The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE PA.

Thursday, November 20, 1856.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

PROSCRIPTION.—Although it is well known that a large portion of the Sham Democratic party have conscientious scruples against eating meat on Friday, it is a remarkable fact that many of the barbecues lately held by the party have taken place on that day of the week. We have heard of cases of the kind in Illinois, in Bradford county, Pa., and other places.—Not to be behind their neighbors, the leading Buchaneers of Susquehanna county got up an ox-roasting in Harford of Friday on last week. We understand that some of the Irishmen consider it an intentional slight, and talk of bolting and setting up for a party by themselves, as they constitute a majority of the Democracy, so called, of the county, and don't intend to be imposed upon with impunity. They don't relish the idea of being flattered with soft words till their votes are safe in the ballot-box, and being excluded from the feast of fat things afterwards, by taking advantage of their religious scruples. It looks as though, since the alliance between the Sham Democracy and the Know Nothings, the former had imbibed some of the Native American prejudices of the latter, and meant to keep their Irish brethren at arm's length. Whether these demonstrations are intended as insults to the Catholic religion, or as a social proscription of Irishmen, we do not pretend to decide. It is but fair to add, however, that a report is current that some of the more politic leaders took along a few codfish to the barbecue, to regale such of the faithful as could not consistently partake of the ox.

☞ The Republican meeting on Monday evening last, was held in the Court House, and, considering the stormy state of the weather, was very well attended. Hon. G. A. Grow made one of his best speeches, in the course of which he reviewed the history of the slavery question in this country—illustrated the effect of free and slave institutions, by pointing out the difference in the growth and prosperity of Free and Slave States—proved that the Democratic party in this District till recently held the same opinions on the slavery question that himself held and still holds—and referred to the cheering prospects for the future of the party of freedom in the United States.

The room was adorned with some appropriate devices, exhibiting the Republican majorities in the Wilmot District, the Republican candidates for 1860, "Fremont & Dayton," &c.

☞ A FREE SOIL STRATUM.—The northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania all give majorities for the Union ticket. Erie gives 2572, Warren 850, M'Kean 293, Tioga 3162, Bradford 4655, Susquehanna 1323, Wayne 89, and Potter 601. Here is an aggregate of 13,535 majority against Buchanan in this range of counties. Taking in Crawford county, which really formed part of what was formerly the Connecticut Reserve, the aggregate would be 15,[illegible] the northern tier of counties, in New York State, go for Fremont in the same style as our northern tier, including a majority for every county from the Catskills to Lake Erie.

THE OLDEST FREMONTER.—Mr. Wm. Belcher, of Oakland, now in his one hundred and first year, was on hand at both elections, this Fall, and voted the Republican ticket. He voted for Gen. Washington, and at every Presidential election since. His recollection of revolutionary times is good, and he is now able to do considerable light work, having built a stone oven during the past season, besides chopping wood at the door, and hoeing in the field occasionally.

☞ The screw steamer City of Washington arrived at Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, bringing advices to the 5th inst. The only point of much interest in the European news is the continuation of ill feeling with regard to the Austrian occupation of the Principalities. On this question France and Russia naturally go together, while the policy of England is to support Austria. According to the English papers, the Anglo-French alliance may be considered as nearly at an end, as the two countries are at entire variance on the Eastern question.

MORE PROSCRIPTION BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL CAMPBELL.—Our Jesuit Postmaster-General has removed the Postoffice from Little Meadows in Apolo-lacon Township, this County, some three miles back, to a point where it will accomodate but comparatively few of the inhabitants. Reason for the removal, Harry Barney, the late Postmaster, is a Republican.

The citizens in the vicinity from which the office has been removed inform us that their most convenient Post-office now is at Gwego!

☞ THE HARRISBURG WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, since passing into the hands of its present proprietors, has become one of the best Republican newspapers in the State. Its large size enables the publishers to furnish a large amount of miscellaneous literary matter, making it an interesting family paper. The semi-weekly and daily *Telegraph* are issued from the same office. A Prospectus will be found in our advertising columns.

☞ Though Burlingame was re-elected by but 70 majority, it must be remembered that the district from which he is elected is not Republican, but gave Buchanan and Fillmore 754 majority over Fremont. This shows how great a triumph Burlingame has achieved, for Fremont generally runs ahead of all other Republican candidates.

☞ The proprietor of the *Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin* has purchased the *American Courier* of its former proprietor, A. McMakin, and united the two papers under the name of the "Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin and American Courier." It is one of the best weeklies for literary matter and intelligence in the country. A. Cummings, publisher, Philadelphia.

