Fremont Journal.

VOL. IV. FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO, JULY 4, 1856. NO: 23.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square—10 lines or less, one insertion,		$0,50
do.	Each additional insertion	0,25
do.	Three months	3,00
do.	Six months	5,00
do.	One year	8,00
One-fourth column, change quarterly, 1 year		15,00
One-third do. do. do.	do	20,00
One-half do. do. do.	do	25,00
Whole do. do. do.	do	45,00
Business Cards, 5 lines or less, one year		5,00

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

FREMONT CHAPTER, No. 64, Royal Arch Masons, meets at the same place, on the 1st Friday evening of every month.

I. O. G. T.

FOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 126, Independent Order of Good Templars meets at their Hall, in "Buckeye Building," every Friday evening.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A. D. WILES,

Daguerreian and Ambrotypist.

WILL be found at his Gallery at all hours. Pictures taken in *Cloudy as 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 Tiffee 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 & Finetrock.

Attorneys at Law; will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office—Nims' 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 rivet, gold or silver plate, and in the neatest manner. ☞ Office in Sharp and Shomo'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. FAILING, 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 prompt attention to their calls, whether in or out of town. ☞ Rooms, in Sharp & Shomo's Block.

N. B. Dr. F. pays particular attention to all forms of chronic diseases. Fremont, April 10, 1856.

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. 62 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.

T. W. RICE. F. 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. F. 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, chrom 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 *two seconds.* Patrons may rest assured of getting perfect ministures.

☞ 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 on 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.

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.—16:1 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 nice 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. 1f

Fremont Meat Market.

On Front Street, opposite the Post Office.

N. WILSON, take pleasure informing citizens of Fremont, that he has opened in the building formerly occupied by J. Kridler, directly opposite the Post Office, on Front street

A Meat Market,

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

Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton.

He pledges himself that nothing but a first rate article shall be offered by him.

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

N. WILSON.

Fremont, February 15, 1856.

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

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

BY EXPRESS!

2 Days from New York!!

New Spring Goods!

Have just been received at the Store of

A. GUSDORF.

New and beautiful patterns for the Ladies!

BONNETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

AND THEY ARE BEING RECEIVED EVERY DAY!!!

Call and examine them!

Fremont, April 17, 1856.

Poetry.

American National Song of Liberty.

Hark! to arms! the trumpet's breath
Tells of Liberty! Liberty or death;
O'er each sunny plain and hill
Wakes the startling measure still
Who that loves his native land!
Shuns the fight at least's a command?
Gather to the rescue then,
When the cry is heard again!
Hark! to arms! the trumpet's breath,
Tells of Liberty! Liberty or death!

Sound! sound again, the welcome blast,
Comes where Freedom's fires shall last,
Dear to valor be the fight,
Yet surviving slav'ry's night:
Still be seen Columbia's star,
O'er the waves, o'er the wild waves wand'ring far.
Never, on our native shore,
Tyrants wake the war-cry more:
Hark! to arms! the trumpet's breath
Tells of Liberty! Liberty or death!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the seperation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exericise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation,—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.—They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	George Taylor,
Josiah Bartlett,	James Wilson,
William Whipple,	George Ross.
Matthew Thornton.	DELAWARE.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY.	Cæsar Rodney,
Samuel Adams,	George Read,
John Adams,	Thomas M'Kean.
Robert Treat Paine,	MARYLAND.
Elbridge Gerry.	Samuel Chase,
RHODE ISLAND, &c.	William Paca,
Stephen Hopkins,	Thomas Stone,
William Ellery.	Charles Carroll, of Carollton.
CONNECTICUT.	VIRGINIA.
Roger Sherman,	George Wythe,
Samuel Huntington,	Richard Henry Lee,
William Williams,	Thomas Jefferson,
Oliver Wolcott.	Benjamin Harrison,
NEW YORK.	Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
William Floyd,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Phillip Livingston,	Carter Braxton.
Francis Lewis,	NORTH CAROLINA.
Lewis Morris.	William Hooper,
NEW JERSEY.	Joseph Hewes,
Richard Stockton,	John Penn.
John Witherspoon,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Francis Hopkinson,	Edward Rutledge,
John Hart,	Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Abraham Clark.	Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
PENNSYLVANIA.	Arthur Middleton.
Robert Morris,	GEORGIA.
Benjamin Rush,	Button Gwinnett,
Benjamin Franklin,	Lyman Hall,
John Morton,	George Walton.
George Clymer,	
James Smith,	

From the Sandusky Register.

