

ISAAC M. KEBLER, Proprietor. The Journal is published every Friday morning...

Fremont Journal

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year in advance, by mail, \$1.50...

DR. P. BEAUGRAND, has opened his office on the corner of the Turnpike...

SURGEON DENTIST. L. BEILHARTZ, of Ohio, has permanently located in Fremont...

DR. M. A. RITTER, has removed his office to the first building west of the Old Catholic Church...

W. V. B. AMES, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, Office and Residence—Corner of High and Garrison streets...

WM. ST. CLAIR, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, FRENCHVILLE, OHIO.

DR. WILSON & STILWELL, Fremont, Ohio, residence on Croghan Street, near the Court House.

R. S. RICE & SON, Physicians & Surgeons, FRENCHVILLE, OHIO.

CHAS. G. EATON, Physician and Surgeon, CLEVELAND, O.

M. DEISHMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, residence on Croghan Street, near the Court House.

DE. O. C. TOOKER, takes this method of inducing the people of GREENSBURG and vicinity to be vaccinated...

Chronic Diseases can be Cured! DR. OBERMILLER, OF Tiffin, will be at Russell's American House, in Fremont, on the Third Thursday of each Month.

J. R. BARTLETT, Attorney at Law and Notary, will give special attention to all Legal Business...

MORRIS E. TYLER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, OFFICE—Second Story Dutchman's Block, North Room, FRENCHVILLE, OHIO.

J. L. GREENE & SON, Attorneys at Law, will attend to all business entrusted to them...

Backlund & Everett, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery...

C. W. PAGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT, And Notary Public, CUYDE, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O.

Roberts & Sheldon, Manufacturers of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Saws, Axes, Wood, Hides, Sheepskins, Old Copper, Old Hides, Bees, All sorts of German Yankee Notions...

C. R. McCulloch, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Colors, Glass, Paints, Oil, Bees, Stationery, &c., Fremont, Ohio.

BUCKLAND & GRAHAM, DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Burning Fluid, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Putty, Glue, and other Household Goods...

JOSEPH RUMBAUGH, Architect and Builder, FRENCHVILLE, OHIO.

LIFE INSURANCE, Secures independence and domestic comfort to the Widow and Orphan. It provides a security to the family of every man who takes a Policy in a reliable Company...

There is no certainty of leaving a patrimony for your family in any other way. THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is the Largest Association of the kind in the United States, with a Capital of \$2,700,000.

It is managed with economy, and no Company offers greater inducements as regards Security, Low Rates, and Prompt Payments. It paid in Losses last year, over—\$238,000.

And has paid since 1840, over one and a-half million of Dollars giving to a large number of Widows and Orphans a comfortable independence, and to very many cases it WAS ALL which was left them.

Please call at the Office of the Agent and get a Pamphlet, which shows the condition of the Company, its plans of operations, Tables of Premiums, &c. Office in Birchland Block, Fremont, Aug. 27, 1859. R. W. B. McLELLAN, Agent.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut. Capital \$2,700,000.

CHARTER OAK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Conway, Massachusetts. Capital \$300,000. With a surplus of \$30,000.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Conway, Massachusetts. Capital \$250,000. With a surplus of \$25,000.

Home Insurance Company. Located in the City of New York. The Home Insurance Company has appointed for their Agent in this vicinity R. W. B. McLELLAN, of Fremont.

A Good Thing for the Community. FLOUR. FLOUR. THE UNDERSIGNED has just started a New Grist Mill, and begs a share of PUBLIC PATRONAGE. It will grind all kinds of grain and will deliver it at distance on all kinds of grain to any part of the county. Customers will have their grain delivered free of charge.

Cash Paid for Wheat. DANIEL L. JUNE, Fremont, April 2, 1857.

PINE SIDEWALK PLANK! 75,000 ft. just received and for sale for cash at low figures. MCGEE & HAYNES, Fremont, June 3, 1859.

FEED! BRAN! FEED!!! D. L. JUNE, HAS JUST RECEIVED 6,000 BUSHELS OF BRAN! Which he will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Call at the Steam Flouring Mill. Fremont, Nov. 23, 1857.