☞ The Lancaster (Pa.) Bank suspended payment on Tuesday last, Nov. 18th. Noteholders are advised not to sacrifice the same, as the assets are supposed to be sufficient to meet the circulating deposits.

☞ "*The Tribune* Kansas fund" amounts to $17,000. The money, clothing, &c., that have already reached Kansas from the contributions at the North, have afforded much relief to the suffering Free State settlers.

☞ Many Republican newspapers and Associations, have re-nominated John C. Fremont for President in 1860.

☞ Although Illinois has given her electoral vote for Buchanan, the gallant Bissell is elected Governor, and Nebraska-bill Richardson is defeated. The balance of the Republican State ticket is also elected.—Newell the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey is elected. The cause of these conflicting results is that in those States the Fillmorites run separate tickets for electors, but not for State officers.

☞ To-day is thanksgiving in 22 States.

The Lenox Banner Presentation.

The ceremony of presenting the Prize Banner from the ladies of Montrose to Lenox township, the home of Hon. G. A. Grow, (for the largest gain in the Republican vote since October) took place in the Court House at Montrose, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18th, and was an occasion of much interest. A large number of persons, including many ladies, were in attendance. The Banner is a very beautiful one, trimmed and ornamented with much taste. On one side is the inscription, "The old Liberty Tree—let it *Grow*," and on the other, "Presented by the Ladies of Montrose to the Banner Township, Lenox, 1856."

The ladies had selected Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., to present the Banner in their behalf, and accordingly Mr. Jessup appeared on the stand and read the following verses prepared by another for the occasion:

The Old Liberty Tree.

The Old Liberty Tree!
In Lenox let it *Grow*,
Till despots all shall know
That our Country is free.

This Banner floating o'er,
Shall rally all the brave,
And cower every knave,
Till slavery is no more.

Freemen of Lenox! take
The offering you deserve;
Its honor firm preserve!
For Montrose Ladies' sake.

In the breeze, let it wave,
With standard on free sod,
Until the Arm of God
Our father-land shall save.

The Papal and Slave Power
A demon Sisterhood!
At war with all that's good,
Have *this* exulting hour.

The blood of Martyrs slain,
Though jubilantly poured,
Awakens justice's sword
While mad'ning bigot brain,

Drunk with the bloody draught,
Maddened with hellish rage—
Read on Prophetic page—
Fallen! the Papal Craft!

Democracy turned Sham—
The dough-face northern man,
Wheeled into Slavery's van,
Would every freeman damn.

But "Bleeding Kansas" sport,
Led off by "Buck and Breck,"
Shall have a broken neck—
The traitor's time is short!

What means that Banner Cord?
See traitor Judas die!
And Haman hanging high!
Tis done at freedom's word!

Lenox! thy Banner wave!
Under the lead of Grow.
Let Slavery's minions know,
Who honor most the brave.

Rally in Freedom's fight!
True, free and orthodox!
And with the ballot-box
Establish firm the right.

Not right made such by might!
Not right Oligarchal!
Not right "Patriarchal!"
But right in Heaven's light!

Free thought! free speech! free Press!
Free air! free soil! free trade!
For all, of every grade,
Whom God hath made to bless.

The battle now begun,
Need's no prophetic seers
To tell, in four short years!
Of freedom's victory won.

Our fathers—true men all—
In Seventeen 'Seventy-six
As we in fifty-six
Felt Slavery's cursing thrall.

Stout hearts! stout hands! all Braves—
None bending supple knee!
They struck for being free,
Or having honored graves.

Women their Banners made!
All cheered for freedom on
Each husband, brother, son—
Shall we their name degrade?

Our Old Liberty Tree
By their blood and toil
Then planted in "free soil"
Cast shadow o'er the tree.

Shall ruthless hand cut down
The planting of our Sires?
And freedom's altar fires
Go out with Heaven's frown?

Perish recreant thought!
Freemen up to battle!
No more dotard prattle!
Fight as your fathers fought.

With Grow in Congress Hall,
And Wilmot on the Bench,
We'll Liberty entrench,
And onward "roll the Ball."

Freedom's federal Arch
With its olden Key knocked out,
We'll raise again with shout
On 'sixty, Fourth of March.

Yes the Old Land of Penn
Our good old Key Stone State,
Shall, in her birthright great,
Come back to right again.

Give to Jessie Miriam's song,
Fremont the Chair of State,
And then shall be our fate
To shout the cause along.

