## Select Poetrn



### From the Pittsburg Union. HURRAH FOR BUCK AND BRECK.

BY R. M. M'LURE.

AIR-"Carry Me back to Old Virginny."

Fling out, Fling out with song and shout, Our banner to the breeze; That same old flag—the stars and stripes That floats o'er land and seas. And write our standard bearers' names,

Upon each fleecy fold; The brave, the just, the good and true, Who ne'er were bought or sold.

Harrah! hurrah! for Buck and Breck, We'll give them three cheers t and carry them up to the old White House By fair Potomac's shore.

We know no North, we know no South, We know no East or West, But go for the whole United States-The land we love the best.
Then down with the Abolition crew, Who'd let the "Union slide;" And rally around old Buck and Breck, The noble, true, and tried! Chorus-Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

The Keystone gives her noblest son, And so does old Kentuck; And the Fremont men turn pale with fear, When they hear the shout for Buck! From Maine to Georgia's strand; Wherever there beats a freeman's heart, For his whole-his native land ! Chorus-Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

# AN HONEST ARGUMENT.

Freemen of Bedford County Read it with Care.

LUDWICK, WESTMORELAND, Co., PA. )

August 30, 1356. R. M. Riddle, Esq. - Dear Sir :- I recognize and appreciate your courteous notice of the speech recently delivered by me in Pittsburgh. Its admitted fairness, the result of confidence and conviction, is a characteristic which it shares with numerous addresses by my Democratic brethren, who, for the temperate utterance of undoubted truths, have been assailed with a fory of invective novel in its intensity, and unknown in Pennsylvania politics until the recent attempt to subject our good old Commonwealth to subserviency to the vagaries of New England fanatics and the interests of New England speculators. Your impulses as a genleman have constrained your columns to form an exception to the common course of the partian press. I complain not, however, even of the vilest virtuperation, for slander, injures ononcerns greater interests than touch the pri-

or voice. I am not bound to answer: and rtainly if I waive my privilege and respond o your interrogatories, I am the proper judge of e mode of doing so. But I waive this also, and agree to your strongly stated suggestion that they be answered, "plainly and fairly, not wire drawn law pleadings." We shall then see "whether the results" (as you predict) "differ widely from those which seemed to follow,' what you are pleased to term "specious speculaions in regions too exalted for the practical subects before the American people.

In my judgment whatever is incomprehensible in politics is false. The extent of popular intelligence is the limit of legitimate power, for the servant cannot be greater than his master, and those who administer the government ire the servants of the people.

Your questions are:

1st. "Are you in favor of excluding Pennsylvania white men from Kansas by filling the Territory with

To which I answer NO!

erned.'. I would not, therefore, 'interpose' to jority. not a citizen, any law whatever, but would have the making of the entire domestic code to before the law. hose who live under it.

the sense of Steven A. Douglas' insolent duce it.

To which I answer NO! And I deny that

Having thus categorically replied to all your of the Union.

enquiries, allow me to observe,-

mit to the local law, whatever it may be, for chief object of its formation. when he selects his abode he must be assumed to accept all the consequences of the act. A cure this right where an attempt is made to vidence and absolute external equality. This is to accept all the consequences of the act. A slaveholder entering any State or Territory may bring his slaves with him—whether they will remain subject to his service depends on the law to which he thus voluntarily subjects himself. This is the risk which he most incurr.—But it is a hazard confined to the action of the action action and accept the action action and accept the action action and accept the action action

extends to all matters of legislation. A New Yorker, at home, may lawfully pass right to destroy, this principle of Freedom. one dollar bank notes. We cannot prevent his 2. To your second, question I have also ancoming into Pennsylvania, but we can forbid his putting these bank notes into circulation, and any organized attempt in New York to subvert our laws in this particular, or to limit their application would be resulted and resulted and resulted in the political character, e
Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny

mand my time and must not further intrude on gladly than we do the conclusion which his subsequent remarks to his catechist, and the unsatisfactory results of other interrogatories, have forced upon our minds. This is not a pleasant train of remark to pursue, and we deeply regret train of remark to pursue, and we deeply regret train of remark to pursue, and we deeply regret. could make the law, we should have either the they are citizens, without regard to those ineby law, that this or any other species of proper- the body of the nation.

