Fremont Journal.

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FREMONT JOURNAL.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Proprietor.

The JOURNAL is published every Friday morning.—Office—In the third story, Buckland's Block—Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio.

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Business Cards, 4 lines or less, one year		5,00

Loaded Notices preceding marriages, and Double column Advertisements, to be charged double the above rate.

Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions or they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING,

Of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed, and that too, to the full satisfaction of our patrons.

BLANKS,

Of all discriptions kept on hand, or will be printed on a few hours' notice.

ISAAC M. KEELER,
Editor and Proprietor Fremont Journal.

I. O. O. F.

CROGHAN LODGE, No. 77, Independent order of Odd Fellows, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Buckland's Block, every Saturday evening.

FREMONT ENCAMPMENT, No. 64, I.O.O.F., meets in the same Hall on the 2d and 4th Monday evenings of every month.

Masonic.

FORT STEDMAN LODGE, No. 225, Free and Accepted Masons, meets at Masonic Hall, in Doneyson's Block, on the 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of every month.

FREMONT CHAPTER, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, meets at the same place, on the 1st Friday evening of every month.

I. O. G. T.

FOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 136, Independent Order of Good Templars meets at their Hall, in "Buckeye Building," every Friday evening.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A. D. WILES,

Dagnerreian and Ambrotypist.

WILL be found at his Gallery at all hours. Pictures taken in *Cloudy or well as Clear weather.* All are invited to call and examine specimens. Gallery in the 3d story of Nims' block, Fremont, Ohio.

Roberts & Sheldon.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep-pelts, Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c., All sorts of genuine Yankee Notions. Pease's Brick Block, No. 1, Fremont, Ohio. May 29, 1854.

Canfield & Brother.

Hardware Merchants. All kinds of Iron and Steel ware, both American and Imported; sold at Wholesale or Retail. Every pattern of Cook, Parlor or Box Stoves. Agricultural and Farm Implements, Wooden-ware, Cordage, Oils, Paints, &c., Betts' Block, No. 2, Fremont, Ohio.

P. P. Fusselman & Co.,

Dealers in Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron, Copper-ware, Washboards, Pipes, &c. We have opened an entire new stock in the Tyler Block, Corner of Front and Croghan Streets, and shall be constantly receiving additions. Particular attention will be given to Jobbing and Repairing of every kind. Call and see us. April 27, 1855.

Greene & Finefrock.

Attorneys at Law; will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office—Nimi' Block, Corner of Croghan and Main street, Fremont, Ohio.

J. L. GREENE. T. P. FINEFROCK.

Denistry.

E. J. CONGER, DENTAL SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fremont and vicinity. Teeth inserted on pivot, gold or silver plate, and in the neatest manner. ☞ Office in Sharp and Shoene's Building, front room up-stairs.

Fremont, April 18, 1856.

S. Buckland & Co.,

Dealers in Drugs, Medicine, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Books, Stationery, &c., Fremont, Ohio.

Buckland & Everett,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, will attend to professional business and Land Agency in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Office, 2nd story Buckland's Block, Fremont.

R. P. BUCKLAND. HOMER EVERETT.

Chester Edgerton,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will carefully attend to all Professional Business left in his charge. He will also attend to the collection of claims, &c., in this and adjoining counties. Office, Second story Nims' Block, Fremont, O.

Drs. Wilson & Stilwell.

Fremont, Ohio, residence on Croghan Street, near the Court House. Feb. 24, 1854.

JAS. W. WILSON. THOS. STILWELL.

CROGHAN HOUSE,

FRANK N. GURNEY, Proprietor.

(Successor to J. F. Vandercook.)

The CROGHAN HOUSE is situated in the central, business portion of the town, on the Pike, corner of Front Street.—No exertions on the part of the proprietor, to render the stay of guests both pleasant and agreeable, shall be spared. The Croghan House Omnibus runs to the Depot in connection with every train of Cars.

Guests conveyed to and from free of charge.

FREMONT, OHIO.

December 28, 1855. 48tf

Theodore Clapp,

Manufacturer of Confectionery and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, and Yankee Notions—Principe and Havana Cigars. Main street, Fremont, O. June 19, 1855.

P. B. BEERY, Clyde, O.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in staple and fancy Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, shawls, clothing, boots and shoes; the largest assortment at the lowest prices.

