THE REPUBLICANS OF FREMONT. TO THE FREEMEN OF OHIO---GREETING.

The Second Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON, in Ohio will be held at

Fremont, Wednesday, August 6th,

This place is rendered memorable by the heroic defence of Fort Stephenson, by Col. Croghan, and his brave and noble men, on the 2d of August, 1813, and we CORDIALLY INVITE YOU ALL, OF WHATEVER NAME OR PARTY, to rally around this old Battle Ground, and take counsel together as to the best means of STAYING THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN SLAVERY, into territory HERETOFORE CONSECRATED TO FREEDOM!

The most distinguished men of Ohio, and other States, WILL BE HERE, and speak, both in ENGLISH and GERMAN on the great questions now agitating the public mind. The names of the speakers will be announced through the newspapers in due time. Arrangements have been made with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for Half Fare tickets for all who wish to attend the Convention, and it is expected that similar arrangements will be made with all Railroads connecting with the C. and T. Road.

ALL WILL BE WELCOMED by the Fremonters, WITH OPEN HANDS and WARM HEARTS. FREEMEN OF OHIO, RALLY. Let the 6th of August be a glorious day for the cause of FREE SPEECH! FREE MEN! FREE LABOR! FREE KANSAS and FREMONT!

R. P. BUCKLAND,
S. BIRCHARD, } Committee.
O. L. NIMS,
FREMONT, July 25.

☞ All papers in Ohio, favorable to Freedom and Fremont, are requested to publish this call.

Republican Congressional Convention.

To the Republicans of the ninth Congressional district:

On the second Tuesday of October next, the people in this district will be called upon to select a Representative for them in Congress. That the Republicans may have their nominee in the field, the undersigned call upon the Republicans of the district, by their delegates, to meet in Convention, at Forest in Hardin county, on the 26th day of August, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for election to the House of Representatives.

The counties and townships will each send one delegate for every fifty votes or fraction of twenty five and upwards, cast for Lieut. Governor Ford in A. D. 1855.

The several Central Committees will please to take such action as will secure a full representation from each county.

J. W. BURT, of Wyandott,
J. F. HUME, of Marion,
J. SCROGGS, of Crawford,
R. P. BUCKLAND, of Sandusky } Cong'l Com.
WM. WOOD, of Ottowa
J. S. ROBINSON, of Hardin,
J. C. LEE, of Seneca,
July 28, 1856.

METHODISTS AND SLAVERY.—A letter, in behalf of the Conference, to the members of the M. E. Church within the limits of the Black River Conference, closes thus:

"In our view the hope of the bondman, and his seed after him, in this Republic, is largely identified with the steady, undivided and determined action of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the free States. Aside from all considerations of gratitude and loyalty to the Church, we can ill afford to lose a single minister or layman by cecession. The cause of God and of human freedom demands your services; and no where can you possibly serve this cause so well as in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We trust you will stand by us—your ministers, laboring, giving, praying, till the last vestige of Slavery is banished from our beloved Zion.

'FORGOT YOT THEY BE'S.' Gen. Bruce, in his speech at the Kansas meeting on Saturday night, related an anecdote, illustrative of the answer that of modern Democrats might give if asked what are the principles of the Democratic party, which struck us being peculiarly appropriate and applicable.

He said that 'once on a time' there lived a Dutchman in the Mohawk Valley, who after having accumulated wealth by agriculture in that renowned locality, took it into his head to move to the nearest populous village where after being 'settled down,' he determined to unite with one of the churches. He accordingly went to the pastor one day, when the following dialogue ensued:

'Well, dominie,' said the dutchman, I vants to join myself to your meeting house.'

'Glad to hear it. You adopt our articles of faith, I suppose, and will faithfully abide by them.'

Yaw! I belonged to the meeting house down the Mohawk Valley great long while.'

'Well, what did they believe down there?'

'De same as you believes—same kind of meeting house.'