Hail Columbia! hail!
Thy skies bear the token,
Of slavery's power broken,
And tyrants' dying wail!

The Old Liberty Tree!
In Lenox let it Grow,
Till despots all shall know,
That *Our* Country is free!

Mr. Jessup then made some happy and eloquent remarks, referring particularly to the sufferings & wrongs endured by our brothers in Kansas, to woman's deep sympathy for the suffering, her instinctive advocacy of the right, and the interest she feels in the cause of freedom and humanity, and in conclusion presented the Banner to Mr. Grow. On receiving it, Mr. Grow expressed the pleasure and gratification the occasion afforded him, as evincing the interest the ladies feel in the success of the cause of freedom. He referred to the fact that other towns, such as Auburn and Susquehanna Depot, had done almost as well as Lenox. He said the Republicans of Lenox arrogated to themselves no especial merit for having won the Banner. If other towns had been as highly favored by the efforts of our opponents, they might have done as well. If Snobble had spoken twice in Susquehanna Depot, the Banner might have gone there. But while he spoke only once at that place, Lenox was favored with two speeches from Snobble, and, in addition to that, Little spoke on one side of the Township, and E. B. Chase on the other. Mr. Grow said that from the reported surrender of one hundred Republicans in Lenox, caused by the eloquence of Snobble, it might be inferred that our cause was losing ground there—but for the election returns. He referred at some length to the causes that led to the formation of the Republican party—spoke of the gallant and noble qualities of our chosen standard-bearer, John C. Fremont, and the interest the ladies felt in his success, as well as that of our cause, and, after some happy allusions to the banners of gallant warriors of old, the influence of woman's smiles in cheering men on to noble deeds, closed by assuring the ladies that their gift would be preserved and cherished by the Republicans of Lenox, and that while rallying around it in support of the principles of Thomas Jefferson and true Democracy, it should be said of them, as of the Old Guard of Napoleon, that in sunshine or in storm, in victory or defeat, "the Old Guard never surrenders."

When the cheers had subsided, Judge Wilmot was called for. The Judge spoke briefly of the mighty struggle now going on in this country between the antagonistic principles of Freedom and Despotism, of Civilization and Barbarism, of Right and Wrong, and of the influence Slavery like Barbarism exerts in degrading the position of woman; and expressed an unwavering faith that our cause, the cause of Christianity, Civilization, and Freedom, must triumph.

B. S. Bentley Esq., next addressed the meeting with much feeling and eloquence; and he was followed by Elder A. L. Post in some happy and enlivening remarks, after which the meeting adjourned. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout, and the doings of the occasion seemed to produce a very happy effect.

THE WILMOT DISTRICT.—The official majorities for the Union ticket in this congressional district, are as follows:

Bradford county	4,655
Tioga "	3,162
Susquehanna "	1,322
Total	9,140

The gains since the October election are—

Bradford	680
Tioga	584
Susquehanna	219
Total gain in Rep. majorities	1,483

Pierce's majority in the District was 2,500.

WYOMING COUNTY.—In our neighboring county of Wyoming the Union and Buchanan tickets each received exactly the same number of votes—1171. On the Union ticket, Fremont had 1156 votes and Fillmore 15. There were 57 votes in the county for the straight Fillmore ticket.

NEW YORK.—The Republicans of the Empire State may well be proud of the great victory they have achieved. The whole vote in the State for President was as follows: Fremont, 275,185; Buchanan, 194,758; Fillmore, 124,275. Fremont's majority over Buchanan, 80,427. Fremont's majority over Fillmore 150,910.

The Republicans also elected their State ticket, by a large majority, and 21 out of 33 members of Congress.

ILLINOIS.—A Telegraphic Despatch dated Chicago Nov. 15, states that the Illinois Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, Dem., 18; Republicans 12.—House, Dem., 37; Opposition, 38, consisting of 33 Republicans and 5 Americans. Presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Wood. Republican.

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS.—A company of negro minstrels from the United States were recently traveling through Europe, and applied for passports. Mr. Marcy denied the application, on the ground that they were not citizens. He says:

"In the papers which accompany your communication there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letter as 'colored,' and described in the affidavits as 'black,' from which statements it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States."

DISGRACEFUL.—The Albany *Atlas* appeals to Postmasters throughout the country, not to aid in getting up lists of subscribers for Republican newspapers but to lend their services to the Democratic cause.—"Their influence," it says, "as members of the Democratic Party, and particularly as office-holders at its hands, should be exercised in favor of the circulation of Democratic newspapers." This suggestion is dishonorable in the highest degree.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL.
November 4, 1856.

