

Published every Tuesday morning by A. Thomson. Terms of subscription: One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum. Pomeroy, Tuesday, August 5, 1856. Vol. 8—No. 27.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.

IRVIN & PLANTS, Attorneys at Law, Pomeroy, O. R. S. G. MENZIES, Office, Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, & C.

PAINTS, OILS, & C.

D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, etc., Front Street, a few doors above Court, Pomeroy, Ohio.

PLANNING MACHINES, & C.

DAVIS & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pomeroy, have their Patent Machine in good order, and constant operation. Flooring, weather-boarding, &c., kept constantly on hand, to fill orders.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

GEORGE HOSSICK, Baker and Confectioner, Front Street, a few doors above Court, and one door below Hotel, Pomeroy, O.

COPPERSMITHING.

S. L. THURSH, Copper-smith, below Pomeroy Salt Furnace, Pomeroy, O. All kinds of Copper work for Salt Furnaces, Steam-boilers, etc., executed to order. Dec 21st.

BLACKSMITHING.

R. E. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroy, O. Job Work of all kinds, horse-shoeing, &c., at short notice with dispatch. Jan 30.

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

F. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, west side Court Street, fourth door above Court, Pomeroy, O.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKERS.

J. B. HAMPTON & CO., Saddle and Harness Makers, Front Street, five doors below Court, Pomeroy, O.

TANNERS & CURRIERS.

GEORGE McQUIGG & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Butternut Street, (on Sugar Run) Pomeroy, O.

WAGON MAKING.

JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower part of Middleport, O. Carriages, and Wagons of all kinds made to order or repaired on the shortest notice. House painting, glazing, paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style. Feb 9.

MANUFACTURES.

POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio. Have constantly on hand and made to order, merchant's iron of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly executed. WM. JENNINGS, Supt. L. F. POTTER, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio. June 30, 1856.

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Proprietor. 537-59.

STOVES, TINWARE & C.

W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, etc., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroy.

MILLS.

STEAM SAW MILL, Front Street, Pomeroy, near Carr's mill, Nial R. Fry, Proprietor. Lumber sawed to order on short notice. Flouring mill constantly on hand for sale. June 3, 1856.

Thoughts upon hearing read the Declaration of Independence at Rutland, Meigs Co., July 4, 1856.

BY ALMENA C. SAUNDERS. O, where are now those noble hearts, That pulse into our nation gave? Who hurled defiance at the crown, Which flashed across Atlantic's wave? And, rending from the beaming brow Of Liberty, the sable veil— Proclaimed America's free!

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 "fresh young man," "has done nothing," "is nothing but a "hunting surveyor." Read the following "official report" of what the "young surveyor" did, and then try to think of any thing equally meritorious ever done by Mr. Buchanan.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1846.

In May, 1846, John C. Fremont, then a brave captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed lieutenant colonel, left here under the orders from this department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. The objects of this 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 the Indians, and for procuring subsistence in the wilderness and desert 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, and 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 alone to that city to explain the object of his coming to the commanding general, Castro, and to obtain permission to go to the valley of San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants to 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 overlooking Monterey, 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 commanding general.

From the 7th to the 10th of March, Col. Fremont and his band maintained this position. General Castro did not approach with his attacking distance, and Col. Fremont, adhering to his plan of avoiding all collisions, and determining neither to compromise 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 this 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 which would compromise the American settlers or give even a color of offense to the Mexican authorities. He pursued his march slowly and leisurely, as the state of his men and his horses required, until the middle of May, and had reached the northern shore of the greater Talmath lake, within the limits of the Oregon Territory, when he found his further progress in that direction obstructed by impassable snowy mountains and hostile Indians, who had been excited against him by Gen. Castro; he 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 General Castro, in addition to his Indian allies, was advancing in person against him, with artillery and cavalry, each band of five or six hundred men.

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 known, that this resolution was taken; and by the 5th 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 perceive 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 day-break, the military post of Sonoma was also surprised and taken, with nine brass cannon, 250 stand of muskets, several officers, and some men and munitions 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. The intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 23d of June, while he was on the American fork of the Sacramento, 30 miles from the garrison at Sonoma; and at 12 o'clock 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 with a squadron of 70 dragoons, (all of Castro's force which 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 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. The declaration of independence 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 was 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 learned that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating South towards Ciudad de Los Angeles, (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 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 hoisted down and that of the United States hoisted, amidst the hearty greetings and to the great joy of the American settlers and to the forces under the command of Col. Fremont.

