

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XVII.—NO. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1856.

Political Song.

THE WHITE HOUSE RACE.

TUNE—"Camptown Races."

There's an old Gray Horse whose name is Buck,
Du da, du da;
His name is Folly and his sire is Bad Luck,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to work all night,
We're bound to work all day;
I'll let my money on the Mustang Colt,
Will anybody bet on the Gray?
The Mustang Colt is strong and young,
Du da, du da;
His wind is sound and his knees not sprung,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to, &c.
The old Gray Horse is a well known hack,
Du da, du da;
He's long been fed at the public rack,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to, &c.
The Mustang is a full blood colt,
Du da, du da;
He cannot shy, and he will not bolt,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to, &c.
The old Gray Horse, when he tries to trot,
Du da, du da;
Goes round and round in the same old spot,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to, &c.
The Mustang goes at a killing pace,
Du da, du da;
He's bound to win in the four mile race,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to, &c.
Then do your best with the old Gray hack,
Du da, du da;
The Mustang Colt will clear the track,
Du da, du da day.
Chorus—We're bound to work all night,
We're bound to work all day;
I'll let my money on the Mustang Colt,
You'd better not bet on the Gray.

Miscellaneous.

BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association was held on the 13th and 14th ult., in the Presbyterian Church of North Warren. The Association met on Friday, 13th, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Wm. Davis, one of the Vice Presidents, and the meeting was opened with prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary; when on motion, Prof. Coburn, N. Young, Jr., and O. J. Chubbuck were appointed a committee to arrange the order of business for this meeting. The committee retired, when Prof. Coburn having been called on, in a few brief and happy remarks presented the design of the association, correcting mistakes entertained by some as to its nature, illustrating the influence of the meetings of the Association on the mutual improvement and pleasure of the members—and finally stating the great practical matters about which the Association is acting—matters ancient as the human race, and far-reaching in their influence as its destinies.

The committee on the order of business presented their report, which was accepted and adopted. The Constitution and By-Laws were read and an opportunity afforded to join the Association. The Association adjourned till two o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Mr. Bliss, President of the Association in the chair.

The Association then took up a resolution proposed at last meeting, approving uniform tuition for the support of common schools.—Mr. Coburn spoke in favor of the resolution, showing that the principle of common schools was in accordance with the genius of our institutions—that the elevating of the standard of education in our common schools was constantly to be had in view—that in them all were the interested, and that the policy of making provision for the education of the poor, as such, was highly injurious and objectionable. The discussion of this subject was arrested by the order of the day, when after singing by the choir of the North Warren Presbyterian church, Mr. Wm. F. Corbin presented a report on the subject of awakening teachers to a sense of the importance of the profession;—the report was accepted, and on motion to adopt it, Messrs. Coburn and Barnes addressed the Association.

The debate on this subject was suspended—when the Association listened to an address by P. D. Morrow, Esq., in which were presented some interesting facts and principles connected with the origin and progress of common schools, and the method of sustaining them. The speaker in a very pointed style exhibited much important truth on subjects of education in general, viewed in connection with the home school, the common school, and the school of life.

After music by the choir, Miss Mary Beardslee read an essay on education, earnest in its sentiments and eloquently expressed. The thanks of the Association were tendered for the address and essay. The consideration of the report on the subject of awakening teachers was resumed, and Mr. Guyer spoke on

the subject, and then the Association adjourned till 7 1-2 P. M.

After recess, the Association convened and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business;—the discussion was continued by Messrs. Barnes, Colt, Coburn, Guyer, R. Beardslee, Dr. Bliss and Morrow.

Dr. Powell, Commissioner of common schools in Tioga Co., N. Y., being present, by request, addressed the Association in connection with the subject under discussion, on the importance of recognizing parental responsibility, in education, on the right formation of character as a fundamental object in education, and the important agency of teachers in this; on the want of proper training of the young in families, on the evils of filial insubordination and the degeneracy of the present times in regard to family government. The Rev. Mr. Knapp addressed the Association on the importance of moral culture in education, which although it must be commenced at home and conducted at home, is to be attended to in the schools; this is the source of all true refinement, and the neglect of this in popular education is driving many from our common schools; whilst then it is proper to throw incitement and information before Teachers—it is earnestly to be presented to parents what a proper and complete education is.