Clyde, O., May 23, 1856. 17tf

Junction Hotel,

S. C. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR, CLYDE, O.

Trusty Porters in attendance to convey baggage to and from the Cars free of Charge. A Livery Stable is attached to the house, where horses and carriages can at all times be had. December 29, 1854.

Homœopathy.

Dr. J. W. FARLING, having established himself for the purpose of practicing Homœopathy in this place and vicinity, would respectfully announce to the public that his present arrangements will enable those desirous of availing themselves of Homœopathic treatment, to rely with certainty upon present attention to their calls, whether in or out of town. ☞ Rooms, in Sharp & Shoene's Block.

N. B. Dr. F. pays particular attention to all forms of chronic diseases. Fremont, April 10, 1855.

Daniel Lowery.

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser. Shaving or Shampooing done at all hours. Shop in the north end of the Croghan House.

C. G. Eaton.

Physician and Surgeon, CLYDE, OHIO

CONFECTIONERY!

I AM now daily manufacturing at my Confectionery, on the corner of Front and Market streets

Candies of Every description,

and in every describable shape and pattern. All Confectionaries sold by me are manufactured from steam refined White Sugar, and not from the common N. Orleans sugar as are the great portion of of the Candies sold in this part of the country.

Orders for any amount less than 5,000 pounds can be filled on application. THEODORE CLAPP.

Fremont, June 24, 1855.

For Sale or to Let!

A NEAT NEW COTTAGE HOUSE!

Full sized Lot. Terms easy.

J. MITCHELL.

Fremont, April 11, 1856. 11tf

LEATHER STORE in full operation—New arrivals of all kinds of Leather at

April 11, 1856. 11tf MITCHELL'S.

COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON WORK.—We call the especial attention of all wanting such work, as we pay particular attention to that branch of our business.

August 10, 1855. P. P. FUSSELMAN & CO.

BRING on your PRODUCE, and get Goods cheap and good, of

P. B. BEERY,

February 1, 1856. Clyde, Ohio.

Suburban Residences.

To Mechanics and others in want of a home in the Corporation.

I AM now offering my Lots on the East side of the River consisting of *THREE ACRES EACH*, at a

Low Price and Reasonable Terms.

Said Lots are only sixty rods east of the Rail Road Bridge, *Adjoining the Toledo and Cleveland Railroad.*

They are FORTY RODS DEEP, having a road on each end of them; they are in full view of the town, affording

The best prospect of the place in the Corporation,

To those who have business in town,

and desire the privilege of pasturage for Cows, a Garden, Potato-patch, &c., this is *good opportunity to invest, and have a CHEAP and BEAUTIFUL HOME.*

JAMES MITCHELL.

Fremont, March 7, 1856. 7tf

HARRISONS Extracts and Perfumerys for sale cheap at P. CLOSE'S.

OLD COPPER and BRASS bought by P. P. FUSSELMAN & CO.

F. R. COMSTOCK,

FANCY DYER

Sandusky City, Ohio,

No. 63 Market street. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of every variety, cleaned, and the colors restored or changed.

Sandusky, April 18, 1856. 12m3

ELMORE HOUSE.

JACKSON BEERY, Proprietor.

ELMORE, OHIO.

THIS is a new large and commodious House, and is in the immediate vicinity of the C. & T. Railroad. Travelers may rest assured that no expense will be spared to render their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Elmore, April 18, 1856. 12tf

RICE & BURNETT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

No. 11, Superior Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

P. W. RICE. P. R. BURNETT.

Cleveland, March 21, 1856.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his FARM of 76 acres, with 65 acres under first rate cultivation, situated *Four miles south-east of Fremont,* and one mile north of R. Smith's Saw Mill,

In the Township of Green Creek.

Said FARM is strongly fenced and abundantly supplied With good water; an excellent Orchard of first rate Fruit, of all varieties. A good *House* and *Barn* with all the necessary buildings, sheds, &c.

☞ For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. SAM L. CLARK.

Green Creek, Feb. 15, 1856. 3tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable and well-improved Farm, situated in Thompson township, Seneca county, Ohio, and adjoining the village of Flat Rock, containing

One Hundred Acres,

Large Brick House and out Buildings sufficient and convenient, and a good bearing Orchard. This Farm will be sold Cheap, and on easy terms. Enquire of A. J. Knapp, Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio; D. W. Armstrong, Toledo, Ohio; or J. T. Andrews, Dundee, Yates County, N. Y.