For the Telegraph. Examination of Teachers.

Mr. EORRAN.—I read in your excellent paper of the 22d inst., the improvement made by our Examiners, in examining teachers, by advancing the scale of requirements, and by publishing the questions and number of candidates received and rejected, &c. I hope that it will form a rule of action for the future. Most of our teachers are very deficient in the right sort of qualifications, and their schools ought not to be dignified with the name of school. They have their pupils begin at the wrong end of their studies, and then work backwards, or rather not work at all. On such schools the people's money is squandered, and in such children's time is thrown irretrievably away; for time once past never returns—the moment that is lost is lost forever. Those who receive certificates for six months, if they are qualified to teach this length of time, by the same rule they are prepared to teach on; but they are not prepared, and we had better have vacant school-houses than such teachers in them. R. W. Emerson says: "A man may teach by doing, and not otherwise. If he can communicate himself, he can teach; but not otherwise by words. He teaches who gives, and he learns who receives. There is no teaching until the pupil is brought into the state or principle in which you are." Middleport, O. R. BISSELL.

Meigs Co. Telegraph. Pomeroy, Ohio. Tuesday Morning, August 5, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE—SHORT TERM, OZIAS BOWEN, of Marion county.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE—FULL TERM, JOSIAH SCOTT, of Bell.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ANSON SMYTH, of Franklin.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, JOHN WADDELL, of Ross.

Literary Notices.

For several weeks past, our columns have been so crowded with political matter that we have been unable to notice many of the books, pamphlets, magazines, &c., with which we have been favored. Having a spare moment, we propose to say a few words of some of these: which happen to be before us.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, for 1855-6.—We are pleased to note the evidences of the prosperity of this institution, exhibited in their catalogue. The total number of students in attendance the past year is 165. Of these there were in the Senior class, 6—three in the classical, and three in scientific course. In the Junior class there were 9—two regular classical, two classical irregular, and five scientific. The Sophomore class consists of 10—six classical regular, and four irregular. The Freshman class numbered 40—nine regular, eleven irregular, and twenty scientific. The Preparatory department numbered 100.

Among the names of students, we notice many from this county. In the Senior class (scientific) we see the name of Thomas Carlton, Pomeroy, who is also mentioned as one of the Tutors during a part of the year. In the Junior class (regular) is N. I. Behan, Pomeroy. In the Freshman class are R. A. Sidebottom and Alban Davis, Pomeroy. Several in the Preparatory department are from Meigs county. We are pleased to see Pomeroy represented in the college classes, but cannot say that altogether approve of sending pupils from this county to fill up the Preparatory department. We object to this for two reasons: 1. Meigs county affords good preparatory schools, in which young men can be fully instructed in every branch of learning necessary to enter the college classes with honor, and we like to see these schools handsomely sustained by our own citizens. 2. We do not like to see our colleges turned into primary schools. It is our opinion, if the primary department were decreased, the college classes would be more rapidly increased. Young men who have been prepared at home for the higher classes, prefer other institutions on account of the great proportion of scholars in the lower classes at Athens.

Of the Faculty we need hardly speak. The prosperity of the institution, and its excellent management within the past few years are well known, and speak more emphatically of the superior qualifications of the Faculty, than any language we could employ. It consists of Solomon Howard, D. D., President, James G. Blair, M. D.,

it, A. M., William H. Young, A. M., and Francis Brown, A. B. We believe all, or nearly all, are connected with the Methodist Church.

The Annual Commencement Exercises took place last week. We desired to be present, but could not.

Catalogue of the Athenian Literary Society of the Ohio University.—This Society was formed in 1818, and is perhaps the oldest society of the kind in the state. Among its earlier members are several who have become eminent in the various professions. We mention but a few—Hon. L. Bierce, Hon. John T. Brazer, Judge Read, Rev. E. W. Schon, Jas. M., and Jos. M. Trimble, Rev. W. P. Strickland, &c. Wilson Shannon was a member in 1820, but was expelled. It appears that he gave evidences in early life of that evil disposition which has recently rendered his name so infamous. Among the names of later years we find S. B. Halliday, T. S. Stivers, A. S. Burnap, S. P. Reed, W. H. Cohen, N. I. Behan, R. A. Sidebottom, and other young men of this vicinity.