COUNTIES.	Union. Fremont.	Union. Fill.	Stra't. Fill.	Total Opp.	Dem. Buch.
Adams	1120	1225	24	2369	2637
Allegheny	13671	592	896	15159	9062
Armstrong	2963	113	75	3151	2680
Beaver	2658	163	133	2954	1905
Bedford	300	1784	152	2242	2458
Berks	1037	3282	304	4623	11272
Blair	445	1753	697	2895	2069
Bradford	6938	30	71	7039	2314
Bucks	4682	419	316	5417	6517
Butler	3401	14	67	3482	2648
Cambria	804	861	107	1772	2957
Carbon	692	309	150	1151	1866
Centre	390	1400	552	2342	2835
Chester	5308	626	822	6756	6633
Clarion	788	944	6	1738	2760
Clearfield	756	550	93	1399	1978
Clinton	618	648	34	1300	1465
Columbia	1239	214	5	1458	2889
Crawford	5360	4	41	5405	3191
Cumberland	1472	1565	14	3051	3427
Dauphin	1615	2332	107	4054	3694
Delaware	1590	219	791	2600	2005
Elk	275	45	7	327	575
Erie	5150	37	252	5439	2584
Fayette	2089	1128	46	3263	3354
Franklin	2397	1015	16	3428	3169
Fulton	142	541	5	708	970
Greene	1321	272	14	1607	2747
Huntingdon	926	908	737	2571	2164
Indiana	2612	321	32	2875	1762
Jefferson	1063	582	32	1678	1463
Juniata	480	597	150	1227	1365
Lancaster	6608	5615	977	11200	8731
Lawrence	3065	11	85	3161	1220
Lebanon	2414	396	41	2851	2511
Lehigh	3237	91	31	3359	4426
Luzerne	4850	205	563	5718	6791
Lycoming	934	1700	70	2704	3324
M'Kean	812	7	40	859	526
Mercer	3686	15	103	3804	2699
Mifflin	216	989	61	1266	1491
Monroe	560	57	12	629	2275
Montgomery	2845	492	1773	5110	7134
Montour	666	138	11	815	1271
Northampton	1168	644	1194	3006	5260
Northumberland	566	1096	244	1906	3059
Perry	521	750	657	1928	2135
Philadelphia	7892	12218	11366	31976	38222
Pike	270	10	5	285	862
Potter	1264	4	2	1270	667
Schuylkill	2188	2815	867	5870	7055
Somerset	1458	1404	1	2863	1763
Snyder	443	1015	49	1507	1255
Sullivan	309	43	5	357	528
Susquehanna	3861	8	43	3912	2548
Tioga	4541	7	20	4568	1386
Union	1429	171	15	1615	1092
Venango	2041	65	7	2113	2157
Warren	2091	2	47	2140	1121
Washington	4237	137	128	4502	4288
Wayne	2172	76	37	2285	2259
Westmoreland	4091	233	66	4390	5172
Wyoming	1138	17	57	1212	1171
York	511	3300	1001	4812	6876
Total	147447	55891	26338	229676	280500

Total vote cast in the State 460295

Total vote for Buchanan 280500

Union Vote { Fremont ..... 147447 / Fillmore ..... 55891 } 203338

Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore, (Un.) 27162

Straight Fillmore Vote 26338

Straight Fremont Vote in Philadelphia 101

Vote for Gerritt Smith, in 5 counties ..... 18 — 26457

Buchanan's majority over all 705

The vote reported for Gerritt Smith (Abolitionist) were 7 in Washington, 7 in Bradford, 2 in Wyoming, and 2 in Susquehanna.—Total 18.

Communications.

For the Republican.

No more Entangling Alliances.

Republicanism has lost Pennsylvania, but Pennsylvania has not lost its Republicanism. Wherever the Republican Party maintained an independent position, it was triumphant. Wherever it allied itself to 'Americanism,' it has suffered defeat. Where it took a bold and independent stand and unfurled its great standard, inscribed with its one principle, "*No more Slave Territory*," there gathered the free and independent yeomen; and they stood around it like a wall of living fire, never to be subdued; but where it doubted its own strength, and distrusted the invincibleness of its own principle, and so went and lumbered itself with the dead carcass of 'Americanism,' it has covered itself with disgrace, and brought defeat upon the great party of freedom. This is true of almost every county in the State. In the Wilmot district, where the American Party is entire superseded by the Republican Party, the free-soil principle has swept every thing before it. Is there no lesson to be learned from all this?