West & McDougal, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 23 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Choice Western Reserve Butter, in Firkins, Kegs and Boxes, and all kinds of Groceries, Produce and Manufactures, and in every desirable shape and pattern. All Commodities sold by us are manufactured from steam refined White Sugar, and are of the highest quality. We have the largest quantity of the Candles sold in this part of the State, and are prepared to supply any amount at the lowest price. Orders may be sent to us by mail, or by express, and we will deliver to you at our warehouse, or to your door, as you may prefer. THOMPSON CLAPP, Fremont, June 24, 1859.

NEWS DEPOT. All the principal Papers and Magazines received weekly and monthly, and kept for sale at McCulloch's, The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, The New York Ledger, The New York Weekly, Harper's Magazine, Flag of our Union, Ballou's Pictorial, New York Weekly Tribune, Porter's Spirit of the Times, Waverley Magazine, Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie, Glasgow's line of Battle Ship. Fremont, May 25, 1858.

Spring Fashions, FOR Ladies' and Children's DRESSES. MRS. HAMILTON has just received from her agents in New York City, a new assortment of Spring Fashions and Patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, which she invites to view at her store, No. 11, Broadway, New York, at all hours of the day. She will receive the Fashions from New York, regularly every month. Rooms in Dutchman's Block, Second Story. Fremont, April 29, 1859.

GLAZIER. JAMES CLAGHORN. Would to let the people of this country know that he is prepared to do all orders for WINDOW SASH, painted and the glass ready set. Persons in the country will find it to their advantage to call on me and see my work. I have many more than I can show, and I am sure they will be much to your satisfaction. Right by Ten South with glass set, can be got at any shop at any time. Call at my shop on German street, the second building above Vallentyne & Moore's Flour Store, or at my Office near to order. Fremont, May 12, 1859.

State Expenses—A few Facts to be Remembered. It will be well for the people of Ohio to examine carefully the acts of the two political parties of our State in reference to our finances before they cast their votes this fall. Our home interests are vast and should not be overlooked in this campaign which has more immediate connection with our domestic affairs. Let us call the attention of our readers to this subject briefly.

The people of Ohio now pay over ten millions of dollars annually in taxes for all purposes, State, county, township, city, school, &c. This vast interest should be carefully watched and guarded. Public servants should be elected who will honestly and fairly disburse this sum, in accordance with the purposes for which it was assessed. We have been cheated, plundered and betrayed by those who have been selected to the responsible post of Treasurer of State: Let us be very careful to satisfy ourselves about the character of those who fill that position. Good laws are very well. But honest, faithful men to carry them out are better. We fearlessly point to the administration of our Republican candidate for State Treasurer for the last two years, as the type of financial integrity.

To show under which party we have drifted into our present heavy taxation, we publish a table showing the total taxes for all purposes in Ohio for a few years past:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total taxes for all purposes in Ohio, and other financial data for 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849.

The intelligent reader will readily understand under whose administration this rapid and enormous increase has been made. It is proper to state, however, that the school tax prior to the adoption of the new constitution was not included in the grand duplicate.

Expenses of the State Government from 1848 to 1852. 1848 \$238,402.17 1849 \$307,106.41 1850 \$311,898.48 1851 \$45,495.90 1852 \$537,843.68 1853 \$602,437.83 1854 \$633,905.80 1855 \$46,972.90

There was no session of the Legislature in 1855 which is the only year since the organization of the government without a session. But the Republican Legislature of 1856, the first under the new Constitution, opposed to the Democracy, found an immense debt to pay, which was contracted before that year. Let us look at these items:

Disbursement of 1856, to pay debts incurred prior to Nov. 15, 1855. Superintendent and repairs on the canals \$138,090.18 New State House 246,758.71 Deaf and Dumb Asylum 3,488.00 Blind Asylum 2,300.00 Columbus Lunatic Asylum 24,025.41 Dayton Lunatic Asylum 47,515.89 Newburgh Lunatic Asylum 48,434.47 Pay'ts for Swan's rev'd statutes 2,759.00

Total \$517,372.65 The Auditor reports over \$100,000 of other claims not included in the above appropriations. Of this sum \$60,000 were claims for work on the State House. These claims, almost without exception have since been paid. The sum of at least \$600,000, added to the expenses of 1855, would make an average in the last four years of \$670,000 against the average of \$348,078 of the four preceding years, or under the new Constitution and Locofoco rule of nearly twice the expenses of the State government.