'Will you tell me, then, what the articles of faith of our church are?'

'Pon my word dominie, I can't tell; it ish so long since I read' em, or heard any thing about' em that I've forgot vot they be'.'

The 'dominie' is supposed to have 'gone off' at this point of the conversation, (though the General did not enlighten us as that,) just as the enquiring individuals are now-a-days to "go off" from the Sham Democracy, whose leaders and members no longer know what Democratic principles are, they 'forgot what they be's.'

Chicago Tribune.

Herbert Acquitted.

The waiter-killer, Herbert has been acquitted by the Washington jury, under Judge Crawford's law. Just as we expected.

PUDITY.—Young ladies should guard themselves against undue familiarity however innocent. Purity that blushes unconsciously like the summer rose, is the guardian angel of maiden life.

Elliot Smith was a celebrated upholsterer and a good natured auctioneer at Cambridge, England, whose body exceeded in dimensions the proper corporation standard; on him a Trinity wag wrote the following lines:

If FLESH be GRASS, as some folks say,
Then Elliot Smith's a load of hay.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE—ADAM'S WEDDING.—An English Journal, the Britannia, has an amusing article under the head of "Adam's Wedding." The editor says he liked short courtships, and in this acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor and awoke a married man.

He appears to have "popped the question" immediately after meeting Mademoiselle Eve, and she without flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood we wish we were done, the chance was Adam's and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden; it is in good taste. We like a private marriage, and Adam's was strictly private. No envious beaux were there, no crowing old maids, no chattering aunts, and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels and the glad sky shed its light upon the scene. Oh, speaking about the first wedding, brings queer ideas into our heads, in spite of scripture truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married some two or three years, according to the sagest speculation of theologists—mere babies larger but not older without a house, without a pot or a kettle nothing but love and Eden!

A PLAGUE OF FLIES.—A Berlin letter says—

We have excellent weather for the crops, and the agricultural reports, generally speaking, are highly favorable.—Meantime the woods, especially in the vicinity of this place, are suffering under a visitation which has become a chronic and most serious evil. Myriads of small caterpillars swarm in all directions, and devour the foliage, so that the trees are completely denuded of vegetation, and as bare as in the month of January. No remedy has yet been discovered. On the contrary, the ravages committed seem to extend and augment each succeeding spring. Each class of trees appears to have its destructive parasite.—Oaks, elms, lime, and even firs, become the prey of these nauseous insects, which fall by hundreds upon those who walk in the Thier-Garten, or seek repose or recreation in the neighboring music gardens.

☞ Our hearts were rent last evening at the Fulton Ferry wharf. A gentleman and lady, evidently in the new honeymoon, went upon the boat to enjoy the crossing. Just before the bell rung, the lady stepped back upon the bridge to get a better view of something she saw struggling in the water. The gentleman, busy contemplating the same object from the deck, did not look up until the boat had separated some few inches from the bridge. "Jump," he cried to her, but she was timid, and evidently thought he ought to get her. "Quick, dear," he cries—but she was still timid—and the gulf between them grew wider and wider. The engineer saw all the wretchedness of the case, but let natural events have their course. It was near midnight, and the poor girl turned back alone.—But the bridegroom was the sorriest man we have met in a year.—*N. Y. Times.*

GOLD IN MEXICO.—A document published in Spanish gives some curious circumstances respecting the production of gold in Mexico from 1690 up to the present time. It offers the following details:

"In 1690 there was struck at the mint of Mexico coin of the value of five millions piastres; from 1709 to 1800, during a century, the quantity augmented each year, and at last reached twenty-five millions of piastres. This was, however, the culminating point of the annual fabrication. In 1810 it was reduced to seventeen millions; in 1817 it had declined to only half a million; then rose in 1838 to a million and a half; in 1850 to two millions; in 1852 to two millions and a half; and in 1854 to nearly four millions, or one million less than in 1590."