November 30, 1855. 44tf

Fremont Picture Gallery.

I. B. SHARP, successor to H. A. Smith, respectfully informs the citizens of Fremont and vicinity, that he is still taking those fine, cheap Ambrotypes in the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Smith. Pictures taken in Rainy or Cloudy weather as well as Clear. Children's Pictures taken in clear weather in *ten seconds!* Patrons may rest assured of getting perfect miniatures.

☞ Instructions given in Ambrotyping. Terms, reasonable. Rooms in Buckeye Hall Buildings, opposite the Post Office. April 18—12m3

Pictures on Glass.

THESE SPLENDID PICTURES, are taken at

WILES' GALLERY,

in a style NOT SURPASSED any where. They are free from the *glare of the Daguerreotype*, at the same time possessing all their perfectness.

They are put up with the positive or negative view or both, to suit customers. ☞ *They are the most durable Pictures ever made,*

BEING INDESTRUCTIBLE,

except by breaking. To sum up the whole matter, they are THE pictures of the age.

A. D. WILES.

Fremont, Jan. 21, 1856.

Fremont Shoeing Shop.

ONE DOLLAR ONLY!

For Shoeing a Horse all arow d new!

On the Ready Pay System.

THE subscriber having re-taken his *BLACK-SMITH SHOP,* is now prepared to do

HORSE-SHOEING,

On the lowest terms, for CASH or READY PAY—Only. Customers will be waited on immediately. ☞ Shop, second house North of the Fremont House.

J. F. HULTS.

Fremont, December 28, 1855. 48tf

FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has and will constantly keep the best assortment of FURNITURE, to be found in Sandusky County, which he will sell cheap and WARRANT to be of

Superior Workmanship.

He also has and will continue to keep on hand a number of Ready-made

COFFINS,

Of different sizes; varying in price and quality to suit the tastes of rich or poor. He also has a splendid HEARSE that will accompany his Coffins at Funerals.

His Shop and Ware Rooms are situated in Ballville nearly opposite the Ballville Factory.

Ballville, May 11, 1855.—16y1 JOHN G. SIMON.

Furniture Ware Rooms.

New Stock and very Low Prices.

J. W. STEVENSON, would inform the public that he has on hand and is *MANUFACTURING,* the best and most extensive

Stock of Furniture Ever offered

in this place. Among which may be found

Sofas and Tables,

Bureaus and Bedsteads,

Of every variety of style, quality and price. If not on hand, will be manufactured as desired.

CHAIRS,

He has just received an extensive stock of Cane, Flag, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of various styles, which he is selling at *Lower Prices* than ever before offered in this part of the Country.

Coffin Ware Room.

In connection, he also has a Coffin Ware Room, where will be kept on hand Coffins of all sizes and styles. Persons in the country, may be sure of obtaining such as they may want, without delay. He has a very fine HEARSE, which will accompany his coffins when desired.

☞ Manufactory and Ware Room on Croghan street, third building from Front street.

J. W. STEVENSON.

Fremont, Nov. 30, 1855.—vol 1. no 1. tf

Fremont Meat Market.

On Front Street, opposite the Post Office.

WILSON & BOWLUS, take pleasure in informing the citizens of Fremont, that they have opened in the building formerly occupied by J. Kridler, directly opposite the Post Office, on Front street

A Meat Market,

Where they will always keep on hand the very best quality of fresh

Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton.

They pledge themselves that nothing but a first rate article shall be offered by them.

☞ Meats will be cut to suit customers; and at all times persons will be waited upon without delay.

WILSON & BOWLUS.

Fremont, February 15, 1856.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for first quality fat stock. 3tf W. & B.

Paper.

500 BUNDLES AND REAMS OF Double Crown, Medium, and Common Wrapping

PAPER.

An assortment of

Tea Paper, Cap, Commercial Post, &c.,

just Received and for sale CHEAPER than at any other establishment in town, by

P. P. FUSSELMAN & CO.

Jan. 24, 1856.

☞ The highest price paid for good Paper Rags.

Harshman's Flour.

THE best article of

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

in the Fremont market. This Flour is manufactured from

Superior Southern White Wheat,

and will be

WARRANTED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

To be had at the Railroad Depot of

S. Z. CULVER.

Fremont, Ohio. 46tf

EVAPORATORS and Coolers, for Asheries, for sale cheap, by P. P. FUSSELMAN & CO

Poetry.