It does not include interest on our debt, schools, &c. We all remember that last year our State officers expended \$10,000 on the Hocking & Southern Ohio Canals more than was appropriated, and that our Locofoco Legislature refused to make an appropriation for it. Yet in 1855 the State officers, being of that party, expended \$600,000 beyond the appropriations, and then asked the Republican Legislature to pay it. In good faith, it was promptly voted. The difference between the act of the two parties is apparent and most damaging to our opponents.

By reference to the tables published in Gov. Chase's message on the 5th Jan, 1857, it will be seen that the aggregate of taxes was largely reduced by the Republican administration. The following is the statement:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total taxes for 1855, (last year) \$8,954,511. Meddell's administration, \$8,000,513. Total taxes 1856, 8,000,513.

Decrease of taxes in 1856, \$94,998. Here is a falling off of nearly a million of dollars during the first year of Republican rule. It may be claimed that this difference arose from a decrease of local taxes only. This is not true. The local taxes are decreased in about the same ratio.

Total state taxes for 1855 \$2,754,807 1856 2,262,132. Decrease of taxes for state purposes in '56 128,676. The records demonstrate that during the two years, in which the Republicans had the control of both the executive and the legislative departments of government, they not only fully sustained the credit of the State, and paid all its current expenses, with the saving above named, but they actually paid off over half a million of debts entailed upon them by their opponents.

But it has been claimed as an offset to the great expenditures of our opponents, that they greatly reduced the debt of the state. The facts are, that while they reduced the debt from 1852 to 1856, \$1,125,773, they received from other sources besides taxes during the same time the sum of \$2,023,790, or \$869,062 more than they reduced the debt. So this pretence is not available. This public debt question we propose to examine at some length in our next—Ohio State Journal.

Fremont Journal. FREMONT: OHIO. ISAAC M. KEBLER, Editor. Friday, October 7, 1859.

Republican Ticket. For Governor, WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr. For Lieutenant Governor, ROBERT C. KIRK. For Auditor of State, ROBERT W. TAYLOR. For Secretary of State, ADDISON P. RUSSELL. For Treasurer of State, ALFRED P. STONE. For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON. For Member Board of Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY. For School Commissioner, ANSON SMYTH. For Member Board of Equalization, WILLIAM S. RUSSELL. Judge, 1st Subdivision 4th Judicial District, JOHN FITCH.

For Senator, FRANCIS D. PARISH, For Representative, SANFORD G. BAKER. For Auditor, CHARLES H. GREENE. For Sheriff, IRA SMITH. For Treasurer, CHARLES G. GREENE. For Prosecuting Attorney, JOSEPH R. BARTLETT. For Commissioner, JOSEPH H. JENNINGS. For Infirmary Director, JOSEPH BIRDSEYE.

For Coroner, JEREMIAH GIBBS, Annual Sessions—YES. One Vote.

The importance of a single vote ought to be impressed upon every Republican. One vote may elect our candidates for Representatives and Senator in the State Legislature, which may decide the majority in that body, and secure the election of a U. S. Senator. One vote may turn the scale on Commissioner, or any other County officer. Let every Republican remember that his vote is of great importance.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Wooster on Wednesday. The attendance is put down at 8000. A procession was formed which reached forty a mile. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: Gov. Chase reviewed the various Democratic Administrations, and the legislative acts of that party when in power. He also dissected the Popular Sovereignty pretensions, and successfully defended himself against Judge Ranney's charges regarding his letters to Breslin.

Gov. Corwin kept the vast audience laughing during a large portion of the time occupied by him in the delivery of a powerful and effective speech. He reviewed Popular Sovereignty in all its phases, and closed with a forcible appeal to voters in behalf of the Opposition ticket.

Judge Ranney drops the Subject. Monday evening Hon. David Tod and Judge Ranney addressed the people at Youngstown, in the county where Judge Ranney made his "scathing and blistering" speech against the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850. The Mahoning Register says: Judge Ranney then made a speech of perhaps twenty minutes length. He vainly endeavored to show that the Democratic party was in no way responsible for, or identified with the extension or perpetuation of slavery; and lauded popular sovereignty as the great panacea for settling the vexed question which was now arraying one section of the Union against the other. He admitted that his own views upon the slavery question had become somewhat modified of late years, but made no allusion to the Hoffman matter in 1848, or the Canfield indignation meeting in 1850. It was possible he had a premonition that the less said upon these matters the better. He finally excused himself from further speaking on the score of fatigue, and sat down. Whereupon the somewhat thinned audience summarily adjourned.