A long list of honorary members is appended, in which we find Queen Victoria, Hon. N. H. Van Vorhes, Hon. D. Webster, N. Speck, &c. We should like to say something funny, but as our own name appears just above that of Gen. Z. Taylor, it might be dangerous to say much.

We will, in conclusion, whisper a word in the ear of the person who superintends the printing of these Catalogues. One was printed at Columbus, and the other at Cincinnati. Why could not both have been printed at Athens? To say the least, it is no compliment to the town, the institution, the Messenger office, or any body concerned that these Catalogues are printed hundreds of miles away.

What particular fact is represented by this magazine? We know not; but we do know that the editors are very able writers, successful practitioners, and amiable gentlemen. A fine portrait of old Dr. Mussey is given in the July number. The Observer is published by Dr. E. B. Stevens, 130 Richmond street, Cincinnati, and edited by Drs. Mendall and Stevens.

Ohio Journal of Education.

We receive two copies monthly—one addressed to the Telegraph, sent by the publishers, the other addressed to our self, for which we are indebted to friend Bissell, of Middleport, we believe. One is sufficient, although we should not like to be deprived of it altogether. We should rejoice to see a copy in the hands of every teacher in Meigs county. The editor is Rev. A. Smyth, Republican candidate for State School Commissioner. The information contained in the Journal is precisely such as is needed by every school teacher and director. In fact, it is the organ or exponent of the common school system of Ohio.

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This favorite monthly still continues its regular visits. The August number is before us. The engraving is beautiful in design, representing a child of two years holding an infant on its lap, endeavoring to feed it with a spoon. "Beginning Early," surely. The fashion plates in this, as in former numbers, are pronounced "very beautiful" by one who is capable of judging. The reading matter is interesting and instructive.—The magazine is one of the cheapest and best in the country—only \$2 a year. Orders must be sent to Charles J. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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Academy of Music, Wheeling, Va.

—In another column may be found an advertisement of this institution. Their Circular, which is before us, gives additional information. One so passionately fond of music as ourself could hardly fail to commend an institution of this character. What is worth learning at all is worth learning well, and we are pleased to announce that an opportunity is now afforded of attaining a high degree of excellence in this "divine art."

Public Documents.

—Hon. B. F. Wade, and Hon. V. B. Horton have favored us of late with several public documents of importance, among which we may mention the Report of the Committee in the Brooks and Sumner case, and the Documents relative to Central American affairs. These gentlemen may rest assured their favors are properly appreciated.

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hundred feet under ground, for fourteen days and thirteen hours without food, in the Blue Rock Coal Mines. By Robert H. Gillmore. This is a small pamphlet, detailing a circumstance which transpired a short time ago in Muskingum county, creating considerable excitement. A dozen copies of the pamphlet were sent to us some weeks ago, but we had not time then to notice it. Two or three we have given away to our friends and the others can be obtained very easily, by those wishing to read them. It is highly interesting.

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The Discussion.

—On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, of last week, the court-house was filled with respectable, orderly, and attentive audiences. Judge M. Heckard, on the part of the Republicans, and H. B. Smith, Esq., on the part of the Democrats, were chosen Moderators, and Jas. Fish and A. Thomson, Secretaries. The disputants were V. M. Firor, and T. A. Plants, Esqs. Subject: The Platforms and candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. On Tuesday evening Mr. Plants opened the discussion in a speech of one hour, in favor of the Republican platform, etc. Mr. Firor responded, in a speech of one hour. Mr. Plants closed in a speech of fifteen minutes. Wednesday evening, two speeches were made by each of the gentlemen, of half an hour's length each. Mr. Firor closing in a speech of fifteen minutes. Thursday evening, one speech from each, of an hour, Mr. Plants closing in a speech of fifteen minutes.

Of the merits of the arguments used by each, we have not time to say. Each person who heard must judge for himself. One remark we can make, however, without fear of contradiction: the disputants treated each other with the utmost courtesy and urbanity, avoiding all personalities, and confining themselves to the questions at issue. The audience was highly pleased with the entertainment, and all parties met and parted amicably each evening.

As it was impossible for either of the speakers to do full justice to the subject in the time to which they were limited, Mr. Firor proposed a continuance, which was promptly accepted by Mr. Plants, and unanimously agreed upon by the audience. The time agreed upon was next week, commencing on Tuesday evening.