A LYRIC FOR THE TIMES.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

Hear! ye that fearful wail, my brothers?—
Hear! ye those freemen shriek?
List to the hurrying gale, mothers!
For it sweeps from the pallid cheek
And the blood-stained vestments of brother and son!
And it bears on its plaints the sound of the gun
From the red plains of Kansas! The first battle is won
Be Freedom's assassins!—and low on the plain
Lie your brothers and fathers, and sons that are slain
By the minion of DOUGLAS—*base slave of a slave!*
Who, seated in power, digs Liberty's grave!

"Blush ye in shame, my brothers!
Deep crimson be your cheeks!
Wear ye the darkened veil, mothers!"
("'Tis our WASHINGTON that speaks!)
"Oh! had I but dreamed, ere I passed from the earth,
That my own native land, which to FREEDOM gave birth—
(That priceless behest to the pioneer's hearth!)
Oh! had I but known that my country *could* breed
Such a traitorous wretch as false fate hath decreed
To rule over your nation for this damning hour!—
A *fool* and a *madman!*—unfitted for power!—
I'd have wept for my country, have blushed for my fame,
And prayed that oblivion might rest on my name!

"But arouse you still, my brothers!
Gird on the sword and shield!
Nor longer wear the veil, mothers,
For that traitor's doom is sealed!
Heaven's legion's bear witness to your long tried worth
In enduring! *Now rise! Sweep the turde from your hearth!*
And sheathe not your sword while a slave breathes on earth!
And deal to your traitor some punishment fell,
To foreshadow the torments that shall *Pierce* him in Hell!
Impeach him! IMPEACH HIM!! Let the scorn of the world
No longer at "ARNOLD the traitor," be hurled!
This page in your history—now darkening fast,
Marks that *blackest* of traitors, AMERICA'S LAST!!—
Arouse ye, my brothers! kindle Liberty's fires,
And prove yourselves worthy the blood of your sires!"
—Such—*such* is the warning from WASHINGTON'S grave!
Who would turn "the deaf ear," *he is fit for a slave!*

SANDUSKY, May 27, 1856. L. H. K.

Wisdom is the handmaid of Virtue—the creator and soul of happiness.

TRIBUTE TO COL. FREMONT.

Who Acquired California?—The Work of "Nothing but a Surveyor."

The Pro- Slavery organs throughout the North are fond of Saying that Col. FREMONT, is "a rash young man," "has done nothing," "is nothing but a rambling surveyor." Read the following "official report" of what the "young surveyor" did, and then try and think of anything equally meritous ever done by Mr. Buchanan.

From the annual report of the Secretary of War, December 5, 1846.

Secretary Marcy's Opinion of Col. Fremont.

[Extract.]

War Department, Dec. 1, '46.

* * * * * * *

In May, 1845, John C. Fremont, then a brevet captain in the corpse of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed lieutenant colonel, left here under orders from this department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. The objects of their service were, as those of his previous explorations had been, of a scientific character, without any view whatever to military operations. Not an officer or soldier of the United States army accompanied him; and his whole force consisted of sixty-two men employed by himself for security against Indians, and for procuring subsistence in the wilderness and deserted country through which he was to pass.

One of the objects he had in view was to discover a new and shorter route from the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. This search, for a part of the distance, would carry him through the unsettled, and afterwards through a corner of the settled parts of California. He approached these settlements in the winter of 1845—6.—Aware of the critical state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, determined to give no cause of offence to the authorities of the province, with commendable prudence, he halted his command on the frontier, one hundred miles from Monterey, and proceeded along to that city to explain the object of his coming to the commandant general Castro, and to obtain permission to go to the valley of the San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants be molested by his presence. The leave was granted; but scarcely had he reached the desired spot for refreshment and repose, before he received information from the American settlements, and by express from our consul at Monterey, that Gen. Castro was preparing to attack him with a comparatively large force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, upon the pretext that, under the cover of a scientific mission, he was exciting the American citizens to revolt. In view of this danger, and to be in a condition to repel an attack, he then took a position on a mountain, at a distance of about thirty miles, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States, and with his own men, sixty-two in number, awaited the approach of the commandant general.