From the Sandusky Register.

THAT CANE.

A number of gentlemen of Columbus, Georgia, have caused to be prepared a curled hickory cane, mounted with massive gold, to be presented to Mr. Brooks. On the head is a coiled serpent encircled with the inscription, "To Preston S. Brooks, from many friends, of Columbus Ga.—Revilers Beware." On one side is the coat of arms of the State of South Carolina, on the other the coat of arms of the State of Georgia.—*Charlestown Standard.*

Oh, do not let your champion
Be a day without a cane,
Lest the North should take advantage
And open its mouth again.
Let it be of stout, old hickory,
With a massive, golden head;
And to make it work the surer,
Pour in a little lead.

He'll carry it to the Senate,
And flourish it secretly 'round
Till the 'rascally, impudent North'
Shall not dare to utter a sound.
Truth, Liberty, Right and Justice,
Shall not in that chamber swagger
While the South can steal on a freeman
From behind with a cane or a dagger.

Such deeds of unwonted valor
Have scarcely come to pass,
Since Samson smote the Philistines
With the jaw-bone of an ass.
Lo and behold, the miracle!
The ass, himself, doth smite!
And he who fights and runs away
May live again to fight!

Furnish him well with weapons,
Encourage him with your brave!
As Titanics did for Bully Bottom
Wreathe his "fair, large ears" with bays.
Long may he be spared to you
To run and fight again!
Long may our Senate Chamber
Stand in awe of THAT CANE. TREE-ING.

Miscellaneous.

Judge McLean on the Slavery Issue.

We have been permitted to read a letter written by Judge McLean to a gentleman in this city. The letter is a private one, yet we do not believe any breach of courtesy is committed by making an extract. If we err, the Judge must do us the justice to attribute it to our wish to set him rig'it wherever in this community he may be misunderstood, upon this all-engrossing question. The letter bears date Wednesday, June 11th, and says as follows:—*Cleveland Herald:*

"Slavery can no where exist without the authority of law; and it does not extend beyond the operation of such law. No matter whether this law is the result of usage, ratified by partial legislation and judicial action. It is the municipal law by a State, which makes a human being a chattel, and such a law is in violation of all the principles of justice, in violation of the law of nature, and against the justice of the Almighty, except by way of punishment.

"So much for slavery in a State. How is it in a Territory? A territorial government established over free territory cannot be made a slave territory. There is no power in congress to institute slavery. This is too clear to be doubted. And there is no power but through Congress to establish a territorial government. As the power is not in congress, they cannot impart it to the territorial legislature. The acts of the legislature are subject to the power of congress.

"A master takes his slaves into a territory. How does he hold them? Not by any law, for there is no law in the territory which authorizes slavery. The master chastises the slave—the master is liable to be indicted for assault and battery. The master dies—the slaves do not descend to his heirs. In a territory the slaves are persons—not property. They can only be considered property where the law makes them so.

"In regard to Kansas—it constitutes the darkest page in our history. It is filled with hypocrisy the most revolting, tyranny the most relentless and crushing. It reminds me of the exclamation of Mirabeau, "O, Liberty! what excesses of outrage and cruelty have been committed in thy name."

"The ruffians, under pretence of executing the law, have trampled it under their feet, and have in the name of democracy, with bowie-knives and revolvers, driven the judges of election from their seats, usurped the same, voted in a legislature, which passed laws as cruel and unreasonable as the laws of Draco. And now under profession of giving effect to those laws they are murdering the citizens of Kansas and burning their houses.

Frightful Peril

When the Harlem 2.15 railroad train, Saturday was passing over the Harlem Bridge, and dashing on—in a free, full, fiery way—three double whistles gave an alarm that startled everybody! The brakemen, all fortunately at their posts, immediately exerted all in their power to break up—and they succeeded just as the engine was about 20 feet, it may be 25 feet, *from an open draw bridge, yawning for it with 20 feet of water!* Meanwhile the firemen were seen leaping over the tender, and aiming for the first car, but the engineer heroically stuck to his post, thus saved the train and the lives of all connected with it.

Fortunately there were but three cars, with no baggage car, and the train being thus light, the engineer was able to save himself. He could nrt have seen the open draw till he was well upon the bridge, and he was deceived, it is said, by the wrong signal being up. Thus were saved a hundred and fifty human beings from another Norwalk calamity.