the blood of the Revolution baptized every A- alone control its action." merican into the family of freemen. The You ask, would "you interfere to extend fur- of the actual interview-it would have been votes of both sides." That Col. Fremont and will, have been found if they had lived in the days of the Revolution and been called on to neither the North nor the South can be subdued, in our columns. We have no relish for, we information respecting his views upon questions will? Would they have refused or obeyed refuge for weakness—sure shield against super-of any kind, and especially of that kind, in po-this British tyrant's call? Would they have rior force—is the Constitution. The charge litical warfare; and to the latest time that the equivocal and consistent replies; especially been patriot whigs or tory traitors?

shares, is a personal right older than the construction and higher than the law; which he car- and political creed is bounded by the one in- and now repeat, that we find no warrant in the the broad bounds of our glorious Republic; race.

which is not lost by passing from one State to The abstract question of negro slavery is one citizen from any public office on the ground of Remarkable Heroism of a Boy Seven Years of another nor limited by territorial lines. It is on which there may be a fair difference of opin- his religious faith, any more than therein is our most precious birthright-will be the rich- ion, but the founders of our freedom unanimous- found any exclusive right to public office, grounwith life itself?

serts by force is a traitor. Why is it not to be purposes of reclamation of fugitives. applied as well in Territories as in States?

may after the radical relations which connect the past and hope for the future. To which I answer NO!

2d. "Do you deny the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that, sall men are created free and that an act cannot be repealed is to limit each the subjection of one race to the enslavement by To which I answer NO!—I assent to the To which I answer NO!—I assent to the declaration in the legislative power until finally present to which I answer NO!—I assent to the declaration in the declaration in the Declaration of Independence that, sall men are created free and that an act cannot be repealed is to limit each those in the North who are preverted by fanati-to-time the subjection of one race to the enslavement by another?"

To which I answer NO!—I assent to the declaration in the Declaration of Independence that, sall men are created free and that an act cannot be repealed is to limit each those in the North who are preverted by fanati-to-time believe in, or profess to believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "I did not."

At this juncture, a lad named John J. King, who was a child of Mrs. Jones by a former mariage, and thus gradually to down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all the declaration in the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "I did not."

At this juncture, a lad named John J. King, who was a child of Mrs. Jones by a former mariage, and thus gradually to down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all the Mr. Cook bowed, to signify that he had be down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all the colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, or profess to entiment quoted, and also to the declaration in sentiments of former generations. All laws that may assail the integrity of the Union, which no more questions to ask. Col. Fremont then him to take his brother and sister—the former the same instrument, that governments derive are compromises, but the great compromise is is the palladium of our freedom, or weaken the volunteered some remarks to the following efheir just powers from the consent of the gov- the agreement to submit to the will of the ma- bonds which bind us together as a band of broth- fect : that while in California he attended no vor to find shelter in the house of a Mr. Thomextend over a State or Territory, of which I am is the human recognition of God's truth of man's nations of the earth. equality-in organized Government equality

d. Do you agree that the North should be sub- they may with equal warrant interfere to intro- compromise our constitution was constructed: presume the delegation now waiting for me up prevented from further efforts by a popular su-Mr. Douglas used the language imputed to froduced—the political shavery of the white tion should divert us from the plain path pointed to offend none, but to secure the votes of all.— and was no where to be found.