A Gun for Buchanan and Nullification

The letter of Preston S. Brooks to a Charleston Buchanan ratification meeting, which we print this morning, calls for an attentive perusal. It is undisguised and outspoken in its utterance.—The demi-murderer of Sumner goes for Buchanan as the representative of the principles and doctrines of Pierce and Douglas, and because he has pledged himself to carry out those principles "as practicably applied to the Territory of Kansas." Failing in the election of Mr. Buchanan, the belligerent South Carolinian threatens as the consequence a dissolution of the Union.

This is the sum and substance of the letter:—two alternatives are presented—Buchanan, or disunion! How does such an argument for Mr. Buchanan suit our Northern Democrats—an argument thrust at them on the point of the sword?—The Democratic candidate for the Presidency and his Northern supporters must feel themselves honored by such advocacy, from such a source! Both are appropriate to the work of Slavery extension in which they are engaged.

A LEG SEQUESTERED.—A delicate case has just been decided in New Orleans. A lady had ordered and received an artificial leg from the manufacturer for $250 and afterwards declined paying for the same. The maker had a writ issued, requiring the Sheriff to take the leg into his possession. That gentleman gave his deputy the disagreable job and the latter functionary, after some trouble, obtained the litigate limb, and it is now in the Sheriff's office at New Orleans.

A chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about the formation of habits. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'close your eyes and ears against bad discourses.' The scholars immediately clapped their ears, and the chaplain looked rather funny to no practical demonstration.

THE POOR MAN'S PIPE.—We admit that the money expended for tobacco might buy good clothes and wholesome food; but among the sunbeams let into the cottage, not the least is the poor man's pipe. We write now with especial reference to the treatment of women; and we are convinced that the pipe has a very sedative and tranquilizing effect. Much angry and bitter feeling, we are convinced, is puffed out and dissipated with the fumes of the tobacco. On the whole, the pipe is not an offence, but a protection to women.—North British Review.

TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

W. C. GRAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Friday, August, 1, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

J. C. FREMONT.

VICE PRESIDENT

WM. L. DAYTON.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.
[SHORT TERM] **OZIAS BOWEN**, *Marion.*
[LONG TERM] **JOSIAH SCOTT**, *Butler.*

FOR COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
ANSON SMITH, *Franklin.*

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN R. WADDELL, *Ross.*

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
CALEB B. SMITH, *Hamilton,*
JACOB PERKINS, *Trumbull.*

"The Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as Compromise measures, settled by the congress of 1850; "the act of reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency."—*Buchanan Platform.*

"The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON INTERFERANCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."—*Buchanan Platform.*

Resolved, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and therefore we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.—*Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention.*

Republican Platform.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; That as our Republican fathers when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial Legislature of any individual or association of individuals to give legal assistance to Slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States, was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty; and contains ample provisions for protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the declared constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them, their territory has been invaded by an armed force, spurious, and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced, the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed, test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office, the right of an accused person to a speedy & public trial by an impartial jury has been denied, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure has been violated, and they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law, the press has been abridged, the right to choose their own representative has been made of no effect, murders, robberies and arson has been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished, that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for the high crime against the constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be admitted as a State, into the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in that territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That the appropriations by Congress, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character required for the accommodation and security of existing commerce, are authorized by the constitution and justified by the obligations of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, still believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees the liberty of conscience and an equality of rights among citizens who oppose all legislation impairing their security.

☞ The absence of the editor will be efficient for the unusual amount of editorial.

☞ Mr. H. H. Robinson's entire share in the Enquirer was sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday, to John G. Jones, late police clerk, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.—*Cin. Columbian.*

Hurrah!---Three Cheers for Freedom!

GEN. SAM HOUSTON,

of Texas, has declared for Fremont, Dayton and Freedom! The old hero of San Jacinto will exert immense influence with the better portion of the Democratic party.

ALL ABOUT THE GLORIOUS UNION.