The Association adjourned till Saturday morning at half past 8 o'clock.

The Association met according to adjournment, and was opened with singing and prayer. Mr. Wm. Davis in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. O. F. Young was appointed secretary pro tem. It was

Resolved, That the next meeting be held at Burlington, on Friday the 12th of September next at 10 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to issue certificates of memberships to members of the Association, who may desire to attend the State Teachers' Association to be held in Williamsport, in August next.

The unfinished business was taken up, and Dr. Coburn, Mr. Beardslee, P. Coburn, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Knapp, addressed the Association, and the Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That we must have a class of Teachers who are not indifferent to their work.

2. That taking an interest in and regularly attending the County Teachers' Association, establishing and sustaining township associations where teachers may meet for interchange of opinions relative to teaching, for consultations, lectures and mutual improvement, would greatly tend to awaken teachers.

3. That it is the duty of every teacher to make himself familiar with all the books and periodicals upon the subject of education, which he may be able to procure.

4. That the future destiny of our country depends in a great measure on the Teachers of our common schools. It is an old adage, "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and as the teacher is, so are the scholars. The teacher is constantly stamping his own impress upon his pupils, and instilling into their minds his own principles, habits and character; and while he is feeding the mind intellectually, he is also training it either for weal or woe for eternity, and for this forming influence, he is accountable to God.

5. That practicing vocal music has a tendency to awaken an interest in school, and exert a happy influence on the mind of both teacher and scholar.

6. If parents and guardians were more interested in the education of their own children and those under their care, and provided comfortable and convenient houses, with apparatus suitable for the school-room, and with approved text books for their children—and if they would see to their punctual attendance, and frequently themselves visit the school, we think it would be a stimulus to teachers, and perhaps one very efficient means of arousing them to a sense of their responsibilities.

The discussion of these Resolutions was carried on with much spirit; and the important practical principles brought out, the earnest manner of the debaters, and the close and constant attention of large audiences who crowded the house, afforded an excellent index of the nature and aims of the Association, and showed clearly, how readily and deeply popular intelligence and true public spirit sympathize with its objects.

Whilst it was shown on the one hand that as a key to the prosperity of educational interests, we must have teachers themselves deeply interested in the work, who have engaged in it from other than merely mercenary motives. It was on the other hand insisted upon with equal earnestness, that in order to have such they must be encouraged—that if we would have common school teachers who would honor their station and cast in society an influence for good, the profession must take a higher place in the popular estimate and affections. It was forcibly stated by more than one of the speakers that in this matter of education, parental responsibility is paramount—that all legislative and public action on education was based on this as a fundamental principle, and was to be regarded not as a substitute, but supplementary. The prevalent neglect of this was shown by many circumstances, but particularly by the popular indifference in many instances, in regard to the moral character of teachers. Whilst none seemed disposed to excuse the popular dereliction in this mat-

ter, it was with more than a mere show of argument, plainly urged, that the tendency of the present school law was to take this out of the hands of parents, and that in this respect the old committee system was superior as recognizing more distinctly parental obligations and interests, and engaged parental co-operation and countenance. On the moral aspect of the subject of teaching, it was very justly observed as a most hopeful and interesting fact, that at present in our common schools in this county, in behalf of moral culture, a vast and incalculable influence is being exerted by the many highly qualified and excellent female teachers who are working quietly and laboriously in our schools.