At the last Gubernatorial Election the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was submitted to the people of Pennsylvania in the person of its able and popular advocate, Wm. Bigler, and it received a most emphatic condemnation. It is true that Americanism entered into that canvass as an important element, but it is equally and more emphatically true that Americanism would have been powerless against the Democratic Party had it not been for a deep and settled aversion, in the minds of the people, to the principles of the Nebraska Bill. Only two years ago the party opposed to the extension of Slavery was largely in the ascendant. Now it is defeated. Why defeated? Is it because the Republican Principle is less popular in Pennsylvania now than it was two years ago? or is it because that naked issue has not been fairly submitted to the people?

Remember the thirty seven thousand majority polled against the Democratic Party on account of the great crime of annulling the time-honored compact and permitting the curse of slavery to encroach upon territory consecrated to freedom; and then ask what is the cause of the present victory. Let us go back and find when and where the first false step was taken, and thence trace the downward path that has led the Republican Party to defeat. Look back one year ago when the first Republican Convention in Pennsylvania assembled at Pittsburgh. Do you remember how the Hall shook when the united voices of that Convention went up in one tremendous and enthusiastic shout at the first mention of the name of Passmore Williamson? how the people responded with lofty cheers when the telegraph wires announced him as a candidate for that suffrages?—how ready we all were to go, armed only with weapons that God gave us, and tear down the prison which confined him, and not leave one stone above another? Think it all over, and make yourselves believe, if you can, that the free-soil principle is unpopular in Pennsylvania.

But Passmore Williamson was withdrawn. That was the *first false step* taken by the friends of freedom. Do you not remember, how we all shrank back and shivered, as beneath a cold wet blanket, when it was announced to us that a *Union* Candidate was nominated? That was a sad day for freedom. In the auspicious birth and growth of the Republican party, Americanism saw its own decay and death, and so the decaying Parasite fastened itself upon the young and vigorous body of Republicanism to suck out its vitality.

Had Passmore Williamson remained in the field he might not have been elected, but the friends of freedom would have rallied around him in every election district and formed the nucleus of a party which would have come out of the Presidential campaign, covered with honor and not with shame. Had the Republican Party preserved its identity it might not have been victorious; but it would have shown its own strength and popularity and demonstrated the inherent weakness and increasing unpopularity of the American Party.

The Union Candidate was not elected, and the votes cast for him showed that the American Party was weak where it claimed to have strength, and that the Republican Party was strong wherever it had an existence. The defeat of Mr. Nicholson proved the American Party to be wholly incompetent to render any valuable assistance to the cause of freedom. But the lesson was unheeded, and another *Union* ticket was formed. That was the *second false step* taken by friends of freedom. The Republican Party went into the canvass again hampered with the dead weight of Americanism, and acquitted herself nobly, while her worthless ally was overwhelmed everywhere. But no lesson was learned, a third combination was formed, and the third and *fatal false step* was taken.

In the two combinations there was little dishonor, but much folly. What shall a freeman think of the third combination! Who can read that Gibbons and Sanderson correspondence, without feeling his pride, as a Republican, humbled to the dust! Freedom three times on its knees, begging aid of Slavery! and Slavery, three times turning contemptuously away! What a spectacle? Much as I regret the defeat of Col. Fremont and much as I deplore the disastrous results that must come upon the country, I can but thank God that foul and unholy combination was defeated.

The Republicans of Susquehanna County were the first in Pennsylvania to raise the standard, "No more Slave Territory." Under that banner they have fought bravely and well. Now let them be the first to raise it again with the inscription add-d, "NO MORE ENTANGLING ALLIANCES," and God and right will speed a certain victory.

CAYENNE.

For the Republican.

BRIDGEWATER, Nov. 12th 1856.