The organ of the Ohio Buchaniers, the Cincinnati Enquirer, tells us that the South will do better to dissolve the Union than to submit to the limitation of slavery. The entire Southern clan keep swelling and threatening from day to day and from year to year that they will go out of the Union if they cannot extend slavery. Now what are the facts in regard to these threats. They are that the South could not be *kicked* out of the Union. Let them by a dissolution of the Union destroy the constitutional guaranties which now protect slavery, and their negroes would light the funeral pile of slavery with the dwellings of their oppressors. The craven slave-breeder DARE NOT dissolve the Union; they DARE NOT relinquish the support and defence given them by the North. Suppose they should effect a dissolution, and should attempt to wrest the free territories from the North by force; what could they do with a population of thirty five hundred thousand rebellious slaves in their midst?

But who threatens dissolution? Do the Republicans? Never, but the whole din and cry comes from the slave-dogs, as it has a hundred times before.

When beaten, as they will be, the whole Kennel will go whimpering back to their places, not a cur of them dare even growl at the Union, till the next election, when the air will again resound with their howlings.

The cry has been repeated so often by those slave worrying curs that it has become contemptible and excites nothing but contempt among intelligent people.

☞ It is well known that the raid upon Lawrence, in which the town was partially burnt and entirely plundered, was a strictly "legal" act, done by order of a court of (in) justice, duly and legally constituted by commission from Franklin Pierce, and on a bill found by a grand jury duly empannelled. Douglas and all the Buchanier party denounce the Free State men for resisting the legally constituted authorities. The simple question now arises: shall we sustain the party who make such outrages legal? Is their legality any apology for them, or does it not rather add to the infamy and wickedness of these crimes against the constitution, against God and man?

Had the Missourian pirates perpetrated these acts in violation of locofoco policy, and against locofoco law, we should not hold the party responsible. It is *because* of the color of legality which they have given to them, and *because* of the power they have lent the pirates that the people have resolved to put the locofoco party to death.

This apology for the outrages in Kansas that they have a color of *legality* is really the most damning feature in the whole infernal history.

Hurrah again! Three more Cheers For the Pathfinder!

The RADICAL DEMOCRACY of the State, New York, met at Syracuse and openly denounced the slavery extension platform of locofocoism, flung out the Free Kansas and Fremont banner, and came out for Fremont and Dayton. New York and Pennsylvania, and in fact the *country* is safe for Freedom.

Very Good!

The House of Congress has refused to grant appropriations for military services unless the Ruffian Administration will guaranty that the army shall not be used to enforce the mob laws of Kansas

This noble resolution will receive a response from the heart of millions of Freemen.

☞ That "courageous and gallan gentleman," P. S. BROOKS, according to the slave curs; but that sneaking assassin and coward according to the truth; gives his hearty endorsement of James Buchanan. Read his reasons:

"Mr. Buchanan was neither my first nor second choice for the Presidency; but, as the *representative of a type of principles*, and standing boldly as he does upon the Baltimore Platform, upon which Gen. Pierce was carried into power—ENLARGED, IMPROVED AND STRENGTHENED as it has been by the supplemental resolutions adopted at Cincinnati, and by which resolutions our principles, as PRACTICALLY APPLIED to the Territory of Kansas, have been re-endorsed by the AMERICAN DEMOCRACY and by their NOMINEE—I could not be unfaithful to the man without treachery to the principles he represents.

What the Southern Statesmen Thought About It.

At a Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, PATRICK HENRY held the following language:

"Slavery is detested. We feel its fatal effects; we deplore it with all the pity of humanity."

[3 Elliott's Deb. 590.

Speaking of the abolition of the slave trade, Mr. Wilson, one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, said in a Convention in Pennsylvania:

"I am sorry it was no more; but, from this, I think there is reason to hope that yet a few years and it (importation) will be prohibited altogether, AND IN THE MEANTIME THE NEW STATES WHICH ARE TO BE FORMED WILL BE UNDER THE CONTROLL OF CONGRESS, AND SLAVES WILL NEVER BE INTRODUCED AMONG THEM."