Many things were said which could not fail to be of great practical use to all engaged in teaching. Township Teachers' Associations were recommended. Keeping informed in regard to the various modes of teaching; pursuing a specific course of reading, with regard to practical education; studying various textbooks on the same subject, not overlooking the important practical matters to be found in the introductions and prefaces to school books—were noticed by the various speakers as matters worthy of attention of practical teachers. The excellent work of Mr. Page, on teaching, and Abercrombie on the intellectual powers were recommended to Teachers, as also educational periodicals and especially the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Mr. Barnes from the committee appointed to report on English composition, presented the following, which was accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That teachers should give attention to the subject of composition.

2. That scholars who are nine years old, or who are possessed of the educational attainments, which may generally be possessed at that age, should be required to write compositions.

3. That composition writing should be taught in connexion with Grammar and Rhetoric.

We recommend also that scholars be required frequently to write descriptions. 2d, that they write original sentences as lessons for Grammatical and Rhetorical exercises in prosody, and also models or skeletons of compositions. 3d, that subjects which will require much exercise of thought, be given by the teacher, if not selected by the scholar, and that with corrections and suggestions from the teacher, if necessary, scholars be frequently required to revise what they have written.

We recommend as stimulants to the scholar that there should be occasional public exercises, in reading original compositions, corrected and revised, and that remarks encouraging and critical be solicited from persons present, and that an effort be made to induce parents and guardians of children to be present on these occasions. We recommend lastly, that teachers should be careful to bestow all proper and deserving commendation on the efforts of their scholars, not failing strictly to mark their faults and suggest improvements.

The association then listened to an address by Mr. Wm. Davis. Mr. Davis chose for his subject—the desire to excel, as a principle of action. The subject was presented with great clearness and force, and well fitted to the audience and the occasion.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Davis for the address.

The Association resumed the consideration of the subject of taxation for the support of common schools. Prof. Coburn, Dr. Coburn, Rev. Mr. Knapp, Davis, Morrow, Barnes, P. Coburn and Mr. Dewing spoke on the subject. When the question was on motion, postponed till next meeting.

The exercises and discussions were throughout pleasantly mingled with music by the choir of the church, by the Messrs. Davis, and by members of the choir of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute present, whose several performances were received with great applause, and elicited the cordial thanks of the association.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp, of Warren, was requested to prepare a report on a complete organization, and a systematic and uniform course of studies for common schools, and to present it at next meeting.

Messrs. Coburn and Davis, and Miss H. K. Pitcher, were appointed a committee to report on the best method of teaching mental arithmetic.

Messrs. Colt, R. Beardslee and O. F. Young were appointed a committee to prepare and publish in the county papers an address to teachers on the objects and claims of the Association.

Mr. C. F. Nichols was appointed to deliver the address at the next meeting, and Mr. C. H. Phelps his alternate.

Miss W. E. Long was appointed Essayist, and Miss Frances A. Jones alternate.

It was on motion of P. D. Morrow,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of this Association be tendered to the people of this place for their kindness and hospitality; that their attendance shows that they take a deep interest in the success of common schools;—their kindness shows that they have the welfare of this system at heart—that it is not sur-

prising that we have eminent teachers whose early education was had in the common schools of Warren.

The Secretary was directed to procure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the county papers; and after prayer and singing the Christian Doxology, the association adjourned to meet in Burlington on Friday September 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Free Sugar and Fremont.

Good brown sugar, one of the necessities of life in this country, now costs ten cents a pound—more than twice what it would cost but for a duty of thirty per cent. imposed upon foreign sugars, and for the benefit of whom? of fourteen hundred sugar planters in the state of Louisiana. This is the entire number of men engaged in growing sugar in the United States, and for the sake of giving them a market for their little stock of produce, 25,000,000 of people are obliged to pay a duty of 30 cents on every dollar's worth of sugar they consume, which, with incidental expenses, is equivalent to the confiscation of every third cargo that is brought into the country. All this impost comes mainly to the benefit of the foreign producer, for the whole amount of sugar grown annually in the United States would hardly sweeten the strawberries used on our tea-tables. For the last three years the crops have almost entirely failed, and the prospects for the current year are more unpromising than ever. And yet this duty is insisted upon, and twenty-five millions of people are required, for every pound of sugar they consume, to pay for three, in order that fourteen hundred slaveholders in Louisiana may be encouraged in the prosecution of a business for which neither the climate nor the soil of their state is propitious.