MESSRS EDITORS: Although we have been defeated in the recent election by the friends of Buchanan, we are still alive, and are preparing to meet the enemy whenever the occasion demands. Our enemies exult in the hope that this defeat will annihilate our organization, and contain those immortal principles which we are striving to maintain, to oblivion. But here they are seriously in error. The principles of our party will exist as long as our Republic remains free, and unless those principles are heeded, our great and fertile territories will be entangled with Slavery, and the system of free society will be obliterated. In the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency the South have gained a victory over the North, slavery has encroached upon freedom, and the aspect of affairs looks dismal for the future. One consolation however is offered. Never before in the history of our country has a party in one year's time sprung up and become so formidable. And I prophesy its triumph hereafter, and doubt not that it will place in the chair of state, in 1860, some man who will advocate and carry out their great principles. No praise is too high to bestow upon them. They have acted wisely and have worked manly to insure the success of Mr. Fremont. Defeat we have expected since the October election in Pennsylvania and Indiana. But great principles will survive party prejudice and we look to the Republican party as the only party calculated to carry out the true American policy, as the party laden with the principles of Jefferson and destined soon to take lead in the councils of the Republic. Then will slavery propagandism learn that they cannot forever pervert the true intent of the constitution, and deliberately kill citizens that they may carry out their own peculiar notions; that they cannot enslave mankind in our territories in the face of solemn compacts, and bring our free nation to shame, and make it a hissing to the potentates of Europe.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Republican.

Susquehanna County Normal School.

NEW YORK Nov. 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On a recent tour it was my good fortune to visit the Susquehanna county Normal School—a pleasant rural retreat, whither resort for lessons of wisdom those who in turn are to be the Solons of their respective localities. The school is truly a workshop of learning, literally manufacturing Teachers by the hundred, whose influence upon the mass of youthful mind must be incalculable.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the high moral tone which pervades the Institution, as to the courteous bearing of the students. This I mention understandingly, having mingled freely with them in their devotions, their studies, their recitations, their debates, and their recreations. And in respect to the judicious choice of studies, the development of vigorous thought, the thorough *practical* training and the high and earnest endeavors of all concerned, it though in its infancy—compares favorably with our kindred schools at the East.

To instance the devotion of the 150 Teachers to the great work of education, I would mention their hearty adoption of a resolution "to devote all their time to the interests of their schools." The *literal* rendering elicited a warm discussion, but the spirit of the Resolution or its *liberal* rendering, seemed to meet a unanimous approval.

I would like to know whether educational matters are conducted on this magnificent scale throughout the Keystone State, or whether yours is the banner county.

AN ENQUIRER.

For the Republican.

New System of Analysis.

HARFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct., 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Normal School" is now in full blast, attended by upwards of one hundred and forty teachers nearly all residents of Susquehanna Co. Our exercises are usually interesting; but during the past week they have been *emphatically* so.

Prof. D. B. Chamberlin has been with us, adhering to the school, and presenting a new System of Analysis of the English Language, called the "*Natural System*" illustrating the structure of the language by analogies from nature. The undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions in relation to the system, and reported the following which were *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That we look upon the "*Natural System of Analysis*" originated and presented by Prof. D. B. Chamberlin as highly worthy of the attention of Teachers as superior to all other methods of Diagramming, as serving greatly to simplify the manner of illustrating the science of Language, and as calculated greatly to relieve the study of Grammar of much of its irksomeness to the young learner.

Resolved, That we shall watch its advent from the Press with much anxiety; as marking a new era in the rugged pathway of the *earnest* Teacher, who has ever found so much difficulty in rendering the study of the science of language interesting and useful to the young.

Resolved, That we believe *unperverted Nature* to be the true source of all analogies; and only in imitating her, are we able to attain the greatest degree of perfection.

Resolved, That we extend to Prof. Chamberlin our warmest sympathy, and return to him our sincere thanks for his invariable kindness and urbanity during his stay among us.

WESLEY FAUROT, H. P. KINSELL, E. P. BEARDSLEE, Committee.

For the Republican.

Susquehanna Co. Teachers' Association.

Said Association met in Springville, pursuant to notice, Sept. 4, 1856. Through the efforts of A. Cassidy, O. Lathrop and others, a large and sufficiently commodious room was in readiness.

Prest. (A. B. Kent) called Association to order, stated its objects, progress &c., Called upon the Secretary for report of preceding meeting, which was read and adopted.

Character and influence of Teachers, the condition of School Houses and Schools—importance of placing corresponding estimate upon well qualified and experienced teachers, the School Law, and apathy on the part of those on whom the education and proper training of the young depend, were discussed by Abel Cassidy, Rev. Mr. Furey, O. Lathrop, and others. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Furey upon these topics, and upon the character of schools, mode of teaching and success in the "old country," (spoke from personal knowledge) were highly entertaining and instructive. He inclined to the belief that the mode of teaching in that country is more thorough than in this country, and that the vacations in the latter are too frequent and long.

He also thought that moral principles might be inculcated in School, from particular passages of scripture, without favoring the tenets of any particular religious denomination.

Miss P. A. Hart, made some excellent remarks upon the duties of the Teacher, the advantage of experience to all concerned.