Pennsylvanians from Kansas, because, as citizens "Congress shall have power to dispose of and card temptation to infidelity, and disown the Republicans; and another letter from Indiana, kets, proceeded to Seattle, where they arrived of the Republic, they have the right to go make all needful rules and regulations respect tempter who would, under any pretence howwhere they choose and do what they please, exrept so far as restrained by law. The Constitute to the United States," is to confound the dision provides that "the citizens of each State tinction between persons and things, and con- in our obligations as in our rights. shall be entitled to all the privileges and immu- vert citizens into chattels to be "disposed of" nities of citizens in the several States," and this at the pleasure of the Federal Government. gers which now threaten the Union is, that the absolute equality among the people of the U- Horrible distortion of language—neiserable ne- South is too weak for resistance to the will of same. It is best to say as little about this matnion compels us to recognize the same right of cessity of subterfuge—which seeks by subject the North. Is this the answer of a brother to a ter as possible, and we must manage the thing Mr. John Smail, a brother of Mrs. Jones. The

admit the invalidity of our own claim. That a practicable, because forbidden by nature's eter- 10? man is a slaveholder, does not affect his charac- nal decree. As plenary power of legislation is No, it is not, for the North will never sus- American candidate, and a very cordial vote of entirely destitute, and but for the friendship of ter as a citizen, and as it is in his character of a granted only in regard to the seat of governcitizen that he may perform any act which we ment, it is virtually withheld elsewhere. The can perform, he may, like ourselves, choose his Constitution is reconcilable in its several parts, son. In every state of the confederacy a pow- would gladly have remained an hour longer, home in any State or Territory. He must sub- and each of these with the great motive and erful party still stands by the Constitution, and, had there not been a scarcity of speakers. Sev-

But it is a hazard confined to the action of the people of the community into which he thus enters and does not extend beyond. It is a ness of the expression of the people will they be light of Liberty which streaming from this different conclusion. We should then have enters, and does not extend beyond. It is a ness of the exercise of the popular will, they the light of Liberty which streaming from this different conclusion. We should then have submission to the sovereignty of the people which is not confined to any one subject, but extend to all matters of legislation, between this independence of action. It is in despotism and kindles hope in the heart of huwhich is not confined to any one subject, but secure this independence of action. It is in despotism and kindles hope in the heart of hu- Fremont's point blank denial of his Romanism both aspects the power to preserve, not the manity throughout the world.

vert our laws in this particular, or to limit their justly claim to be, in his political character, e- Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny train of remark to pursue, and we deeply regret application would be repelled and resented as an insult to this commonwealth. If a man comes into Pennsylvania his right of property are dependent on Pennsylvania law, except under the special restraints of the Federal Constitution. If his own notions, wishes, or interests could make the law, we should have either the application would be repelled and resented as qual to all his fellow citizens. It cannot be county will be glad to see you there. For my- that there is occasion for it. But we ask any despotism of dictation of a single man, or the qualities. But such recognition depends on, anarchy of rules as various and discordant as the and is to be controlled by, the object for which men who make them. Do not these principles the State exists. By common consent and genapply everywhere ?- would not these fatal con- eral necessity large classes are excluded from sequences follow, from like causes, anywhere? direct political action. It is with consistency ting account of an interview with Col. Fre- avowed that his allegation of Romanism had Suppose the inhabitants of Kansas were unan- therefore, that many of those who favor the ex- mont on the subject of his alleged Papal ten- been his principal difficulty, and that his policy imous in favor of the exclusion of slaves, would tension of the elective franchise to negroes addencies, by a gentleman well known as a whole- was to give such answers to the querists resit not be monstrous for one immigrant to assume vocate also its extension to women. Certainly sale stationer in this city, and a resident at Fac- pectively as would secure the votes of all. that he could take slaves there and keep them no argument can be presented in favor of the toryville, Staten Island. No one who knows in defiance of the lawfully expressed will of former which has not increased force applied to the narrator will question the entire veracity revelation was made, from that moment felt that the rest. It would be monstrous, only, because the latter. The answer to all these visionary and moderation of his statement. We have the answers which he had supposed had been in derogation of the rule that the majority gov- projects is, that social order, without which been for some time cognizant of all the circum- given to him in good faith were of no value ern, for the extent of the majority does not de- there is universal anarchy, demands a rule for stances of the interview, and of the causes also whatever: that the motive which prompted termine the application of the doctrine. If, on the practical application of abstract principle, that led to it. But as they were mentioned to them had been unwittingly betrayed; that their the other hand, a majority of the people declare and this rule can be found only in the will of us without any permission to publish, we have design was to obtain the votes of the interroga-

ty shall be recognized and protected, can it be Such was the view held by our fathers who editorial comment. The gentleman bimself that the deputation then waiting for an intermaintained that a minority can at once annul declare in the preamble of the Constitution, very properly stated them publicly on Satur- view might, if Romanists, receive answers just the will of the majority and destroy the rights of property by limiting according to their views the application of the term?