It is the duty of the President and Directors of this road to make the most thorough investigation of these facts, and to inflict the severest punishment upon the employees who have thus endangered the lives of travelers.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Difference.

Marshal J. B. Hoover, of Washington, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of Essex, who accidentally killed Quigley the other day. This is right. The same Marshal Hover gave a sumptuous entertainment to Congressman Herbert, who killed Keating the Irish waiter, and invited the friends of Herbert to make merry at the same before the Court had decided to admit him to bail. Was this right also? We cannot admit that this was, unless we admit that the intentional killing of an Irishman by a Democratic member of Congress is a more venial offence than the accidental killing of an Irishman by an American mechanic.

THE RESPONSE.

The People Aroused—The Spirit of the Fathers of '76 Awakened.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.

From all quarters the most enthusiastic response comes up for the nominees of the Republican Convention. FREMONT and DAYTON are being inscribed on all the banners. Long may they wave. We give a few extracts:

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 19th says:

There was more spontaneous excitement in our streets last evening, for FREMONT, than was even obtained from the Locos for his opponent at their ratification meeting, by the aid of music, cannon and the presence of imported notables. "Hurrah for FREMONT!" was the cry on the street. Buchanan stock went down rapidly, and Fillmore stock was withdrawn. One hundred guns were fired this morning by the Artillery Squad. A grand ratification meeting will be held soon. There will then be a hurrah for FREMONT and DAYTON, that will sound to the party who would drive free men from free soil, choke up our rivers and lakes with snags and bars, and give our public land to party officials, like the war notes of victors.

A telegraphic despatch from Ashland, to the Sandusky *Register* Office, says the nomination was received there with unbounded enthusiasm! In truth,

"The guns of Freedom are beginning to boom over the land, as the announcement of the nomination of FREMONT is received, and the people are evidently preparing to crush the Hydra-headed monster, PRO-SLAVERY DEMOCRACY, which has been steadily coiling its slimy folds around LIBERTY, the pillar of our Republic."

A telegraph despatch from Chicago on the 19th, says, that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held the evening previous, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT, and DAYTON, 5000 persons present. The homes of Freemen cover the vast prairies of the West, and with stentorian notes they cry "down with this Slavocracy!" The day is breaking! Onward, friends!

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, after adverting to the Colonel's life and character, says:

"We think this is the popular idea at the present time, and that the people will rally to the standard of one just chosen from their own number, who has not been corrupted by long years of intrigue and demagoguery, and will choose him for their Chief Executive for the next four years." FREMONT and FREEDOM.

The Detroit *Advertiser* from the home of Gen. Cass, the originator of the "popular sovereignty" humbug, says:

"Wherever the cause of truth, of freedom, of justice, is held dear, there will then be rejoicing that at last the day breaks and that a brighter day for mankind is at hand.—The response will be full, and perfect, not only from Michigan, but throughout the North-west."

At Painsville, on the receipt of the news, more than a thousand men and women of that beautiful town, assembled in the park to ratify the nominations. The brass band discoursed sweet music, 100 guns were fired and a number of speeches made. Whenever the names of FREMONT and DAYTON, were mentioned, cheer followed cheer.

At Norwalk the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The cannon was fired, bon-fires blazed, and the speeches continued to a late hour of the night. The People have set the ball in motion, and whoever attempts to arrest its progress, will be swept away.

An impromptu meeting was called at Sandusky, and was addressed by Messrs. Bill, Cook, Sloane, Beecher and others.—The *Register* says:

"Taken all in all, this meeting may be considered one of the most enthusiastic we have had since the '40 campaign. The good feeling and hearty expressions of approbation made by almost all present, show how the heart of the people ratifies the nomination."

In the East the nomination is received most joyfully. From valley to valley, and from hill-top to hill-top the huzzas have been given and re-echoed until every village and hamlet have joined in the universal shout of FREMONT and FREEDOM.

"In New York City the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited. Great crowds gathered about the newspaper offices impatient to hear the news. Cheers long and loud went up for "Free Speech, Free Territory, Free Men and FREMONT." The news of the nomination had hardly been announced before a gun—a brass piece from the arsenal—announced from the Park the welcome news. One hundred and fifty guns were fired by order of the Republican Central Committee. Flags were hoisted upon several public buildings, and some houses were brilliantly illuminated, and fire-works were brought into play. The nomination was greeted every where as one fit to be made. The Buchanan men looked terrified and the Republicans joyful."

