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For the Free Press.

Memory.

BY MARY E. SHRADER.

Sweet are the charms of memory,
That o'er my weary mind are stealing,
Soft as the zephyr's lullaby,
They calm my spirits turbid feeling.
They come those gentle memories,
When my soul is sad and weary,
Recall me of my lifes spring time,
When the night is calm and starry.

At midnights holy hour they come,
When nature germed with dew is sleeping,
When all is folded up in gloom,
And in our guardian Angels' keeping.
When seraphs stoop and whisper me
Of cherished friends long since in Heaven;
They bring them back in memory
The sisters, friends, whose hearts are riv'n.

They come in the dawn of morning,
They come when the day king lifts his head,
Our sweet native songs adorning,
Sweet memories of the Angel dead.
They come mid the gentle sunshine
It showers sweet memories around;
They come mong the gleaming waters,
And low o'er many a grassy mound.

They're here on the brook lets murmer,
As now it dances its limpid spray,
On'e pebbles of shining whiteness,
And on through green forests far away;
There dear old loved forms flit through our mind,
And we view the old trysting places,
Feast on memories of 'auld long syne.'

Memory! gentle memory!
Were it not for thee, life would be drear,
We could not hear the lullaby,
Of the year past, as though it were here,
Dear friends would pass from earth away,
The world would cause loved ones to mourn,
'Twere not for thee sweet memory,
Our life would be but a sad lonel home.

With thee for guide we can go back
To scenes deep buried in the past,
Wander in lifes wearying task,
Whilst our thoughts flow backward quick and fast.
And when at last, the portals past;
We walk on heaven' white crested shore,
Our thoughts will flow, to earth below,
Bathe in memories seas evermore.

N. W. C. University, Indianapolis Indiana.

Miscellaneous Reading

"Ten Cent Jimmy."

The reports of the Fremont Mass Meetings of the People in the Western States, show that there is a popular appreciation of the justice and propriety of the name 'Ten Cent Jimmy,' applied by the Mechanics of Pennsylvania, to Mr Buchanan. Inscriptions containing this sobriquet, and allusions to Mr. B's. Low Wages Speech in the United States Senate, prove that in Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin the masses understand him to be the gentleman who wished to bring the wages of American labor down to ten cents a day. Are they in error in this impression?

The old Federalist Senator represented a manufacturing State politically. Socially he represented the body of wealthy Pennsylvanian employers. Unmarried, childless and rich, he had no sympathies with the Workingmen; who were separated from him in person and feeling by the State Legislature. The proprietors of mines, and of furnaces, forges and rolling mills were most of them his companions and friends. He was naturally disposed to aid them. Being politically bound to oppose Protection of American Manufactures, he could profit the capitalists only by reducing laborers Wages.

On the 22d of January 1840, Mr. Buchanan accordingly addressed an argument to the United States Senate, of which he was a member, in which among other things he said:

'In Germany, where the currency is purely metalic and the cost of everything is Reduced to a hard Money Standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars, the manufacture of which in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars. * * *
I would to heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this subject.

* * * *

What is the reason that, with all those advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINFS AND BENEFITS.

* * * *

The comparative Low Prices of France and Germany have offered such a stimulous to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, *if it were not for the protecting duties.*"

Labor is the chief element of cost in manufacturing, from the making of watchsprings up to locomotives. The price of raw materials is of comparative small consequence.

The next day Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, made a searching exhibit of the ruinous influence upon the working men of the United States, of the adoption of the policy which Mr. Buchanan had so strongly urged. In the course of his speech Mr. Merrick said:—

"Mr. President, as it has been argued in support of this bill that one of the good effects will be to REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY—mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, and all others of course—I have considered it material and important to inquire to what extent this reduction was to take place. These wages, we are told, must come down to the specie standard; and we have been referred to Germany and Holland, and other European countries, as examples of hard money currencies, and the cheapening effect of such currencies upon wages. *

Here are tables of the rates of wages in those countries, which I will read, taken from 'Porter's Progress of the Nation:'

RATES OF WAGES.