[2 Elliot 452.

He says still further in regard to this prohibition:

"I am sorry that it could be extended no further, but so far as it operates, it presents us with the pleasing prospect that the rights of mankind will be acknowledged and established throughout the Union. If there was no other lovely feature in the Constitution but this one, it would diffuse a beauty over its whole countenance. Yet the lapse of a few years and Congress will have power to exterminate Slavery from within our border."

[2 Elliott 464.

In a Convention in Virginia, Mr. INDELL said:

"For my part, were it practicable to put an end to the importation of Slavery immediately, it would give me the greatest pleasure, for it certainly is a trade inconsistent with the rights of humanity." ..... "When the entire abolition of slavery takes place, it will be an event pleasing to every generous mind and every friend of human nature."

Such was the language held by SOUTHERNERS at the period of the formation of our confederacy. Now, because Northern freemen hold the same opinion and act on the same principles, the South threaten to dissolve the Union. Shall we hold our cause by the great light of these fathers, to the glorious destiny of purity and liberty to which they so fondly looked? Or shall we basely and cravenly renounce our principles and manhood, because of the howling of these Hindoo DERVISHES; these traitors to their God and country? The answer rests with the people.

Tiffin, July 30th, 1856

It may not be amiss, at this time, to suggest a few ideas pertaining to the present crisis of our nation's history, the signs of the times are indeed ominous, of a dark and dismal future; though the might, with the right, must and will triumph; the presidential campaign, through which we are now called to struggle, is one which will stand out in bold relief, on the record of all succeeding time. After a brief political existence of eighty years, it is now to be handed down to posterity, as a part parcel of the history of our common country, that two great political parties, throughout the length and breadth of our hither too broad empire of freedom, are striving for the ascendancy, whose only issue is slavery, against freedom. Gracious God! Has it at last come to this, that we spurn with contempt the sacred boon which we inherit, as a patrimony from our fathers, which was sealed by the choicest blood of the bravest and noblest generation of men? Do we prefer the chains, the scourge, the lash, and the shambles of southern despots, to the high and lofty position of American freemen? Do we wish to bend the supple knee, and, "in a boudman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness," fan the parched brows of southern nabobs, while we stand obedient to their sovereign nod? If indeed we are not the degenerate pigmies of the mental giants of the revolution; if the fires of liberty are not the phosphorescent gleams of utter madness and folly, the united voices of millions of freemen will make the welkin ring, with the cry of No! No! No! It is in vain we search the records of history, this majestic volume of philosophy, taught by example, stretching through a period of six thousand years, to find a parallel to the treachery, base ingratitude, and utter depravity of the present administration, backed up by the venal and rotten cohorts of despotism, which hang upon the smiles and favors of a pliant executive; for "he who would one thing think, and another tell, my soul detests him, as the gates of Hell." Yes, it was reserved for the noontide blaze of the 19th century, freighted "with the accumulated wisdom of ages, and rich with the spoils of time," to reveal to man, to the utter astonishment of the civilized world, such deeds of infamy in Kansas, and at the capital of our republic, as should only be whispered, with white and trembling lips, in the chambers of the damned.

With ruthless hands, the slave oligarchy has torn open, and scattered to the winds, the seal and insignia of the great Jehovah, by which Kansas and Nebraska were forever dedicated to freedom; and with the spirit and purpose of a demon, it has forged, and revitted, the chains of despotism, with which the military powers of the government, have been endeavoring to hamper and bind down freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and free men; and for this purpose have legalized all shades of crime, from the lowest up to that of sending a man untridden to his maker.

