

sociation both in the members of which it is composed, and in the objects contemplated.

3. That according to the statements made at this meeting, only a very small proportion of the Teachers in any State hold Normal school certificates. Mr. Cruickshank, Albany, State Superintendent of New York, stated that of 1500 graduates of their Normal schools, only 500 were actually engaged in teaching in the State—many of the teachers having gone into other professions; and Mr. Hailman of Kentucky, added, that even Massachusetts had never been able to fill over one-sixth of her schools with Normal school graduates—(the same is the case in Canada, of 4625 teachers in Upper Canada, in 1865, only 554 held Normal school certificates—that is less than one-eighth.

4. That it would be impossible to find a more dignified, orderly, and humorous meeting than that of the American Normal School Association, while the gentlemanly conduct and the ability displayed by its members, do honour to the cause of education, and leave upon the spectator the impression that he has been in the presence of an assembly, in all respects a model of scholarly dignity and propriety.

5. That on Wednesday the 16th, the National Teachers' Association began its seventh annual session in the Court House; with a hearty welcome from Governor Curtin, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, and a speech from Governor Bradford of Maryland, followed by the President's address, on the "educational duties of the hour."

6. That on this day, the following papers were read:—(a) Introductory address, by the President, Prof. Greene, of Brown University; (b) Common Place Books, by Prof. Butler; (c) Normal Schools and their Characteristics, by Prof. Edwards, of Illinois. (d) The best method of Teaching the Classics, by Prof. Harkness.

7. That Thursday the 17th, was spent, (by about 550 members,) in visiting the battle ground, at Gettysburg, where all were most hospitably entertained at the expense of the town, and each company of fifty furnished with a guide. The members being called together at the close of the day's rambles assembled at the foot of the National Monument, in the Cemetery amidst the buried slain, and were addressed by the President, your Delegate, and a few others.

8. That on Friday the 18th, some preliminary business having been disposed of, the Association had a very entertaining discussion on one of the topics presented in Prof. Harkness' address on Classics, namely, the proper method of pronouncing Latin, about which there seemed to be very conflicting opinions.

9. That during this day the following Essays were read:—(a) Object Teaching, (a report,) by the President; (b) a National Bureau of Education, by A. F. Rickoff, Ohio; (c) Education as an Element in Reconstruction, by Prof. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; and also a splendid speech was made by Prof. Crummell—a genuine negro—and a distinguished graduate of Cambridge University, England—for 14 years past, Professor in Liberia College, in Liberia, Africa.

10. That the regular business being ended, the members and others specially invited met at the Capitol Hotel to enjoy "a peach supper" provided by the city, when short speeches were made, on the state of Education in the different States, a few Resolutions adopted, and the meeting adjourned, a little before

"The silent solemn hour,
When night and morning meet."

11. That the attendance, at the Session, was very large, there being representatives from all the Northern and Middle States, from some of the Southern States, and even from the Pacific Coast, as well as delegates and friends of Education from Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the financial condition satisfactory. At the close of 1864, the Association was in debt, but in 1865, all liabilities were promptly paid and a balance left in the Treasury.

12. That one feature of this Association, different from anything amongst us, consists in the reading of one or two carefully prepared Essays on the principal subjects for discussion by persons previously appointed—which Essays together with Proceedings are published annually in the "Journal of Proceedings and Lectures."

13. That the Association manifested a tendency towards the establishment of National as distinguished from State Education, while at the same time it was apparent that the best Educators could not rise above the doctrine of "State Rights." They more or less ask for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education.

14. That your Delegate was very much surprised and grieved to find that none but gentlemen could be full members of the Association, the ladies being mere "honorary members," not one of whom read an Essay, offered a suggestion, or did anything, except that Miss Cooper, of Oswego, by special request, gave an Object Lesson on an apple to the children of Harrisburg.

15. That the Report on Object Teaching was deeply interesting, and is deemed to be a matter worthy of your serious attention, especially as the system is developed at Oswego.

16. That finally, your Delegate would recommend you to continue to send Delegates to the United States, both to acquire information and to cultivate an acquaintance