The Buffalo *Republic* which has been a democratic sheet, now heads its columns with FREMONT and DAYTON. Three cheers for the *Republic!* It speaks on this wise:

"We heard and saw along our streets, last night, (18th) the greatest enthusiasm in regard to the nomination of Fremont. The joy appeared to be almost universal, and upon almost every lip were the words, 'Good—hurrah for FREMONT.' We never knew a nomination so cordially and enthusiastically received. As the representative of a great principle, we cannot but think that he is the popular man of the north, in this crisis, and that Franklin Pierce, Esq., will give way on the 4th of March next, for John C. Fremont."

At Boston, on Wednesday evening, 100 guns were fired on the announcement of FREMONT's nomination. The Young Men's Republican Club brilliantly illuminated their head quarters. The home of Sumner will roll up a mountain majority for FREMONT.

In Syracuse, they immediately formed a Fremont Club, of which the *Journal* says:

"More than one-half its members have, up to this time, never voted any other than a democratic ticket. This is but the beginning of the end, and that end is the overthrow of the slavery party." Roll on the ball.

At Albany, there was a general time of rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired from Capitol Square, by the Young Republican Guard.

At Poughkeepsie there was a spontaneous outburst of joy, cannon were fired and speeches made.

On Saturday evening a German Fremont meeting was held in Cincinnati. Charles Reemelin, Judge Stallo and other prominent Germans were announced as the speakers of the meeting in the Cincinnati papers of Saturday. The Daily *Republicaner*, the Daily *Volks Blatt*, the *Hockwaechter* and *Turnzeitung*, German papers having an extensive circulation in all the western States support the Republican cause with ability and zeal.

A spotaneous and cheering ratification meeting was held in Indianapolis, immediately after the reception of the news. Bonfires blazed in every portion of the city.—Frank Pierce will hear the indignation of Indiana, next November.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT,

Whom the People's Convention at Philadelphia have selected to head the grand exploring expedition in the search of the lost and almost forgotten landmarks of the Constitution, is still a young man. His father, who died when he was a child, was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginian. He was born at Savannah on the 21st of January, 1813, and educated at Charleston, South Carolina, where his mother, left a widow with three children, had taken up her residence. The circumstances of the family were exceedingly narrow, and the childhood of Fremont was surrouded by privations and difficulties which, with a powerful nature like his, naturally tended to develop the heroic elements of his character.

At Charleston, Fremont enjoyed the instructions of Dr. John Robertson, who, in the preface to a translation of Zenophen's Retreat of the Ten Thousand, which he published in 1850, records with pride the remarkable proficiency of his pupil. In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College. After leaving, which he employed himself for some time as a teacher of mathematics. In 1833 he obtained that post on board the sloop-of-war Natchez, which had been sent to Charleston to put down the nullifiers (a purpose similar to that for which he is now nominated for President,) and on board of her he made a cruise of two years and a half. On his return he adopted the profession of a surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in that capacity under Captain Williams of the Topographical Engineers in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati.—When this survey was suspended, he accompanied Capt. Williams in a reconnoissance of the country then occupied by the Cherokees, after which he joined M. Nicolet, a distinguished French savan in the employ of the United States, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prairies. He was employed in this survey, in which he acted as principal assistant, during the years 1838 and 1839, and while absent upon it was appointnd a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. While reducing the materials of this survey, and preparing maps and a report, he resided for some time at Washington, where he formed the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Benton, resulting in his marriage, in 1841, to one of Mr. Benton's daughters.

Shortly after—in May, 1842—he started on the first of his three great exploring expeditions. This expedition, which occupied about five months, resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass across the Rocky Mountains, and in the ascent by Fremont and four of his men of the Wind River peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountain chain. The report of this exploration attracted great attention, both at home and abroad, as well for its unpretending modesty as for the importance of the information contained in it. This report was scarcely published when its author started on a second expedition designed to connect the discoveries of the first one with the surveys to be made by Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition of the Pacific Coast, and thus to embrace a connected survey of the almost unknown regions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The party, including thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kansas on the 29th of May, 1843, and were employed in the exploration till August of the next year. It was this exploration that first furnished any accurate information as to the Great Salt Lake, the great interior basin of Utah, and the Mountain Range of the Sierra Nevada, and first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of California.