But, freemen of Ohio, let us not despair. The pale and ghastly visages of the BASTARDS plainly show that they are trembling, and waning, under a consciousness of wrong, as well as a sure and certain defeat: the victory must yet perch on the side of Israel's God. The retreat of the enemy has already commenced at the Capital, and, instead of thundering forth from its terrace, the loud mouthed artillery of triumph, Douglas, Pierce, Toombs, etc., the lackeys, the life and blood of the conspiracy, "are already crawling upon their bellies, their banner trailing in the dust." How should creeping things bear the standard of victory? Our cause is just—it must prevail, it is written in the omnipotent will of a free people, and it is traced by the finger of God, in his imperishable record of the worlds destiny; and with such men as Fremont, Sumner, Seward, and a host of others, drawing forward the triumphal chariot of freedoms emancipation, upon which rests the hope of the world, and upon the progress of which beam the smiles of Washington and Jefferson, with the broad folds of our country's ensign supported by the palladium of the public weal, proudly trembling in the gentle zephyrs of Heaven, it will roll forward, amid the smoke and ruin of its victims! The embryo republic of Kansas shall yet, in spite of the threatenings of power and arbitrary sway, rise from the sea of blood, in which she has received her baptism, as a bright and shining star in the galaxy of the American Union: while John C. Fremont shall be hailed as the champion of our salvation, and a triumphant heir, to the highest post in the gift of the people.

E. P. S.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—The following States will hold their elections previous to the great contest for the Presidency

Kentucky	August 4	California	Sept. 4
Alabama	" 4	Maine	" 3
Texas	" 4	Georgia	Oct. 6
Missouri	" 4	Florida	" 6
Arkansas	" 4	Pennsylvania	" 14
N. Carolina	" 7	Ohio	" 14
Tennessee	" 7	Indiana	" 14
Vermont	Sept. 2	South Carolina	" 14

[From Punch.]

Proceedings of the American Congress.

TUESDAY, June 10.—On motion for the second reading of the old hoss and bunkum railway extention bill.

Mr. Glaggs (Gr.) stated that he would consider it an insult to himself and his colleague if the motion were put. The bill was the audacious spawn of a crawling sycophancy, which ought to be indignantly kicked to the bottomless blazes.

Mr. Binckes (S. C.) concurred in what had fallen from the honorable speaker and wished he had the same commanding eloquence in which to embody the unutterable disgust which he felt for the framers of the bill, and for all the despicable wretches who had dared to speak of its favor.

Mr. Samuel X. Sloddy (Fr.) had not thought much of the bill, but was now convinced of its goodness where two contemptible snags as Glaggs and Binckes howeled against it.

Senator Binckes here crossed the floor, and taking off his coat, and throwing it on the table, began to whip Senator Sloddy some, but was fellen to the dust by a ruler in the hand of that patriot, Owkins of Mass. He was at first stunned but having liqured, resumed his coat and seat.

Mr. Legume (Va.) hoped the debate might be procrastinated until more specifical information was before them. It was unworthy of the majestic genius of American slogdollogizie.

A voice—Who's slogdollogizing?

Another Voice Greased snakes! Jerusalem! (Sensation)

Mr. Hactaris, Penn The bill has been carefully discussed on a previous occasion and there was no excuse for delays. He would not impute motives to its opponents, but would like to know where the honrable senator Glaggs obtained the dollars that paid his extravagant hotel bill yesterday.

Mr. Glaggs You are a mean dastardly spy.

Mr. Hactaris You are a liar.

The senator from Georgia here fired four shots at the honorable speaker, without any casuality than killing Piskang, the silent senator from Columbia, who being asleep, was unaware of the circumstances. Mr. Hactaris loudly protested against Mr. Glagg's shooting at on him on a second reading, as being out of order, which, strictly speaking, may have been the case.

Mr. Wacklingburg (Va.) thought that they were discussing the bill with too much heat. The railways was wanted.

Mr. Binckes would be darned if it was.

Mr. Macklingburn wanted it himself [laughter.] But, as it seemed to him, the only objection to the bill was, the undertakers of the railroad were a parcel of beggarly bankrupt loafers, who would never edify a pile or a rail.