Country and district.	Description of Laborers	Yearly wages	Daily wages	board or not	lodging or not
		s. d s. d	d.		
France.					
Calais	Plowmen	100 0 a 160 0	—	with't	with
	Shepherds	250 0			
	Laborers	do	7½	do	with't
Bologne	Plowmen	144 0	—	do	with
	Laborers	do	5	with't	with't
Havre	Farm s'vts generally	160 0 a 240 0	—	with	with
Brest	do	48 0 a 120 0	—	do	do
Nantes	Laborers	do	8½	with't	with't
Charante	Farm s'vts generally	60 0 a 160 0	—	with	with
Bordeaux	Laborers	do	12 a 15	with't	with't
Bayonne	do	do	9 a 12	do	do
Marseilles	Shepherds	200 0 a 240 0	—	with	with
	Laborers	do	4½ 7	do	do
Corsica	do	do	11	with't	with't
GERMANY.					
Dantzig	Farm svts	52 0 a 64 0	—	with	with
	Laborers	do	4½	with't	do
Meckl'nbg	Farm svts	100 0	—	with	do
	Laborers	do	7	with't	do
Holstein	Farm svts	73 0 a 180 0	—	with	do
	Laborers	do	7	with't	do
Nethel'ds					
S. Holland	Farm svts	200 0 a 250 0	—	with	do
	Laborers	do	3 a 4	do	do
N. Holland	do	do	2½	with't	with't
Friesland	Farm svts	50 0 a 166 8	—	with	with
	Laborers	do	6 a 16	with't	with't
Antwerp	Farm svts	78 9	—	with	with
	Laborers	do	5	with't	with't
W. Flanders	Farm svts	96 0 a 104 0	—	with	with
Italy.					
Trieste	Laborers	do	12	with't	with't
	do	do	6	with	with
Istria	do	do	8 a 10	with't	with't
	do	do	4 a 6	with	with
Lombardy	do	do	4 a 8	do	do
Genoa	Farm svts	90 0 a 100 0	—	do	do
	Laborers	do	5 a 3	do	with't
	do	do	12	with't	do
Tuscany	Farm svts	40 0	—	with	with
	Laborers	do	6	with't	with't

Now, sir, I am greatly in hopes our people will read and ponder over this table; they will there see that in France yearly wages for an able bodied man range from 48 to 250 shillings, and day laborers get in that country from 4½ to 15 pence per day, and whenever they get as much as 5 pence, they have to find themselves. In Germany wages are still lower, and range by the year between 52 and 100 shillings, and day laborers receive from 4½ to 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food.—In South Holland farm hands get by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 3 to 4 pence per day, and are found.—And so on, sir. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the table, which is official and authentic, will see that, in all these countries which are held up to us as such bright examples of hard money countries—France, Germany Netherlands, Italy—wages by the year for able bodied sound, healthy men, nowhere exceed 250 shillings; and in many instances, fall as low as 40, 50 and 60 shillings; and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—rising in one place, and only one to 20 pence, and laborer finding himself! What a commentary upon the hard money policy! What hope is there for a man born the son of poor parents ever to better his condition? What ray of hope is there to stimulate him to exertion?—None, none! He who is there born a peasant dies a peasant. Those born at the plow die at the plow-tail, and all that the longest life of laborious toil can procure for them is coarse and scanty means of subsistence."

Henry Clay took part in the debate and denounced the scheme which Mr. Buchanan advocated as "An Avowed Policy to Reduce the Wages of Labor." He was succeeded by 'honest John Davis,' of Massachusetts, who cited a mass of statistics, which we lately spread before the readers of the Journal, to show that the average of the 'real price of labor throughout the world,' which Mr. Buchanan wanted the worth of American industry reduced to, was less than Ten Cents A Day!

And the mechanics of his own State of Pennsylvania, as a token of their resentment, forthwith fastened upon Mr. James Buchanan the stigma nickname of Ten Cent Jimmy. He fairly won it.—*Alb Eve. Journal.*

Democracy—Past and Present.