President appointed committee to report subjects for 2nd day.

Adjourned till evening.

Met at 7 o'clock. The Association and people of that vicinity, amounting to a crowded room, were entertained by listening to one of the Rev. Geo. Landon's best lectures upon Popular Education. Those acquainted with the author, need no further attestation of its merit. Suffice it to say, that the School Houses about the country took a "*trimming*" such as *he* was capable of giving them; but a different one, it is to be hoped, from that which the *people* may give them ere many years.

2nd Day. Morning session—President called Association to order. W. Faurot, Chairman of committee, reported, reading and mental arithmatic. Exercises were had in both branches, in which teachers present took part.

Mr. Daniel Chamberlin, (a native of Choconut Susq. Co. and formerly a successful teacher among us,) was introduced to the association, who, after remarks, approving its objects and aims, and decidedly encouraging, desired to present, for consideration, a new and novel mode of teaching the science of Grammar; and accordingly gave some examples.

Afternoon Session.—The Superintendent spoke of the Normal School, then in progress at Harford, under his charge.

Mr. Lathrop desired explanation upon "numbering of certificates," had reason to believe that Teachers of Springville, in their late examinations, had fallen below the standard erected by the former Superintendent. The Superintendent replied, that he had "graded" the certificates of Teachers' qualifications through the Co. not so much with reference to *what they are*, as what they should be; and may be, with suitable effort.

The following preamble and resolutions, were offered by Mr. Lathrop, read and adopted:

Whereas—Mr. D. B. Chamberlin has presented to this association a new and original method of analyzing our language, designated by him, as "nature's own system"

Therefore—Resolved, That we hereby tender to him our hearty thanks for favoring us with so lucid an exposition of his system, that we regard it as highly ingenious, and as eminently calculated to interest and arouse the minds of scholars, and lead them forward in the study of their own vernacular, in a flowery path, instead of a dry and dusty channel.

Resolved, That should Mr. Chamberlin publish his work, we hereby pledge ourselves to test its merits in the school room.

It may not be improper to state that a number of Teachers came from Jessup, in one wagon, drawn by four horses, bearing educational banners and mottoes.

The people of Springville took much interest in the meeting of the Association, and were not behind other places in hospitality.

Adjourned to meet in Jessup, 1st Thursday and Friday in December.

S. T. SCOTT, Sec.

How a President is Elected.

On the third day of December, the "first Wednesday" of that month, the electors of each State, in response to a summons of the Governor, assemble in the capitol of their respective States. Vacancies are filled by ballot. The vote is then taken for President and Vice President successively, each elector rising and announcing whom he votes for.—Three certificates are then drawn up and signed by each in turn. A Special Messenger is despatched to Washington with one of these certificates; another is forwarded to Washington by mail; the 3d is deposited in the hands of the United States District Judge of the District where they meet.

The President of the Senate, on the second Wednesday in February, opens the certificates, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, counts the votes, and declares the persons having the majority of all the votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The majority principle prevails also, should there be no choice in the Electoral Colleges. The House, in that case, proceeds to elect a President, "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President." The vote is made by States; each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House does not choose a President before the 4th of March, then the Vice President acts as President. The Constitution provides the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, if he have a majority in the Electoral College; if not, he is chosen by the Senate from the *two* highest names on the Electoral list. The House adjourns on the 4th, and if no President is previously chosen the Vice President so elected by the Senate becomes President. A quorum for the purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number is necessary to a choice. See Article 12 of the Amended Constitution.

☞ J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, who voted against the expulsion of the "gallant Brooks," and was duly eulogized therefor, has been beaten by 6591 majority. He was elected two years ago by a majority of 3000 votes. We are sorry to say Pennsylvania has not been so mindful of her honor.

☞ Fremont is talked of for U. S. Senator from New York.

The German Vote.

The New York Daily *Times*, of Thursday, makes a grave mistake in regard to the German vote. That paper says:

"In the first place, the whole foreign vote—Irish and German—has been cast for Buchanan. There may have been here and there some scattering German votes for Fremont. In this city and in one or two of the Western States, this has probably been the case;—but on the whole we do not believe that *one-tenth* part of the German vote has been given to the Republican ticket. As for the Irish, they have gone in a drove,—as they always do go,—for the regular Democratic ticket. They will probably never do anything else, as long as they remain Irish,—and it takes at least two generations to convert them into Americans. They seem to lack the faculty of individual action, or of exercising a personal judgment on public affairs.—They vote in herds,—and are, of course, managed like other herds, under the control of skillful and experienced drivers."