Mr. Branding (Ohio) was happy to inform the honorable member that he was an infernal falsehood monger and that among the promoters were men of the most impassionate intellect, and who sighed for the good of their great and glorious country with the most ardent aspiration.

A Voice he means presperation.

Mr. Branding knew that ribald throat, and dared its owner to stand up.

The gigantic Luke V. Black, of Delaware, here heaved his preponderous proportions into the air, but Senator Branding seemed to discover that he had something very engrossing to whisper to his next neighbor, and managed not to see the Delaware Hercules, who finally sat down not much the worse for having accepted the defience.

Mr. Sprittle (Vt.) said although it was as patient as the sun in the blue hemisphere, that their debates were worthy of an enlightened nation, and a pattern to the corrupt and bigoted British Parliament he thought they lost time. He was for business, and would clench the matter by registering his solemn oath, which he did in the face of eternal creation, that whoever tried to get that bill passed he would be kicked through yonder mahagany.

Mr. Sloddy was not to be bullied by a lopsided crawfish from the Green Mountains. He begged to move, with unmitigated disdain, that the Old Hoss and Bunkum bill be read a second time.

Mr. Sprittle here drew a life preserver, and rushed toward Mr. Sloddy, but finding the latter prepared with one of our friend Larkin's first chop bowie-knives, the honorable Senator turned aside and struck Mr. Hactaris, who had his back toward him, a tremendous blow from behind, and beat him handsome while on the floor. Several Senators might have stopped this; but as they said "their motives might have been misconstrued by their constituents," and Jack Hactaris got about as grand a licking as five feet eight of Pensylvania human nature ever taken.—At the request of several ladies, who were present, the debate then adjourned, for a chivalric difference to feminine influence has ever been the characteristic of our noble and impulsive patriots.

In the evening we hear that Branding and Wacklingburg fought a duel and that Branding was killed, but the report has not been verified by the last telegraphs and it certainly does not much matter. If true, however, we trust Major F. Logger will jump about and look after the empty place.

Since the above was written, we find that it is Wacklingburg who caught it. Virginny has lost a good son, and has got many a gooder.

☞ "It has been my lot," said Sir Roderick Murchison, in speaking of the late meeting of the Printers' Pension Society, of the acquirements and merits of the compositors and readers, "to give more trouble to the printers than most contemporary writers, and I have always admired the address, ability and tact of the working men, who, if patience be a heavenly virtue, ought never to have had the name applied to them that is in common use. It is to an author like myself that the term might in common honesty be applied of printer's devil. I entertain the same regard for the man who works the types, and the reader who supervises the proofs, as I do for the short hand writer who renders my crude speech into good and racy English—a gratitude, I will say which is seldom expressed by the very numerous public orators who owe the debt." [English paper.

☞ We were told by Mr. Kelly during our visit to that island last week, that there were 45 voters on the island, and that 41 of them were Fremont men.—The four Buchanan men are Irish Catholics. They go in for sustaining the party that sought to screen from justice the murderer of one of their own countrymen. [Fremont Journal.

☞ Alluding to the statement that Col. Fremont is a slaveholder, the editor of the Milwaukie Free Democrat says:

"We state on the authority of John C. Fremont himself, that he has never owned a slave, and was always opposed to the practice of holding slaves, and resolved in early life never to be implicated in the business of buying, selling or holding men and women as chattels. This we had from the lips of John C. Fremont and his accomplished lady."

Every storm escaped by the prudent mariner, adds to his dexterity in working his vessel amid tempests in future. 'Tis true of the saint, all storms hasten to him to, and will finally land him in heaven at last. Meanwhile all his sufferings are heavenly gifts, and should be sanctified for a calm.