How captivating is the term "Democracy," and particularly to those who for a quarter of a century or more have voted the straight Democratic ticket. The friends and admirers of Thomas Jefferson and the Democracy of which he is called the father are slow to break from their party attachments and associations, while there remains a spark of that fire that kindles and warms a genuine Democratic heart.

It is claimed for the so-called Democratic party by its leaders and supporters, that it is the same party that it ever has been, that it possesses its wonted vigor, though "shorn of such locks" as Hale, Sumner, King, Chase, Hamlin, Bissel and a host of others that formerly led that party on to victory, to say nothing of the multitude of lesser lights that follow the blaze of principle rather than the bawl of party, and that in rallying under the banner of "Buck and Breck," and the Cincinnati platform, they are supporting the same principles that the Democratic party have ever cherished.

Is this true? We know the mass of the Democratic party are honestly desirous by their acts and votes to carry out the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. A large number have investigated the subject, and have arrived at the conclusion, and correctly too, that the so-called Democratic party of to day is a sham and a counterfeit, and poor at that; and that the only way to secure the ascendency of the principles of the Jefferson Democracy, is in the election of Fremont and Dayton in November next. When until after the election of Frank Pierce, did the Democratic party claim the right to carry slavery into Free Territory?

When did the *Plain Dealer*, now the most servile apologist, and even advocate of slavery extension, and all the wicked schemes of Douglas and Atchison, Stringfellow, Pierce & Co,, hesitate to denounce all schemes for the extension of slavery into Free Territory, until it had been full fed with Government pap.

The doctrine of the Democratic party, and especially of the *Pain Dealer*, was, that slavery should never be suffered to enter upon a foot of territory hitherto free.

In the *Plain Dealer* of Sept. 9, 1849, is published the proceedings of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Convention, at which H. B. Payne was nominated Senator; the man who a few evenings since, at a Democratic display on Bank street, denounced the slavery restriction of the Missouri Compromise as unconstitutional, and advocated the equal right of slaveholders to take into the territories their slave chattels, with the freemen of the North to take their cattle and horses and hold them. Among the resolutions passed at the Convention is the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery into Territory that is now free—and while we adhere to the belief that it cannot obtain a legal existence in the territories of California and New Mexico, without express statutary enactments; yet as it may gain a foothold there by the connivance of Executive Authority, in defiance of law, we are in favor of ingrafting on every act for the government of said Territories the principles of the Jefferson Proviso."

Speaking of the resolutions the *Plain Dealer* says:

"Nothing illustrates better the distinctiveness of the old standard Democracy from any and all other parties, than the plain, practical, and pointed straightforwardness of these resolutions. They are the principles of our candidates."

In the same paper is also published the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Medina county, fully indorsed by the *Plain Dealer*, the sixth of which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, and that it is expedient and proper that they should exercise that power."

The ninth resolution talks very much like Republican resolutions of the present day, It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That no more Slave States ought to be admitted into this Union and that we will use all constitutional and proper means to prevent such a consummation."

In the *Plain Dealer* of Sept. 19th 1849, is published also the proceedings of the Lake county Democratic Convention. Among its resolutions is the one adopted at the Cuyahoga County Democratic Convention, recited above verbatim et literatum; and in the same paper, among the resolutions adopted at the Ashtabula County Democratic Convention is the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the introduction of slavery into any State or Territory especially into New Mexico and California."