From the 7th to the 10th of March, Col. Fremont and his little band maintained this position. Gen Castro did not approach within attacking distance, and Col. Fremont, adhering to his plan of avoiding all collisions, and determined neither to compromit his government nor the American settlers ready to join him at all hazards, if he had been attacked, abandoned his position and commenced his march for Oregon, intending by that route to return to the United States. Deeming all danger from the Mexicans to be passed, he yielded to the wishes of some of his men who desired to remain in the country and discharged them from his service, and refused to receive others in their stead, so cautious was he to avoid doing anything to compromit the American settlers or give even a color of offense to Mexican authorities. He pursued his march slowly and leisurly, as the state of his men and his horses required, until the middle of May, and had reached the northern shore of the great Tlamath lake, within the limits of the Oregon Territory, when he found his future progress in that direction obstructed by impassable snowy mountains and hostile Indians, who had been excited against him by Gen. Castro, had killed and wounded four of his men, and left him no repose either in camp or on his march. At the same time information reached him that Gen. Castro, in addition to his Indian allies, was advancing in person against him, with artillery and cavalry, at the head of four or five hundred men; and that they were passing around head of the Bay of San Francisco to a rendezvous on the north side of it, and that the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento were comprehended in the schemes of destruction meditated against his own party.

Under these circumstances, he determined to turn upon his Mexican pursuers, and seek safety both for his own party and the American settlers, not merely in the defeat of Castro, but in the total overthrow of the Mexican authority in California, and the establishment of an independent government in that extensive department. It was on the 6th of June, and before the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico could have been there known, that this resolution was taken; and by the 6th of July it was carried into effect by a series of rapid attacks, by a small body of adventurous men, under the conduct of an intrepid leader, quick to preceive and able to direct the proper measures for accomplishing such a daring enterprise.

On the 11th of June a convoy of 200 horses for Castro's camp, with an officer and 14 men, were surprised and captured by 12 of Fremont's party. On the 15th, at daybreak, the millitary post of Sonoma was also surprised and taken, with nine brass cannon, 250 stand of muskets, and several officers, and some men and munition of war.

Leaving a small garrison at Sonoma, Col. Fremont went to the Sacramento to rouse the American settlers; but scarcely had he arrived there, when an express reached him from the garrison at Sonoma, with information that Castro's whole force was crossing the bay to attack that place. This intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 23d of June, while he was on the American fork of the Sacramento, 80 miles from the garrison at Sonoma; and at 12 'oclock on the morning of the 25th, he arrived at that place with 90 riflemen from the American settlers in that valley. The enemy had not yet appeared. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and a party of 20 fell in a squadron of 70 dragoons, (all of Castro's force had crossed the bay,) attacked and defeated, killing and wounding five, without harm to themselves; the Mexican commander, De la Torre, barely escaping with the the loss of his transport boats and nine pieces of brass artillery, spiked.

The country north of the Bay of San Francisco being cleared of the enemy Col. Fremont returned to Sonoma on the evening of the 4th of July, and on the morning of the 5th, called the people together, explained to them the condition of things in the province, and recommended an immediate declaration of independence. The declaration was made and he was selected to take the chief direction of affairs.

The attack on Castro was the next object. He was at Santa Clara, an entrenched post on the upper or south side of the Bay of San Francisco, with 400 men and two pieces of field artillery. A circuit of more than a hundred miles must be traversed to reach him. On the 6th of July the pursuit commenced, by a body of 100 mounted riflemen commanded by Col. Fremont in person, who, in three days, arrived at the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos. Here he learnt that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating south towards Ciudad de los Angelos, [the city of the Angels], the seat of the Governor General of the Californias, and distant 400 miles. It was instantly resolved on to pursue to that place. At the moment of departure, the gratifying intelligence was received that war with Mexico had commenced; that Monterey had been taken by our naval force, and the flag of the United States there raised on the 7th of July, and that the fleet would co-operate to the pursuit of Castro and his forces. The flag of independence was hauled down and that of the United States hoisted, amidst the hearty greetings and to the great joy of the American settlers and the forces under the command of Col. Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued; and on the 12th of August, Col. Fremont, with a detachment of Marines from the squadron and some riflemen, entered the city of Angels, without resistance or objection; the Governor General Pico, the Commandant General, Castro, and the Mexican authorities, having fled or dispersed. Commodore Stockton took possession of the whole country as a conquest of the United States, and appointed Col. Fremont Governor, under the law of nations; to assume the functions of that office when he should return to the squadron.

Thus in the short space of sixty days from the first decisive movement, this conquest was achieved, by a small body of men, to an extent beyond their own expectation; for the Mexican authorities proclaimed it a conquest, not merely of the northern part, but of the whole province of the Californias.

The Commandant General, Castro, on the 9th of August, from his camp at the Mesa, and next day "on the road to Sonora," announced this result to the people, together with the actual flight and dispersion of the former authorities; and at the same time, he officially communicated the fact of the conquest to the French, English and Spanish Consuls in California; and, to crown the whole, the official paper of the Mexican government, on the 16th of October, in laying these official communications before the public, introduced them with the emphatic declaration, "The loss of the Californias is consummated." The whole province was yielded up to the United States, and is now in our military occupancy. A small part of the troops sent out to subject this province will constitute, it is presumed, a sufficient force to retain our possession, and the remainder will be disposable for other objects of the war.