The same land put down in cotton, or in other suitable crops, would have added vastly to the wealth of the country, and left the planters themselves more prosperous than they now are, under all the advantages of protection.

These same gentlemen are permitted to take their tea and coffee, in common with the poorest man in the country, without paying any duty; but for the sugar to sweeten either, the whole nation has to pay two prices exclusively for their benefit, thus practically adopting the Chinese economy of burning a house to roast a pig.

Why is the country required to submit to such absurd injustice? For the simple reason, that sugar-planting is identified with the slave interest, and that rules the country. A word against the sugar duties would be as fatal to a politician as a word against slavery, and hitherto it has been impossible to rally sufficient strength in Congress to make any impression upon this monstrous wrong.

Happily there is now a prospect of better things. At last the country is waking up to the danger of following the southern lead any longer, and northern people are beginning to think upon political questions for themselves.

The government of this country we believe is soon destined to pass into hands competent and disposed to put an end to the system of sectional legislation which has hitherto ruled it, and one of the first results of the new ascendancy we trust will be the abolition of the sugar duties. We would have inscribed upon the Republican banner which shall wave over the national Capitol on the 4th of March, Free Sugar as well as Free Territory, Free Speech, and Fremont!—*Evening Post.*

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO?—The New Yorker Zeitung, the organ of the German population of Newark, New Jersey, has boldly and unequivocally endorsed the nominations of the Republican party, in an article occupying over three columns of that journal, and written with the very highest degree of ability. It clearly and calmly presents the political question of the time, gives a succinct history of our present political organizations, and favors the Republicans as being the only party in favor of Progress and Freedom. It states that the great body of the German population have acted with the Democracy in previous contests, not from a conviction that their policy was just, but because they did not recognize in any of the parties the doctrines of true Progress. The old parties were now destroyed and a new party springing from the necessities of the times, but recognizing all the great and enduring principles for which the German element of the country has striven, has taken a front rank in existing organizations. It has drawn to it as by a magnet all those progressive men of every party and opinion who recognize the cause of universal Freedom as the fit basis of action in a Republican Government.

The two American papers in Indiana county, the Republican paper in the same county, the three opposition papers in Washington county, and the Bucks county *Intelligencer*, an old line Whig paper, have all enthusiastically endorsed the nominations of Fremont and Dayton. Indiana promises 2000 majority for Fremont, and Washington county will roll up a vote for Freedom that will astonish political calculators.

MELANCHOLY.—The democratic presses are in despair at the loss of their favorite arguments in political campaigns, the "Hartford Convention" and "old federalism." Having nominated for president almost the only old Federalist remaining, they are in a sad quandary.

The pro-slavery papers are calling on the people to kindle "the watch fires of Democracy." Jones & Co. commenced the work at Lawrence. Hotels, printing offices and private dwellings furnished the fuel.

The New-York Herald of Monday comes out with a long string of figures to prove that Buchanan is destined to be defeated.

Col. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1856.

SIR: A Convention of Delegates, assembled at Philadelphia on 17th, 18th and 19th days of June, 1856, under a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into Free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, adopted a declaration of principles and purposes for which they are united in political action—a copy of which we have the honor to inclose—and unanimously nominated you as their candidate for the office of President of the United States at the approaching election, as the chosen representative of those principles in this important political contest, and with the assured conviction that you would give them full practical operation, should the suffrages of the people of the Union place you at the head of the National Government.

The undersigned were directed by the Convention to communicate to you the fact of your nomination, and to request you in their name, and, as they believe, in the name of a large majority of the people of the country, to accept it.

Offering you the assurance of our high personal respect, we are, your fellow citizens.

H. S. LANE,

President of the Convention.