Let Democrats Remember. That the Homestead bill, granting 100 acres of land to actual settlers, was killed at the last session of Congress, by the almost united vote of the democratic members of the Senate, and the casting vote of Vice President Breckinridge. That is the way democrats treat their Northern constituents who vote the democratic ticket.

Look out for fraud. The Locofocos are flooding the county with electioneering documents, and their secret emissaries are at work in every township, disseminating falsehoods and slanders on the Republican candidates. Pugh has his hired agents all over the State, working to secure a majority in the next legislature. Look out for them. Look out for "forged circulars," and all kinds of dark lantern tricks.

Democracy Illustrated. In the State of New Hampshire, when the Democracy of that State were largely in the ascendant, they extended the right of suffrage to the negroes, but denied Catholics the right to hold office. President Pierce was a member of that Convention.

Republican Organize Thoroughly! Only three days are left for organization, and we trust every Republican in Sandusky county is fully impressed with the importance of getting out the full Republican strength in each township, and is prepared to do all he can to secure so desirable an end. Devote the time until election to work, and in perfecting an organization that will not leave a Republican vote out of the ballot box on election day. Perfect the list of voters in each school district, have arrangements all made to convey the firm and the laggards to the polls, and vigilance committees who will see that no neighborhood is neglected. A full vote is not only a Republican victory in Ohio, but a full vote in Sandusky county may be the means of electing our ticket. Remember, too, that a few stay-at-homes in each township may turn the scale. See to it, then, that not a single vote is lost. Let every Republican become a Vigilance Committee-man from now until the going down of the sun on the second Tuesday of October, and Ohio will echo gun for gun with glorious Maine and Vermont.

Then and Now. In 1848, when a candidate for Congress, Judge Ranney, the Democratic candidate for Governor, wrote a letter to Judge Hoffman, of Warren, Ohio, in which he took decided ground in favor of the power of Congress to erect Territorial Governments and prohibit slavery in them. A few weeks since he made a speech at Tiffin, in which he took precisely opposite grounds, on the same subject. We place these opinions of Judge Ranney side by side, in order to illustrate the difference between democracy in 1848 and Democracy in 1849, on this subject:

Ranney's opinion in 1848. Ranney's opinion in 1849. I have no doubt of the fact that the public policy of Congress to erect in the Territories Territorial Governments, and to prohibit slavery in the Territories, is a true and a just one, and one which will be sustained by the people of the United States, and will be supported by the Federal Government.

The Difference. In Lucas county, they have a Locofoco Auditor, and in Wood, we have a Republican Auditor. In Lucas county, the Locofoco Auditor charged over seven hundred dollars for preparing township maps for Assessors, and got his pay, and in Wood county our Republican Auditor charged one dollar and fifteen cents for the same work, and the Commissioners didn't want to pay him that much! In Lucas county there are but 13 townships, and in Wood there are 18—Perryburg Journal.

Union of the Opposition in California. The election in California took place on the 8th of September, and dates to the 5th state that the Anti-Locomotion Democrats and Republicans had effected a union of tickets upon Congressmen. Booker, nominated on the Anti-Locomotion ticket, by McKibben had withdrawn in favor of Col. Baker, Republican; and Sibley, nominated by Baker, had withdrawn in favor of McKibben. Baker and McKibben would receive the united support of the Opponents of the National Administration, and we hope to hear, by the next arrival from there, that they are elected.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution. Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in the year 1859, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next Annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment to the Constitution of the State: "The members of the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, annually. All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January, annually."