After preparing the report of this expedition in the Spring of 1845, Fremont, now a Captain, set out on a third expedition designed to make a more particular survey of the regions which he had previously visited. It was while engaged in this expedition, and before he had received any intimation of the commencement of the war with Mexico, that, after having himself been once ordered off by the authorities, he was induced by the entreaties of the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threatened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led they defeated the Mexicans. Fremont put himself into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed Military Commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney with his dragoons from New Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard-fought battles, to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieut. Colonel—a promotion which neither he nor his friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the Government of his intervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

From the moment of Kearney's arrival a dispute had sprung up between him and Commodore Stockton as to the chief command. Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their respective claims. This he declined, professing his readiness, if they would agree between themselves, to obey either; but declaring his intention, till that point was settled, to continue to obey the commander under whom he had first placed himself, and by whom the war had been conducted.—Kearney was greatly dissatisfied at this, but dissembled his resentment till they both reached Fort Leavenworth on their return home, when he arrested Fremont for disobedience of orders and brought him to trial before a court-martial.

As this Court held that Kearney was the rightful commander, they found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Mr. Polk, then President, signed the sentence as being technically right, but at the same time offered Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont refused, and returned a simple citizen to private life.—Thus, discharged from the service of the Government, he undertook a fourth exploring expedition of his own, with a view to discover a passage across the Rocky Mountains south of the South Pass, near the head of the Arkansas, which might serve the purpose of a railroad communication with California. He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierre San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everything but his life. Not, however, to be baffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sacramento.

In the rising State of California in which he had become one of the earliest American proprietors by the purchase during his former visit of the since famous Mariposa grant, Mr. Fremont took a great interest. He was active in the formation of the State constitution, and in securing in that document a positive exclusion of Slavery, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his lot, and, owing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short session. On the expiration of his term the political control of the State had passed into new hands, of which a striking proof was given in the choice of John B. Weller, a decided Pro-Slavery man, as his successor in the Senate.

Mr. Fremont now devoted himself to developing the resources of his California estate, which had been discovered to be rich in gold; but, in addition to the loss of his commission, as the only reward he had realized for his services in California, he now found himself greatly annoyed by claims against him for supplies which, during his campaign in California, had been furnished to the United States on his private credit. During a visit to London he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was only after a great delay that the Government of the United States was finally induced to relieve him from further annoyance by the payment of these debts. In maintaining his right to the Mariposa property, he was also obliged to encounter many annoyances on the part of the Government which resisted his claim, but finally by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the Unnited States, he triumphed over all of them.

Having exhibited a singular force of character and a distinguished ability in every undertaking to which he has applied himself, he has now been called by the loud voice of his fellow-citizens in almost all parts of the Union to place himself at the head of a new, more difficult, but at the same time most glorious enterprise—that of rescuing the Government and the Union from the hands of a body of unprincipled politicians, who threaten to subject the country to the double misery of despotism and of anarchy. May he be as successful in this as in everything else that he has undertaken! And that he will be, who can doubt? for surely every honest man in the country will hasten to aid him with his voice and his vote.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Murderer Herbert in the Cincinnati Convention.

It has been iterated and reiterated over again, that Herbert, who killed the Irishman Keating, at Willards' Hotel, is a K. N., it has also been denied that Herbert was in the Cincinnati Convention. this assertion and this denial are put at rest by Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, who was reporter at that Convention. Mr. B. says:—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mr. Herbert, of California, who killed Mr. Keating, the Irish hotel waiter, was at Cincinnati, and in the Convention *as a delegate from California.* I saw him several times, once occupying a prominent position upon the platform. And the demand of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in behalf of the Irish democracy of the country, that he be expelled from the Convention, was treated with contempt, and was not even laid before the body by its officers.

And yet this D'Arcy M'Gee will support the nomination made by this convention, of which the murderer was one of its members. His paper will be bought to the support of Buchanan in less than thirty days if it has not now been done. His letter was all bombast; the convention treated it as such, and its author of just as little consequence. The result will be that he will take it all back, and shout "long live Herbert, my brother's murderer."

For Fremont and Freedom!