JAMES M. ASHLEY,

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,

JOS. C. HORNBLLOWER,

E. R. HOAR,

THADDEUS STEVENS,

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM,

JOHN A. WILLS,

C. F. CLEVELAND,

CYRUS ALDRICH.

To JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

COL. FREMONT'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the People of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence, in this threatening position of the public affairs, implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strife. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial importance.

I concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the Foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our Country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the People the operations of the Government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world.—An honest, firm and open policy in our foreign relations, would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the Extension of Slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful class of men interested in Slavery, who command one section of the country and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn back this impulse of the Revolution and reverse its principles. The Extension of slavery across the Continent is the object of the power which now rules the Government; and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own.

It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy engendered by political animosities, operating on a powerful class banded together by a common interest. A practical remedy is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consummation. It would vindicate its good faith. It would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South

and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from Free Labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the Free Laborers who have long considered it as set apart for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the Freemen of both sections will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as the best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the Soil and of Slave Labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of Non-Slave holding Freemen, including those of the South, upon whose welfare Slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the Public Lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests to secure their independence; knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority to the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the Public Lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder.

If the People intrust to me the administration of the Government, the laws of Congress in relation to the Territories shall be faithfully executed. All its authority shall be exerted in aid of the National will to re-establish the peace of the country on the just principles which have heretofore received the sanction of the Federal Government, of the States, and of the People of both sections. Such a policy would leave no aliment to that sectional party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territories to capital in the form of Slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of Free Labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of Constitutional Freedom.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

To H. S. LANE, and others.

The Fourth at Wysoz.

MR. EDITOR:—I was fortunate enough to have attended the Sunday School Celebration over on the State Road, on the fourth. A more gratifying sight I have seldom witnessed. Upward, I should think, of 400 children were assembled under their different superintendents to listen to the Rev. Messrs. Barnes. The elder Mr. Barnes spoke with feeling eloquence to his young auditory, and in a style enabling the youngest of his hearers to understand him. He dwelt at much length on the importance of early teaching of the great truths of the Bible, and promised his listeners a rich harvest of happiness if their lives were regulated by its lessons of wisdom.

After Mr. Barnes' address, the more absorbing duty of eating, followed; and if my humble testimony is needed to attest to the liberality of the good wives who contributed to supply the commissariat, it is most cheerfully given. There were legions of pies, masses of mutton, mountains of butter, pyramids of bread, and everything else edible in proportion; and to crown all, there were regiments of whole-souled matrons and girls to deal the profusion out. Satisfaction beamed from every face, and Marshal EDDY was in his glory. Capital fellow is the marshal, and fitted for duty to a nicety.

After dinner, the adult part of the assembly took the seats occupied by the children in the morning, to hear an address by the "Honorable" Lysses Mercier as the marshal announced him. For two long hours did the people sit and drink in the inspiration of an earnest man. It was the first time I had heard Mr. Mercier make a speech, and I was most sensibly made to feel that there was at least one man whose energy and devotion none could question—or if questioned, it would at least be admitted that he was an excellent pretender. Toward the close of his address, Mr. Mercier rose frequently to eloquence, and he closed by an appeal that shook the branches over the heads of his audience. It was a grand speech, and well appreciated by the 5 or 6 hundred people who listened to him.—After he sat down, Dr. McIntosh was called out. The doctor, however, was too tired to say much. He roared for a minute—the people made quite a noise, and when the noise subsided, Mr. too, subsided.

The younger Mr. Barnes was then called.—He responded by a few stirring, well turned periods. Mr. Barnes is a young man of promise, and if he applies himself, his friends will not be disappointed in him.

The services were closed by the elder Mr. Barnes. The assembly broke up and we all started for home, pleased to the marrow.—When such another meeting comes, may I be there to see

Towanda, July 5, 1856.

PLRM.

The nomination of Fremont and Dayton is received with acclamations of joy everywhere in the North. Nothing like the enthusiasm created by this nomination has been since 1840. The whole North is awake. The cry is, "FREEMONT & DAYTON—we can, we will elect them."