WILLIAM B. WOOD, Speaker of the House of Representatives, MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate. SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., April 13, 1859. I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, relative to an Amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly, is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office. W. L. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SANDUSKY COUNTY, FREMONT, O., April 13, 1859. I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, relative to an Amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly, is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office. W. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Madison on Squatter Sovereignty. The doctrine of Squatter independence, which Douglas claims the paternity, is not such a novelty as some of his friends seem to suppose. Arthur St. Clair, when Governor of the Northwest Territory, thus asserted it in his official address: "For all internal affairs we have a complete Legislature of our own, and they are no more bound by an act of Congress than by an edict of the First Consul of France." How the genuine Democracy of those early days regarded this doctrine, is sufficiently indicated in the following document from President Madison: "Sir:—The President observing in an address lately delivered by you to the Convention at Chillicothe, an imperious and incoherent language towards the Legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing spirit and tendency of every evil example, and grossly violating the rules of conduct enjoined by your public station, determines that your commission as Governor of the Northwest Territory shall cease on the receipt of this notification. I am etc. JAMES MADISON, President of the United States.

Locofoco Hall. A rumor prevails that L. W. Hall, better known as "Locofoco Hall," is to be tendered the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of Hendricks resigned. If true, it is another instance of the reward of treachery by the Administration.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The following Resolutions were passed by the Republican State Convention, which met in Columbus to nominate candidates for State officers, on the 23d day of June, 1859. We ask the voters of Sandusky county to read and compare them with the Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and then say which party in Ohio are pledged against the extension of slavery, for freedom in the territories, and the rights and interests of the whole people:

RESOLUTIONS. Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler, we submit to the freemen of Ohio the following declaration of Republican principles and measures: 1. We reiterate an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrine heretofore inscribed upon the banners of that party, and in the defense of which, it has never failed to secure from the free electors of the State an ardent and triumphant support; and reaffirming the same, command them anew to the stimulating consideration of the people.

2. That the people of Ohio demand a reorganization of the Judicial Circuit of the United States, and that they be constituted as to give to every section of the country its full and equal voice in the Supreme Court of the United States; that provision be made for reviewing the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by appeal or writ of error, and for securing fair and impartial justice in proceedings for alleged violations of the laws of the United States.

3. That, precluding our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people; and in order to attain these important ends, we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, as subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest dictates of humanity and justice, and as abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4. We claim for all citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the freest exercise of the right of suffrage; we favor whatever legislative or administrative reforms may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse; and we oppose any abridgment whatever, of the right of naturalization, now secured by law to immigrants, or the right of the States to admit and expel such citizens, whether by naturalization or otherwise, and we demand equally such discrimination, whenever and wherever made, by South Carolina, (Massachusetts) or any other State.

5. That the development of transportation and corruption in the administration of national affairs, impose upon us the important duty of casting out those who have proved faithless, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to reduce the public expenditures, lessen the burdens of taxation, and protect the Treasury of the people.

6. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of the government or people countenancing or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands free of charge, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Democratic Administration in Congress, in opposing and defeating in the United States Senate the Homestead Bill, which was designed to secure free homes for the poor man, whether of native or foreign birth.

8. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the last Legislature in repeated instances, and especially in making appointments to office in plain violation of the Constitution; in virtually abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the several districts (so arranged for partisan purposes as to give the largest portion to the junior members) under the uncontrolled charge of individual members, without responsibility to the whole Board; in making inadequate provision for the safe keeping of the public moneys; and in attempting to force upon the members of the next session of the General Assembly, against their consent, as deserving the revocation of all good titles.

9. That the Republicans of Ohio point with entire satisfaction and pride to the dignified, honest, faithful and independent manner in which the present Executive and other officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions; that the course of Hon. B. F. Wade in the United States Senate, and of the Republican members of Congress, in their able advocacy of the interests of the poor man, in urging the passage of the Homestead Bill, and in their defense of the principles of freedom, merits our unqualified approval.

10. That we earnestly invite all men of all parties to join with us, in our efforts to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve to us our heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our Fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

The Democrat's Old Story. Judge Ranney's organ here, as the best it could do in the tight places the candidate is put by the truth of history as vindicated by the Mahoning Index of Nov. 1, 1850, repeats its own former explanation of what Judge R. did say at the Canfield meeting of 1850—"the subject of the Fugitive Slave Act, and with a flourish of black letter pronounces it "another falsehood nailed."