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W. L. MARCY.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

A Hard Load to Carry.

James Buchanan, who puts himself square upon the platform made at Cincinnati; on the 11th April. 1826, spoke thus:

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of Slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND A GREAT MORAL EVIL. I THANK GOD, MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS." [See Gales' & Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2,180, vol. 2, part 2.]

The above speech was made in the House of Representatives, eleven years after his 4th of July oration, (part of which will be found in the JOURNAL to-day) and six years after his famous Lancaster anti-Slavery resolutions! Will "Old Buck" as they familiarly call him, put in the plea of "infancy" to this charge, as he does to the charge of Federalism? Will the Richmond *Enquirer* and the ultra democrats south defend this speech in connection with the rest of Mr. Buchanan's antecedents. We read from that Journal the following:

"*It was NOT Mr. Buchanan's* FAULT THAT HE DID NOT *assist in the repeal of the Missouri restriction. If it had been in his power to participate in the struggle, everybody* KNOWS THAT HE WOULD HAVE ESPOUSED THE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH. *Absent at the moment in the service of the government, he lost no time after his return to the country in confirming the settlement effected by the repeal of the Missouri restriction, with all the authority of his wise statesmanship and illustrious character.—Instead of accusing his misfortune, we should applaud the zeal with which he repairs the omissions of accident.*"

And again—

"We rejoice that the great issue in the canvass will TURN ON THIS DOCTRINE, because it will force the South into defending Slavery on principle."

Democrats of Sandusky county, how does this read side by side with Mr. Buchanan's speech of 1826.

Three things are unwise to boast of—the flavor of thy ale, the beauty of thy daughter, and the contents of thy purse.

AN ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF LANCASTER, ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1815.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

SAYS THE DEMOCRACY ARE NOT THE DISCIPLES OF WASHINGTON.

What must be our opinion of an opposition, *whose passions were so dark and malignant* as to be gratified in endeavoring to blast the character and embitter the old age of Washington? After thus persecuting the savior of his country, *how can the Democratic party dare to call themselves his disciples.*

But no opposition could devert the steady soul of Washington from his purpose. He had digested a system of policy which he steadily pursued, amid the storms of fiction. His successors in office for the most part, walked in his footsteps. To continue at peace a nation must be ready for war, was a maxim by which the Federal administrations were constantly directed. Under their auspices, therefore, public credit was well established, as the best means of peace defense.

The debt of the revolutionary war was funded, and moderate taxes were imposed. A navy was built for the protection of commerce. We consider all nations equally in war, as enemies, in peace as friends; and therefore a strict neutrality towards all was preserved. It would be impossible to enumerate every wise measure of the Washingtonian administrations; suffice it to say, that during their continuance, the prosperity of this country was unexampeled in the annals of time. The dreams of fancy were almost realized. Cities rose up as if by magic throughout our country and wealth flowed in upon us from all nations. The wilderness, yielded to the hand of agriculture, and fields loaded with the richest harvests covered those gloomy forests where wild beasts but a few years before, had used to roam. Happy, indeed, were those people, had they but known their own happiness. Notwithstanding their prosperity, faction still continued to rage and to increase.

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY WOULD DO FOR POWER.

The possession of power was the end of opposition, about the means they were regardless. Their leaders pretended to tender solicitude for the welfare of the people. Their voices were loud in favor of public economy, and against a navy, an army and taxes. Although France had wantonly captured a number of our vessels without cause, had actually demanded tribute from us, and had threatened our Venice, if it were not paid; although she had twice refused to recognize our ministers, who went supplicating for peace, they were opposed to raising an army or a navy for our defense.

After an army had been raised, notwithstanding it was commanded by Washington, and destined to act against a foreign enemy, they loudly expressed their apprehension, that it was intended to destroy our republican form of government and substitute monarchy in its stead. The taxes, necessary for its support, afforded them a fresh theme of declamation. By means such as these, they succeeded so well in their endeavors, that they at length became the majority of the nation, and got its destinies placed in their hands. How they have used their power it will be my endeavor to show.

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY HAD DONE.

They began with the destruction of the Navy. It had been supposed by the federal administrations, that a navy was our best defence. From the locality of our country, and from the nature of such a force, they knew that it would be peculiarly calculated to protect our