These principles were settled long ago, when the last of the Porcheigh of the Porcheigh of the property and the property of the property stated them puonety on saturation. We establish it to secure the blessings of liber-day night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose any further restraint upon ourselves respecting them. Had the matter as possible, and manage the property stated them puonety on saturation. We establish it to secure the blessings of liber-day night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose any further get the votes also might be obtained. "I have to frame my replies so as to get the votes of both." "We establish it to secure the blessings of liber-day night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose also might be obtained. "I have to frame my replies so as to get the votes of both." "We establish it to secure the blessings of liber-day night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose also might be obtained. "I have to frame my replies so as to see the vote and our posterity." A spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose also might be obtained. The property stated them puonety of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose also might be obtained. The property stated them puonety of the votes also might be obtained. The property stated them puonety of the votes also might be obtained. The property stated them puonety of the votes also might be obtained. The votes also might be obtained to the votes also might be obtained to the votes also might be obtained. The votes also might be obtained to the votes also might be obtained

sword of our soldiers crowned the people with ther the subjugation of one race to another?" decidedly amusing, revealing how closely every the supreme sovereignty. The chief argument so! I would leave all this, as a political question; and if it for the Revolution was the omnipotence of the tion, to the several States, and as a moral ques- date is carefully and jealously watched by the be demonstrated, we respectfully submit that public voice, and by consequence the right of tion to the disposal of a higher than any mortal ofriends" who seem to have been appointed his "both sides" must feel that the Republican canthe people to make the laws under which they power; content to perform my duty as a man costodians.

live. Can those who say that Congress may by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the rights of others my duty as a man costodians.

by respecting the power of the support of either.

mess that, with the exception of one very slight a citizen by obeying the laws, always observing that Christian charity which "beareth all things, allusion to the subject—and even that studious—titutional discussions for office. But his

that Mr. Douglas ever used the language impu- Commercial pays its daily visits to, its readers, when the office involves such an immense powes about with him wherever he goes within definite idea of the excellence of the negro

est heritage of our children-shall we abandon by united in declaring that, as a political meas- ded upon religious creed. The constitution it to the bidding of a desperate band of disor- ure, it belonged exclusively to the several sov- knows no distinction of this kind. good breeding or metaphysical abstractions or with life itself?

Knows no distinction of this kind.

Californian, of June 14th, has the following narith life itself?

Either popular sovereignty is true and safe, at their head, expressly provided not only for Mr. B. F. Cook made some interesting and

This is the only irrepealable law, for it ers, which alone makes us an example to the church, and that he occupied his Sundays in as, who resided two miles distant. The little

of private predilection for the general good .-- Mr. Fremont further said: "I am frequently the hand, and although an Indian exploded four If Congress may interfere to exclude slavery On this basis-by conciliation, concession, and interrogated by all parties on this subject. I caps in endeavoring to shoot him, and was only And thus in either way, destroy po- and it can be preserved only by the perpetual litical liberty by destroying popular sovereign- practice of these cardinal republican virtues .- When they do, I shall put the most favorable his destination, only to be disappointed by findty. If so we have a new species of slavery in- No delusive phantom of impracticable perfection on the matter that I can. I wish ing that Mr. Thomas had fled with his family,

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

elsewhere in to-day's Commercial, an interes- friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately not felt at liberty to make them the subject of tor and the Protestants he represented; and the whole story been told-all the antecedents thing the best way we can, so as to secure the

The price of political freedom is the sacrifice matters of business as he thought of importance. taking the infant on his back and his sister by

interest; and after heartily cheering for the By this early misfortune these children are left discarding sectional distinctions, upholds the eral ladies from the surrounding residences

as conclusive upon that point, and should have ed. I write hastily and briefly for I cannot com- placed it upon record a thousand fold more Constitution as members of the Association mand my time and must not further intrude on gladly than we do the conclusion which his sub-FREMONT AND HIS RELIGION.