The Democrat goes further, and asserts that the Mahoning Index was not Democratic at that time, but admits that "it was established as a Democratic paper, but it turned Abolition." Now this admission only makes the fit the tighter for Judge Ranney, for his denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Act was so bold, strong and defiant, as to make perfectly exultant an Editor described by the Democrat as then and now, "a rampant, bitter, unrelenting Abolitionist!"

The meeting was held Sept. 30th, and just hear how this "rampant, bitter and unrelenting Abolitionist" of Democratic antecedents, exalts and glorifies his brother Democratic Abolitionist Ranney, in his Index of the very next day.

Next upon the forum was called, by the united voice of the meeting, Rufus P. Ranney of Trumbull, a distinguished delegate to make our Constitution—one of the brightest minds in Ohio, and an old Democrat and nothing else in politics! He expostulated not only the INFAMOUS MANNER in which the bill was rushed through the House under the gag rule of the southern and infamous oppressors, but in SCATHING AND BLISTERING CURSES, denounced the whole bill as UNCONSTITUTIONAL (!) and the MISCHIEFS who assisted in its inception and passage by their vote, or fleeing when God and their duty required their aid in behalf of liberty and the rights of blood and life, as unworthy of our regard—as UNWORTHY OF OUR SUFFRAGE—NOVOR hereafter.

It is worthy of remark to say that it did the souls of the Democracy good to hear the noble and fearless RANNEY denounce his chaste and sarcastic style, "his outrageous and pestiferous bill!" Yes, all were ready to, and did endorse, every word uttered by him on the occasion, feeling of a truth that although the apostates from freedom for the sake of office had sought to sell us and our children to the infamous slave power of this nation, yet that we had in our midst men of strong, vigorous minds—men who could not be made, for the sake of office, or public plunder, to help to approve of the infamous bill—men who would stand by the freemen of the North, and aid us all to battle for the right, and for the overthrow, not only of this pestilential law, but for the political death of every son of Belfair who aided in the prosecution of this bill of unmitigated infamy!

Didn't the "rampant, bitter, and unrelenting Abolitionist" feel good! Yes, verily, and with great cause. "One of the brightest minds in Ohio, and an old Democrat, and nothing else in politics!" had jumped upon his Anti-Fugitive Slave Act platform, and in "scathing and blistering curses" had denounced "the whole bill as UNCONSTITUTIONAL!" He put the glad tidings of great joy to Democratic Abolitionists on record in his Index, and Judge Ranney, knowing the literal truth of that record, suffered the Index to circulate it far and wide, without a word of contradiction through the Index or any democratic paper of the Reserve. He acquiesced in the position assigned him on the Fugitive Slave act, by the Index, for it was then the position of Judge Willson, Gov. Wood, the Plaindealer, Ohio Statesman, and the leading Democrats and Democratic presses of the State. Could the editorials of that day written by the present editor of the Democrat be exhumed—for we think he was then connected with the Democratic press of Ohio—we doubt not the language of the "rampant, bitter, and unrelenting Abolitionist" of the Index, would pale before the Flood of his "scathing and blistering" denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Act. It was the fashion of the Ohio Democracy then, for Northern Democratic "apostates from freedom for the sake of office" had not, as now, so generally to the Slave Power.

"That the present blinges of the knee, That larrikin might follow towing?" Judge Birchard also denounced the act, the Index says, "like an old Jeffersonian Democrat." On sober, second thought, the ex-Supreme Judge, who was ambitious of further official preferment, backed down. According to the National Democrat he wrote a communication to the Trumbull Democrat of Nov. 11th, contradicting the charge. Did the "noble and fearless Ranney" Not at all. He let the "lie," as the Democrat now calls it, of a "lying Abolition sheet," run and be glorified the State and Union over, relying on stump speeches "in Trumbull, Mahoning and other counties," as claimed by his special home organ, "to prevent the Democracy from being carried off in the wild goose chase against this law." The Democrat's bosh and nothing else.

This is not the first attempt of the National Democrat to falsify contemporaneous history on its own mere ipse dixit. It attempted the same service for Judge Willson in regard to the famous Cleveland Anti-Fugitive Slave Act resolutions. It made similar denials and explanations, but the files of the democratic German paper of this city, not only proved Judge Willson's active participation in the meeting to be a fixed fact, but that he used the fact when a Democratic candidate for Congress to wheedle into his support Anti-Fugitive Act German voters!