This was almost the unanimous sentiment among the Democracy prior to the election of Frank Pierce. Even when the pet giant of the *Plain Dealer*, S, A Douglas, proposed as a compromise, that as an offset to the admission of California as a free State a new Slave State should be carved out of Texas and admitted, the *Plain Dealer* in its issue of February 20th, 1850, used the following noble language condemnatory of compromises for the extension of slavery:

"Vote it down, say we. Away with any compromise in this matter. The subject is one that admits of no compromise. What right has slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico? It did not exist there when we acquired them—it was prohibited by law—it has not been re-established, The Territories are free in law and in fact, what can slavery give in return for an abandonment of the Territories to its accursed pretensions!—Blight and mildew and blasting, and external discord.—The question is not between North and South—for the citizens of all sections have an unquestioned and unquestionable right to settle in the Territories, to enjoy equally their richest benefits. It is a question between Liberty and Slavery—between institutions which make the laboring man, property, and institutions which seek to make him a property holder; between a system which seeks and prompts the interest of all men in all sections, and a system which tasks and degrades a large class, for the exclusive benefit of a small class, to the detriment of all other classes. This system which has no rights save those created and guarantied by special law. Mr. Douglas proposes to tolerate in Territories now free by law and in fact from its presence And this is called compromise! Away with it."

This was then Democracy. Such were then the sentiments of Democrats, and such the avowed sentiments of the *Plain Dealer*. But after feeding at the public crib for some four years, the editor of that consistent! sheet has grown suddenly wise. The film that obstructed his vision has been pierced, and he now sees the error of his ways, and says:

"We, in '48 with most of our Democratic friends North, were following our impulses in the matter. Now, with more consideration and a much better understanding of our duty we are following the constitution. A wise man changes his opinions—a fool never does."

But he somehow forgot to add what he seldom fails to do to his editorials—"When a man ceases to be consistent he ceases to be honest." And yet this same *Plain Dealer* characterizes those Democrats who look in vain in the Concinnati platform for their time honored principles—who find not in James Buchanan an exponent of the Jefferson Democracy, as "sore heads" and of the "sick list," and denounces the club rooms of our city, where are tables spread with newspapers from all portions of our country and of all parties, and public documents of all kinds; and where maps of our country are hung upon the walls, all to furnish information to the masses and all who choose to go and read and study, and be informed in relation to the history and condition of the Government, can do so, as "political brothel houses."

This will do for a sucker of the public teat while supporting for President the man who would give to Southern postmasters the right to open letters and packages, to search for 'incendiary publications' to make bonfires of, but Democrats who have not been wise? enough to change their love of liberty to servility to the slave power, will see in the Republican platform the Democratic sentiments that they have hitherto supported in reference to the question of slavery restriction, and will recognize in Fremont the man to carry out those principles: and will in November next roll up such a majority for Freedom and Fremont as will set even the editor of the *Plain Dealer* to inquiring into the expediency of making another 'change,' and following again his better 'impulses.'—[Cleve, Leader.

Going over by Counties.

In the State of New York the stampede of Democrats from the falsely called Democratic party to the Republican ranks, is by squadrons, We have noticed the changes in Herkimer, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and the whole of Northern New York is stirred to its very heart.

The Republican, printed at Martinsbugh, the county town of Lewis county—a paper heretofore attached to the Administration—published a list of nearly three hundred voters in that county who have, up to this campaign, acted with the Democratic party, but now declare for Frement, Dayton and Freedom.

A gentleman in this city, formerly Democratic member of Congress from that District, knows most of these men personally, and recognizes in them those who strenuously supported Pierce at the last election, and the majority of whom were the ardent supporters of Gen. Cass in '49.

The editor of the Republican, after publishing this list of names, very quietly says, "we shall be able to present a strong array of names before election."

The ground taken by these Democrats is, that the Cincinnati platform makes slavery national, and they avow their determination to "cordially unite, for the time being at least, to elect candidates known to be opposed to extending the curse of Slavery into Free Territory, and in favor of giving the Administration at Washington into hands which will make it accord with the Constitution in the design to extend Freedom and not Slavery."

The Silas Wright Democracy of New York has left Locofocoism, and the accession of its strength to Fremont would counterbalance all the defection of Silver Gray-ism and Southern or Fillmore Know Nothingism, multiplied by ten. The noisy telegraph dispatches from Eastern cities about the enthusiasm and strength of the Fillmore party, is but a fire-cracker report compared to the booming of the guns for Fremont, which echo and re-echo along the valleys and among the hills of rural districts.