EXPRESSED INTERVIEW WITH Col. Fremont.—We give in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately in the converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately into a political friend and ally the college of the college of

didate for the Presidency has no claim upon by his able lecture.

Reading was then taken up in which all freely par-

the Colonies? Where would those who seek to force laws on the Territories against their subject of schools and the premises—the religious creed of Colonel fellow-citizens have an undoubted right, when the common school master. He pointed out very the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for clearly that the teacher should be the light of the solicits their suffrages. sist laws forced on the Colonies against their so long as they are in the right. The rock of have indeed a strong aversion to, personalities which enter largely into the popular view of a This sovereignty, in which each citizen ted to him by ferocious fanatics, is cumulative proof of the manner of reply. Not being a shares, is a personal right older than the Consti-

Age.

Under this heading the San Francisco True

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, or it is false and dangerous. The whole struct the exercise of entire control of the subject by important statements respecting an interview he which arrived in this port yesterday, has bro't ture of our government assumes the former, and the States, but even extended into non-slave- had with Col. Fremont on the subject of his al- intelligence of one of the most inhuman attrocihe who denies it is no Republican-he who as- holding States the rights of owners of slaves for leged Romanism. It was in substance this: ties that can be found in the annals of Indian urposes of reclamation of fugitives.

Some friends having desired to enlist the speakBy the example of our fathers, and the saer in the cause of so called Republicanism, he ber, 1855, while Mr. Harvey H. Jones, a set-To say that the Missouri Compromise has de- cred compact into which they entered, we are expressed a desire to have all doubts removed there on the White River, in Washington Terristroyed this right is to assume that Congress bound by every consideration of reverence for on this mooted question, but said that nothing tory, was lying sick in his bed, a party of Indishort of an assurance from Col. Fremont's own ans commenced firing on his house, and killed the citizen with the State, and that one Con- What modern man dare proclaim himself pugress may divest at their pleasure the constitu- rer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, ranged for. The object of the visit being un- was eating breakfast at the time of the assault, tional powers of all surrounding Representatives more patriotic than Henry? The great con-derstood by the Colonel, he avowed himself immediately returned the fire of the Indians of the people. There is no such grant of pow- servative doctrines which they taught should be ready to answer any questions proposed. Mr. with a navy revolver, and after having sucer in the Constitution, and what is not found indelibly engraven on our hearts. It is the Cook proposed the following and received to ceeded in wounding one of them in the foot, there and is not necessary, does not exist, he-glory of Pennsylvania that, calm in conscious each the answer annexed: "Were you mar-cause, by the terms of that instrument, the strength and rectitude of purpose, she stands ried by a Roman Catholic priest?" I was," making any further resistance. Immediately

reading and writing, and in attending to such fellow complied with the request of his mother, stairs wish to interrogate me on this point .- perstition of his tribe, succeeded in reaching

of the Union.

Only this very morning I have a letter from Maine, saying that unless I make a personal de-To assume that unlimited control over inhabilst. That I am not in favor of excluding the five for another mile, when he was met by the clause, blessings which ourselves enjoy, we should distemperature for another mile, when he was met by nial of Romanism, and that I am or have been a friendly Indian, who took the children in his tants of Territories is conferred by the clause, blessings which ourselves enjoy, we should dis-I have to frame my replies so as to secure the Mrs. Jones from the house by the hair, and The chief reply to all allegations of the dan- votes of all. There is now a deputation wait- killed her by the blow of an axe on the temple. emigration and settlement by those in the South as those in the North. We hold by a common title, and if we deny the right of the South we loss those in the South we loss those in the North. We hold by a common to a service race an equality, im-

