded for the instruction of pos.erity. But the science of education is still in comparative infancy and shrinks from a contrast with others. We have Medical, Legal, and Theological libraries, teeming

with the researches of great minds of all ages; but Education can boast of no such advan-

tages; few of the great thinkers of the past

have labored in its cause, and we just begin to feel the consequences of their long neglect. A well written History of Education, brought

down from the earliest times, is much wanted as a work of general interest, and as a foundation to any proper philosophical treatment of the subject which may ensue. It appears to us that such a work is essential as a preliminary to the elevation of Education to a place among the sciences and the arts. It is impossible, without a familiar ac- large audience were in attendance, and the addres quaintance with the historical facts connected with it, to construct a system adapted to the wants of

the age. This implies a long, laborious investiga- and interest. tion on the part of the ablest friends of the cause, and many years of patient progress must necessarily elapse before the budding efforts of the present day can ripen into full fruition. The men who er will readily understand, means a piece of Eor bave taken the subject in hand are evidently aware pean Turkey.

" PORTSMOUTH TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE." We and regularly receiving this paper, and take pleasure in referring to it as one of our most acceptable er changes. It is a Democratic Journal, conducial by Lawrence Badger, Esq., formerly of the "Dem ocratic Free Press," of Wilmington, a gentleman well and widely known for his talents as a writer and for his literary taste. Politics aside, we wish him well in his new position.

THE new Temperance Hall near the market w dedicated on Monday night, according to notice Speeches were made by S. W. Whiting, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Pell, in favor of a prohibitory law. es, the music, and the beautiful interior aspect the Hall rendered the occasion one of animatic

The Russian Czar professes a decided with secure the peace of Europe. Which piece, the read