Your old story, neighbor Democrat won't do to be repeated. To call the Index, in 1850 "a rampant, bitter, unrelenting abolitionist sheet," is to place "the noble and fearless Ranney" in the same category as that remarkable political piece, Better own up—pled the statute of limitations—or even this baby act—for Judge Ranney on the stump excuses himself for his Democratic heterodoxy of those days, by the plea that he was then a very young man.—Cleveland Leader.

Superior Exertions. The Washington States assured the public some time since, that the Democracy of Ohio were making "almost superhuman exertions" to re-elect Senator Pugh. Yes, but it's all of no use. The people have long been wanting a chance to administer a direct rebuke to this faithful, mis-representative, and they will do it thoroughly on the 11th day of October. Old Hamilton, in particular, is going to make herself understood on that issue. We go in for 3,000 majority against the Pugh and Dohmeyer ticket. Let us come fully up to those figures.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Governor of Cayahoga County. The Hon. Clifton Wilson, who was president of the Douglas meeting in Wooster, introduced the Democratic candidate for Governor as "the Hon. Rufus R. Ranney, the next Democratic Governor of Cayahoga county." Of course everybody was taken down, and expected Pugh to be introduced as "the next Democratic Senator of Cincinnati." Well, we suppose Mr. Clifton was about right. We have no doubt Mr. Ranney is quite as likely to be Governor of the State of Cayahoga, as any other State.—Wooster Republican.

"CADOGNY & TARRANT."—Senator Hale, of N. H., made a speech at St. Paul on the 21st. The eloquent but eccentric Tom Marshall, of Ky., was present. The "dough-faces" insisted that he should follow Mr. Hale. They would not hear his excuses. Coming from a slave state, they were sure he would talk right, and they literally forced him upon the side of freedom! He denounced the compromise breakers, and lashed Douglas as well as scorpions. Finding they had caught a tartar, the democrats tried to stop him. But having begun against his will, he would not quit until he got ruddy, and for an hour he poured the hot lava of his eloquence upon the sham democracy, to their mortification and to the delight of the Republicans who heard him.—Albany Jour. Sept. 27.

The Responsibility. In his August speech, in speaking of the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, Senator Toombs of Georgia, said: "I stood with my fate in my hands, and I stamped it under my feet."

It is worthy of remark to say that it did the souls of the Democracy good to hear the noble and fearless RANNEY denounce his chaste and sarcastic style, "his outrageous and pestiferous bill!" Yes, all were ready to, and did endorse, every word uttered by him on the occasion, feeling of a truth that although the apostates from freedom for the sake of office had sought to sell us and our children to the infamous slave power of this nation, yet that we had in our midst men of strong, vigorous minds—men who could not be made, for the sake of office, or public plunder, to help to approve of the infamous bill—men who would stand by the freemen of the North, and aid us all to battle for the right, and for the overthrow, not only of this pestilential law, but for the political death of every son of Belfair who aided in the prosecution of this bill of unmitigated infamy!

Didn't the "rampant, bitter, and unrelenting Abolitionist" feel good! Yes, verily, and with great cause. "One of the brightest minds in Ohio, and an old Democrat, and nothing else in politics!" had jumped upon his Anti-Fugitive Slave Act platform, and in "scathing and blistering curses" had denounced "the whole bill as UNCONSTITUTIONAL!" He put the glad tidings of great joy to Democratic Abolitionists on record in his Index, and Judge Ranney, knowing the literal truth of that record, suffered the Index to circulate it far and wide, without a word of contradiction through the Index or any democratic paper of the Reserve. He acquiesced in the position assigned him on the Fugitive Slave act, by the Index, for it was then the position of Judge Willson, Gov. Wood, the Plaindealer, Ohio Statesman, and the leading Democrats and Democratic presses of the State. Could the editorials of that day written by the present editor of the Democrat be exhumed—for we think he was then connected with the Democratic press of Ohio—we doubt not the language of the "rampant, bitter, and unrelenting Abolitionist" of the Index, would pale before the Flood of his "scathing and blistering" denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Act. It was the fashion of the Ohio Democracy then, for Northern Democratic "apostates from freedom for the sake of office" had not, as now, so generally