☞ Pride hides a man's faults before himself, and magnifies them to others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER FOR SALE,

A Cargo of Canadian pine lumber, now lying at the Big Bay City Mills Dock, will be sold cheap for cash, or short approved credit, by the cargo; or for cash in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on the Dock, to

W. TREMAIN, Agent,
Or to J. N. SLOANE,
Sandusky, July 23, 1856. [3m146] Water Street.

TO THE SICK.

AUGUST APPOINTMENTS.

DR. H. TUBBS, Analytic Physician, will be in attendance in Tiffin, at the Shawnee House, Tuesday, August 26; Fremont, at Kessler's American, Monday, August 25; Bellevue, at the McCoy House, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 5th and 6th.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the Blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long-standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are minerals or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, nor tear down to build up. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home and continue with professions their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced and discouraged, are invited to call, and may be assured that no exertion will be given, or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

HOME EVIDENCE FOR ERIE COUNTY.

Fits—Their Curability.

MARGARETTA, Erie Co., O., June 1856.

DR. TUBBS—Dear Sir: I called at your room about two years ago with a son, who had been subject to fits or epilepsy for eight years. The times varied, but the average was about two a week, becoming somewhat harder and more frequent before you saw him. He also had slight spasms, causing him to stop meeting or speaking for a moment, and which occurred several times a day. He dared not trust him from our sight, in the fields or about the house, at any time. For six of the eight years he was taking remedies of some kind almost constantly, and yet they were growing worse. Five or six physicians were engaged, who gave us many different kinds of treatment. Considering the uselessness of all we had done, the effects of your medicine seem almost a miracle. He has had but two fits since you first saw him, and for more than a year not a single one, nor any indication of any. He has since performed more labor than ever before in his life. His rest is now refreshing, digestion natural, and he is free from nervous irritability. Instead of constant watching, he has journeyed alone to a distant State, with as little concern as though he had never been diseased. IRA BARNES.

Guardian Sale.

On the 23d day of August A. D. 1856, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Tiffin, Ohio, the following real estate, as the property of Charles H., Mary V., and Maria L. Driesbach, minor and infant heirs of Charles F. Driesbach, deceased, to wit: In-lot numbered thirty-four (34) in the first ward of the city of Tiffin, Ohio. Terms: cash.

LUCINDA R. DRIESBACH,
Guardian of said heirs.

Tiffin, July 13th, 1856.—4w

Rail Road Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TIFFIN AND FORT WAYNE RAIL ROAD COMPANY, are requested to meet at the office of said company in Tiffin, on the 16th day of August 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the proposed consolidation of said company's road, with the road of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Rail Road Company in the State of Indiana.

By order of the Directors,
R. G. PENNINGTON, Pres't.
GEO. GARNS, Sec'y.

R. R. P. GIBSON. J. W. SLANKER.

GIBSON & SLANKER,

DRUGGISTS,

Have opened on Main street, opposite the Court House, a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints of every variety, and all articles, used in Dieing and all other arts in which chemicals are used. They have used care in procuring

Pure and unadulterated Medicines,

upon which the purchasers can safely rely.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS are carefully and accurately compounded, and having made arrangements with the manufacturers of the various popular PATENT MEDICINES, to supply the North-West of Ohio at manufacturers prices; the country trade will find it to their interest to send them their orders.

They have also on hand a large and choice selection of articles

For the Toilette,

Containing the most delightful perfumery, powders, soaps, articles for the growth and beauty of hair, and all articles for purifying, sweetening, and cleansing up the exterior.

A large stock of

Surgical Instruments

and appliances, of the best quality, kept on hand. All varieties of

PURE LIQUORS,

for medical use, such as Brandies, Wines, Alcohol, etc., etc. These articles are of an excellent quality.

It is the object of the proprietors of this establishment, to sell articles of qualities and at prices such as to secure them the confidence and the patronage of a discriminating public, to accomplish which no pains will be spared. Call at the sign of the large gilt mortar, and examine our stock and our prices.

Tiffin, O., July 19, 1856.

20 half chests of Tea, for sale at BUSKIRK'S.