In Michigan, too, the core of its Democracy has come out for Fremont and Freedom. In Ingham county, the seat of the State Government, twenty-four prominent Democrats have published an address, giving their reasons why they will not support the Cincinnati platform and its candidate. Among these signers are two who were members of the late Democratic County Convention, and endeavored there to bring back the party from its wanderings, but failing in that, have finally broken away from party ties and joined the Republican ranks. This movement is the more significant coming from the State Capital, where Government patronage binds with two-fold cords. The powerful address of these men concludes thus:

As Democrats and citizens, our duty is plain and cannot be disregarded. We cannot give support to any man for office who, if elected, will carry out the principles of the Cincinnati platform in reference to slavery; but we shall use what influence and power we are endowed with in elevating to office Democrats, good and true, who will oppose the extension of slavery and bring our distracted country back to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson; and we call upon all Democrats who love their country more than party to join us in the effort to save our common heritage from the rule of men who would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Taking the Back Track.

Who hereafter will doubt the potency of public opinion? See what it has done in the short space of three weeks. It has frightened the Democratic party out of two of its principles solemnly declared at the Cincinnati Convention, and it has set even Pierce to the undoing of his damnable acts towards Kansas.

The plank in the Cincinnati platform which pledged the party to opposition to Harbor and River Improvements, has been split into kindling wood by its passage, over the President's head of appropriations for these very improvements. The plank which glorified squatter sovereignty has been repudiated, in the Bill passed by Cass, Douglas, Toombs & Co.—known under the false title of the Kansas Pacification Bill. That plank we presume was troubled with the "dry rot"

But most marvelous in this whole matter is the display, in President Pierce, of weakness in the knees. Who would have dreamed that Wilson Shannon would be removed? Yet so it is. No new light has been shed upon his brilliant career. He drinks no more whisky now than he did when he went to Kansas—for he can only hold a skin full; he is no less a Ruffian now than then, and in all his acts of wrong, oppression and outrage upon Free State men, the President has backed him up with Federal troops. And yet, all of a sudden, without deigning to give the Senate a reason for so doing, Mr. Pierce kicks out the blont Shannon, and fills his place with a Pennsylvania man.

Added to all this, rumor says that Mr Pierce has under serious consideration the ignoring of the indictments against Gov. Robinson and other State prisoners.

Verily what a month has brought forth.—*Clev. Herald.*

The Wheat Crop.

That the United States is destined to be, if it is not already, the granary of the world, a glance at the great West will satisfy the most incredulous. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the quantity of wheat grown in the country the past season, and now ready for the market, at no less than 142,836,000 bushels, in quantity which only the reasoning faculties of a graindealer can begin to realize. From all the States in the Union, Pennsylvania carries away the palm as a wheat growing State. The second in importance is Ohio—the former yielding 18,250,000 and the latter 16,800,000 bushels. New York and Illinois are next in position—the one producing 16,200,000 bushels, and the other 14,600,000. Indiana will give this year, 11,250,000; Wisconsin, 8,259,000; and Michigan, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, upwards of 5,000,000 each. The remaining States produce as follows:

States.	Bushels.
Maine.	460,000.
New Hampshire,	230,000.
Vermont,	640,000.
Massachusetts,	46,000.
Connecticut,	60,000.
New Jersey,	1,800,000.
Delaware,	700,000.
North Carolina,	1,200,000.
Georgia,	1,750,000.
Alabama,	1,200,000.
Mississippi,	500,000.
Texas,	500,000.
Arkansas,	200,000.
Tennessee,	3,200,000.
Iowa,	4,100,000.
California,	1,600,000.
South Carolina,	2,100,000.

We learn that there is no recurrence of the difficulties which arose last year, in consequence of the sprouting of large masses of wheat, owing to the protracted rains during the harvest of 1855. The quality of the grain is everywhere spoken of in the most satisfactory terms, the grain being bright, full and perfectly sound Fortunately for consumers of cereals, the crops in Europe for the present year promise well. It is true that in France, immense damage has arisen from the extensive inundations which have occurred, but this deficiency will be more than compensated by the Mediterranean wheat growing districts where a considerable surplus exists—so that the prospect of cheap bread for the million never was more auspicious than it is at the present moment.