BEDFORD CO. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Agreeably to the call of the Superintendent, a meeting of Teachers was held in the basement of

The following persons signed their names to the

Sigatoos.

with the answers, and even, as we understand, tary, and said gentlemen were unanimously elected

to said offices: On motion of Geo. Sigafoos, T. R. Gettys and avowed that his allegation of Romanism had been his principal difficulty, and that his policy was to give such answers to the querists respectively as would secure the votes of all.

No wonder if the gentleman to whom this revealation was read from the ensuing year, who reported the names of Messrs. Schooley, Sigatoos, James Allison, Barton, and Tomhisson, and the gentlemen amed were unanimously elected said committee.

On motion of Mr. Gettys Mr. Vickroy and James Allison were appointed to prepare the exercises of the second day.

### TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The President being absent, the Chair was again occupied by Mr. Allison. The Teachers present proceeded in a plain, familiar, but interesting way, to give their views and experience on the subject of teaching the several primary branches of comm

Mr. Sigafoos then explained his method of teaching

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the request of the County Superintendent, Hev. John Pollock, principal of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary at Rainsburg, delivered an address on the subject of education. He gave his experience first in the common school, then in those of a the influence of self-government, the importance of regular system, love, and respect gained by politeness, good humor, kindness, &c. were very appropriate. He was listened to with much attention, and no doubt those who heard him were much benefitted

of education were made by Messrs. Pollock, Gettys An interesting address was then delisoul of the school. That the teacher is dealing with youthful and pliable materials; that he can give shape and form to the youthful mind, that will be indellibly impressed during life. How important then, that the right kind of impress be made at the right time and in the right way. He concluded by requesting teachers to use their influence to correct pupils the pernicious habit of using tobacco.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Heckerman presiding. After so ate remarks he addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer. The minutes were then reed and adopted. Business committee reported the following subjects: Classification of schools, school government, Penmanship, Fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Geo-

graphy and Grammar. Rev. Mr. Heckerman made some very interesting remarks on the importance of teaching Gramma understandingly instead of reciting and repeating parrot-like, the various rules and exercises laid down in the school books. Mr. Tussey made some re marks which were interesting, beneficial, and in-

# WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of fractions was taken up by Mr. Sig-afoes, who occupied the black-board, and, for half an hour, gave evidence that he is fully competent to instruct in that very useful branch of education.

On motion the following resolutions wele adopted: Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the friends of education throughout the county of Bedford to unite with us in our endeavors to elevate the standard f teachers, and the condition of our common schools. Resolved, That we recommend to all the Teachers of the county to subscribe to the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

Resolved, That the reading the Scriptures, without comment, and singing, ought to be introduced into all the scaools of the county. Resolved. That this institute recommends that the

Teachers in the different Districts form themselves into auxiliary associations for their own common Resolved, That our next meeting be held in St. Clairsville on Monday the 10th day of November next, and continue at least three days.

# Look on this Picture:

Ex-President Van Buren and sons support

Ex-President Harrison's son supports Fillore or Buchanan. Ex-President Tyler and sons support Buch-

Ex-President Fillmore opposes Fremont. President Pierce supports Buchanan. John C. Calhoun's sons support Buchanan. Daniel Webster's sons support Buchanan. Henry Clay's sons support Buchanan. Commodore Stewart (Old Ironsides) supports

Commodore Perry support Buchanan. Commodore Stockton opposes Fremont. General Cadwalader supports Buchanan. General Scott opposes Fremont. Colonel Benton supports Buchanan.

# Now on This:

William H. Seward supports Fremont. Horace Greely supports Fremont. Henry Ward Beecher supports Fremont. Frederick Douglas supports Fremont. Thurlow Weed supports Fremont. Thaddeus Stevens supports Fremont. Stump Preacher Tyng supports Fremont. And all the Abolition and Disunion crew.