Now in reply to this, we take leave to say that in the midst of our gloom and despondency in West Pennsylvania, the predominant sentiment amongst those of us, who are "native here, and to the manor born," is one of positive gratitude to the Germans, that is the German Republicans as distinguished from the Catholic Germans, who voted with us almost to a man. Had the Americans been as little divided as the Protestant Germans, we should be otherwise engaged at this moment than in deploring a defeat which we devoutly believe is the most disastrous our country ever suffered.

The fact is, the *Times* has not been sufficiently specific in its complaint against the "foreign" voters. Had that paper used the word "Catholic" as a prefix to the Irish and Germans, of whom it complains, it would have been, in the main, unimpeachable.

We had a very large support as well from Protestant Irish citizens as from German throughout Pennsylvania and in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Whilst we lost Pennsylvania and Indiana it was through defection of American voters; and we could not have carried either Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa, without the foreign Protestant voters.

So impressed are we, with this feature of the late canvass, that we should not, for a moment consider any basis of permanent organization of the allied parties that have accomplished so much under the lead of Fremont, which shall not acknowledge and comprehend, on the fullest terms of equality, those foreign Republicans, who have so manfully done battle shoulder to shoulder with us, against the common enemy—*the Slave Democracy.*—*Pittsburg Journal.*

The Great Democratic Majority in Berks County.

The Standing Committee of the FILLMORE Americans in Berks county, has published an address to the voters of Berks, signed by the Chairman of the Committee, JOHN A. BANKS, and by the Secretary, SAMUEL MYERS. The address explains the reasons of the defeat of the Union Ticket, and of the very large Democratic majority in Berks. They acknowledge that a large number of FILLMORE Americans refused to vote the Union State Ticket. The address is published in the Berks County *Press* of October 28th, a FILLMORE newspaper. From it we make the subjoined extract:—

"The Standing Committee of the American Party of Berks county, deem it their duty to address the voters of said county, and particularly to the friends of Fillmore and Donelson and the American party, on the subject of the approaching Presidential election.

"It is well known to you all that the Union State Ticket voted for at the late election, was formed before the so called Republican party had an existence in this State, and before the nomination of John C. Fremont as their candidate for the Presidency. The American party therefore, could support that ticket without any sacrifice of their principles, as it was not a fusion ticket with the Republicans, but as before stated, formed before that party had an existence. But since the organization of the so-called Republican party, and the nomination of John C. Fremont as their candidate, and the announcement of their distinctive principles, it was found that so great was the difference between the leading American doctrines and those announced by them, that THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS REFUSED TO VOTE THE UNION STATE TICKET BECAUSE IT WAS ADVOCATED BY THE SO-CALLED REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THOUSANDS VOTED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF DEFEATING A TICKET TO WHICH THE REPUBLICANS COULD IN ANY MEASURE LAY CLAIM.

"In this manner the Union State Ticket was defeated by a small majority."

The South Not Satisfied.

We had supposed that with the election of Buchanan the satisfaction of the South would be complete, and that the disunionists would hold up until another Presidential struggle came round, at least. But the spirit of secession has taken such a hold of the mind of the South Carolinians that nothing will satisfy them. They have too little to do, and like sailors who are allowed too much rest, get up a mutiny, merely to be doing something. This must be the secret of disunionism in South Carolina. In the busier, thriftier States of the South, we rarely hear of any outbursts of a treasonable nature. In South Carolina, however, secessionism is a chronic complaint. The intelligence of Mr. Buchanan's election has hardly reached South Carolina when Ex-Senator RHETT addresses a long letter to Governor Adams, which we publish elsewhere, in which he attempts to persuade his Excellency that disunion is not only necessary from past causes but from events which may occur. A few weeks ago the Southern friends of Mr. Buchanan were urging the possible election of Col. Fremont as a sufficient cause for dissolution. But now that Mr. Buchanan has been elected, Mr. Rheitt says:

"In my humble judgment, *all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and shaping events so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern confederacy.*"

And the Charleston *Mercury*, in commenting on the letter of Mr. Rhett, says: "Henceforth we are necessarily, two people—the North and the South."

With such friends as these Mr. Buchanan will find it difficult to deal safely. General Jackson had a short method of curbing their propensities, which proved perfectly efficacious; President Pierce tried an opposite method, and took one of their leaders into his Cabinet. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan will find it the most convenient way of disposing of Mr. Rhett, either to