The only regrets we have are that the court-house is not large enough to hold all who might be induced to attend, and again, that so few of the rank and file of the Democracy were present. We hope in future discussions to see every square foot of space occupied, and a large sprinkling of Democrats in the audience. Listen to the argument on both sides, and then draw your own conclusions. We favor free discussion, to its fullest extent. "Try all things, and hold fast to that which is good."

OUR FIFTH YEAR.

The present number of the Telegraph is the first of our fifth year. We commenced with Vol. 4, No. 27, which was the first number issued under our supervision. Since that time great changes have taken place. Our town and township have nearly doubled in wealth and population. New towns have been built on all sides of us. Directly opposite our office, where then stood the orchard, the melon patch, the wheat and corn fields of our old friend Brown, now stands the flourishing city of Mason, with a population of several hundreds. Four miles above, on the same side, where was another farm, is now another young city—Hartford—with a population of several hundreds. On the Ohio side, nearly opposite Hartford is the new city of Syracuse, which but a year or two ago was the farm of Mr. Watson. Below us, five or six miles, is West Columbia, which then numbered its population by tens—now they may be enumerated by thousands. On our side, opposite, is Leadington, which, though not yet much improved, may soon become a city. In addition to the wealth created here by the development of our resources, foreign capital has been induced here for profitable investment. Our wealth, therefore, has increased at least as rapidly as our population—perhaps more so, notwithstanding the severe monetary crisis through which the country has but recently passed. In morality, considering our increase, and the peculiar character of our laboring population, we think there has been some improvement. In politics, there has been a mighty change. We might illustrate this by reference to incidents of the past, but it is unnecessary. Suffice it, that we consider the change very much for the bet-

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH. FRONT STREET, SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT—UP STAIRS, POMEROY, OHIO.

Rates of Advertising. One square (18 lines or less) three weeks, \$1.00 Every subsequent insertion, : : : : .50 One square, three months, : : : : 3.00 One square, six months, : : : : 6.00 One square, one year, : : : : 10.00 One-half column, one year, : : : : 20.00 Three-fourths of a column, one year, : : : : 25.00 One column, one year, : : : : 30.00 If advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued as usual and charged accordingly. If usual advertisements must pay in advance. If Job Printing, of every description executed with accuracy and neatness.

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We receive two copies monthly—one addressed to the Telegraph, sent by the publishers, the other addressed to our self, for which we are indebted to friend Bissell, of Middleport, we believe. One is sufficient, although we should not like to be deprived of it altogether. We should rejoice to see a copy in the hands of every teacher in Meigs county. The editor is Rev. A. Smyth, Republican candidate for State School Commissioner. The information contained in the Journal is precisely such as is needed by every school teacher and director. In fact, it is the organ or exponent of the common school system of Ohio.

The Discussion.

—On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, of last week, the court-house was filled with respectable, orderly, and attentive audiences. Judge M. Heckard, on the part of the Republicans, and H. B. Smith, Esq., on the part of the Democrats, were chosen Moderators, and Jas. Fish and A. Thomson, Secretaries. The disputants were V. M. Firor, and T. A. Plants, Esqs. Subject: The Platforms and candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. On Tuesday evening Mr. Plants opened the discussion in a speech of one hour, in favor of the Republican platform, etc. Mr. Firor responded, in a speech of one hour. Mr. Plants closed in a speech of fifteen minutes. Wednesday evening, two speeches were made by each of the gentlemen, of half an hour's length each. Mr. Firor closing in a speech of fifteen minutes. Thursday evening, one speech from each, of an hour, Mr. Plants closing in a speech of fifteen minutes.

OF THE MERITS OF THE ARGUMENTS USED BY EACH, WE HAVE NOT TIME TO SAY. EACH PERSON WHO HEARD MUST JUDGE FOR HIMSELF. ONE REMARK WE CAN MAKE, HOWEVER, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION: THE DISPUTANTS TREATED EACH OTHER WITH THE UTMOST COURTESY AND URBANITY, AVOIDING ALL PERSONALITIES, AND CONFINING THEMSELVES TO THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE. THE AUDIENCE WAS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE ENTERTAINMENT, AND ALL PARTIES MET AND PARTED AMICABLY EACH EVENING.

As it was impossible for either of the speakers to do full justice to the subject in the time to which they were limited, Mr. Firor proposed a continuance, which was promptly accepted by Mr. Plants, and unanimously agreed upon by the audience