The Great Fremont Meeting.—The vast gathering yesterday at Fremont, was worthy of our great cause. From twenty-five or thirty thousand people assembled. They came together by Railroad, on Steamboats, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot, with bands of music, under the waving of flags, and greeted by the discharge of cannon. They came animated by that impulse of enthusiasm, and patriotism, that makes popular movements sublime.—It was spontaneous. It was apparent that the People came together eagerly and anxiously to greet and counsel with each other.

Within the grounds appropriated to the meeting, there were four stands—three for English and one for German speakers. At one stand, Hon, Caleb B. Smith and Hon. W H. Gibson addressed the crowd At the second stand, Lt. Gov. Ford, Prof. Peck and O. E. Kellogg spoke. At the third stand, Mr. Baker, Secretary of State, and Hon. T. R. Tilden addressed the people. At the German stand, Mr. Ruess, of Sandusky, and Messrs. Vortzted, Hennock and Rondolph of our city, addressed their fellow countrymen in their native language.

While these crowds were listening to speakers within the grounds, the streets of the town were densely crowded, and two other stands were erected near the site of Fort Stephenson. At one Hon. O. P. Brown, of Ravenna, spoke, and at the other a German, whose name we did not learn. There were, therefore, six crowds *listening to speakers at the same time.*

By common consent, it was agreed that the Hon. C. B. Smith made *the speech* of the day. It was eloquent, earnest, lucid and commanding. He arrested for nearly two hours, the wrapt attention of an audience extending over an area as wide as his stentorian lungs could embrace.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the first two great popular demonstrations in Ohio in favor of Fremont and Dayton, should have gathered at cities called Dayton and Fremont. We trust it is ominous of a glorious triumph at the close of a contest so auspiciously begun.

Fremont himself would have been proud of this significant and glowing demonstration, in a city, whose people, years ago prompted by the admiration which his deeds had already awakened, gave their corporation his name. Proud of the sagacity that seemed to anticipate his future distinction, and still more proud of the association now—the people of Fremont, *almost to a man*, give him a hearty support.—*Toledo Blade.*

Warning to Young Men.—A lady residing in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, had given her qualified consent to marry a very respectable young lawyer who abides by day in Nassau street. One evening last week, as the happy young couple walked in the horse chestnut grove near her house, he unfortunately touched upon politics, and expressed his favorable opinion of Mr. Buchanan. "What!" said she, "do you countenance and work for the election of one who has set so bad an example to the young men?" "Yes, pet," he answered meekly. "Go, then, sir, and follow the example of your leader. Practice what you preach, Sir: be for life a bachelor—I'll not be your bride," said the indignant damsel, as, with his bright dream of half a million dowry, she vanished into the house. The gossips have got hold of it, and half the 2 B Clubs in town are shaking with apprehension of a sudden and utter disorganization from the desertion of members:—*N. Y. Times.*

A Congressman Warned by the Vigilance Committee.—The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that a letter has been received in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that Herbert, the Congressman, has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties.

"Elect our candidate,' cry the Buchanan men, "or we will dissolve the Union."

"Elect me," says Mr. Fillmore, 'or the South won't submit, and we will dissolve the Union.'

'Whether Col. Fremont is elected or not,' say the Republicans, 'this Union must and shall be preserved.'

Dying Words.—The last words of great men are always remembered. As John Quincy Adams expired, he said: "This is the last of earth!" Daniel Webster uttered the words, "I still live!" James Buchanan, surrounded by the "Keystone Club," declared, as he took a last lingering look upon his friends, "I am no longer James Buchanan."

☞ By Scores They Come.—We have the reliable information for asserting that hundreds of Democrats in this county who voted for Pierce will cast their next votes for Fremont. In the town of Ashland alone there are near fifty of these persons, and among them the cream of the Administration party.—*Ashland Times.*