The following significant incident which occurred in the Philadelphia Republican National Convention shows something of the spirit of dissatisfaction which exists among the staunch old democracy of the Empire State:

Gen. VIELE of New York said that there was a delegation here from the Council of One Hundred of radical Democrats of New York, who had seceded from the democratic party in that State. They were the friends of Silas Wright [Cheers]. They are men who can trace their Democratic pedigree to Tompkins and Clinton; but notwithstanding that, they cannot and will not consent to be harnessed to the car, nor be dragged behind the Juggernaut of Slavery [Great applause]. I move, Sir, that in compliment to that body of men, who in 1848, rolled up a Free-Soil vote of 121,000, these representatives be invited to take seats here as honorary members [Applause.

Various objections were raised of partiality, and that the hall was already uncomfortably crowded.

John Allison of Penn., moved, as amendment, that the delegates of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, which met here yesterday, be invited to seats as honorary members.

Mr. Hurlbut of New York hoped that it would not go out to the nation that friends of Silas Wright were voted out from having a seat upon this floor [Cries of "Name"]. That man in his time had more influence over New Yorkers than the ruling power at Washington.—[Cheers.]

A member who had come 1,500 miles would rather give up his seat than keep such men out [Loud cheers].

A delegate from New Hampshire said that they would hold these men to their lips rather than that they should stand on [Immense applause].

Amid cries of "Question, Question," the vote was taken on the original motion of Gen. Viele of New York, and it was triumphantly carried.

AN ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF LANCASTER, ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1856.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN ESQ.

THIRTY-NINE years ago, upon this day, we were declared an independent people. At that time the Continental Congress burst asunder the chains which bound them to Great Britain, and resolved to be free, or perish in the attempt. Upon that day they presented to the world a spectacle of wisdom and firmness which has never been excelled.

To make a proper estimate of their conduct, we must take into view the then situation of this country, compared with that of our enemy. On the one side, the armies of Great Baitain were numerous and veteran; they were led by commanders who had acquired military reputation in every clime; they were supported and furnished with every implement of war by a nation whose wealth has, upon different occasions, purchased the service of all the crowned heads in Europe. On the other side, our armies were so small and unacquainted with military discpline; our officers were destitute of experience, and were so miserably poor that our brave soldiers were not more than half clothed, and their winter marches over the frosty ground which they were defending, could be tracked by the blood that flowed from their naked feet.

But even those were not the only disadvantages under which we labored. Whilst our enemy invaded us without, the torch of discord and of treason was lighted up within. When Independence was declared, the mother country had a powerful party throughout all the middle States, and many adherents in every other part of the Union.

HE BECOMES VERY PATRIOTICALLY INCLINED.

Dreadful, therefore, was the responsibility of that Congress. Had not victory crowned their banners, their names would have been crushed by the people of this country as the promotors of a destructive civil war, while their blood would have flowed on the scaffold as a sacrifice to appease the spirit of British vengeance. In this awful situation, whilst the dark cloud of destruction appeared ready to burst upon them they declared to the world our Independence. They thought that—

"One day, one hour of virtuous liberty,
Was worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Ever lasting honor to their names!—The gratitude of a free people will forever hallow their memory.

It is not my intention, at this time to give you a narrative of those glorious events of the Revolutionary War, which led to the recognition of our Independence by Great Britain and by the world. They have been the subject of so many orations, and such general interest, that they are familiar to every mind. The present oration shall contain a short historical sketch of the most prominent actions of the party now in power in this country, and their consequences; and also enquiry concerning the course which sound policy dictates that the government of the United States should pursue in future. The importance of those subjects, although not strictly connected with the celebration of this day, will, I trust be their apology to every mind.

HE TOUCHES THE DEMOCRACY LIGHTLY.

There was a powerful FACTION *in the United States opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution.* The individuals of which it was composed were called anti-federalists, *and were the founders of the Democratic party.* They gloried in setting themselves in array against our present admirable form of government. *The authors of this opposition were chiefly* DEMAGOGUES, who might have raised to the head of a state faction, but who felt conscious that their talent would be eclipsed, when the luminaries of the United States would be collected around the General Government. To gratify their ambition they wished that this country should continue divided into a number of petty state sovereignties without any efficient government for their control.

This they desired although they had the example of ancient Greece before their eyes, and well knew the clashing interests of the States and their mutual jealousies kept alive by alliances with different foreign nations, would have made this country a perpetual theatre of contention and civil war, until it had fled