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Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

Business Directory. SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Fort Stevenson Division, No. 432—Divided meetings, every Tuesday evening at the Station Rooms in the old Northern Exchange.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. Fort Stevenson Section, No. 102—meets every Thursday evening in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance.

I. O. O. F. Croghan Lodge, No. 77, meets at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Morehouse's building, every Saturday evening.

ROBERTS, HUBBARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Wool, Hides, Sheep-pelts, Rags, Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c., &c. Also, ALL SORTS OF GENUINE YANKEE NOTIONS.

C. R. McCULLOCH, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. FREMONT, OHIO.

RALPH P. BUCKLAND, ATTORNEY and Counselor at law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will attend to professional business in Sandusky and adjoining counties.

JOHN L. GREENE, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Prosecuting Attorney for Sandusky county, Ohio, will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity.

CHESTER EDGERTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—At the Court House. Fremont, Sandusky Co. O. No. 1.

B. J. BARTLETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., O. WILL give his undivided attention to professional business in Sandusky and the adjoining counties.

PIERRE BEAUGRAND, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fremont, and vicinity.

LA Q. RAWSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., O. May 26, 1849. 14

PORTAGE COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company. P. BUCKLAND, Agent. FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., OHIO.

BELL & SHEETS, Physicians and Surgeons, FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO. OFFICE—Second Story of Knapp's Building, July 7, 1849. 21

Post-Office Hours. THE regular Post-Office hours, until further notice, will be as follows:— From 7 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 8 P. M. Sandays from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M. W. M. STARK, P. M.

FREMONT HOUSE, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE: FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O. WM. KESSLER, Proprietor.

MR. KESSLER announces to the traveling public, that he has returned to the above well-known stand, and is now prepared to accommodate in the best manner, all who may favor him with their patronage.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. P. MAXWELL, RESPECTFULLY announces that he continues his business in the second story of Knapp's building, opposite Burger's old stand, where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and all who need any thing in his line.

SELECT SCHOOL, IN THE BASEMENT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. BY J. ROBERTS, Will re-commence Monday, February 11th, 1850. Fremont, Feb. 2, 1850—36:3m

MY FRIEND, do you want good Goods, and cheap Goods, call on PETTIBONE and examine his new stock just opened at his old stand opposite Deale's.

Poetry.

For the Freeman. FAREWELL TO AN EMIGRANT. INSCRIBED TO N. L.

Thou gentlest of the gentle, O! Thy name I love, so dear; I grieve to think that thou wilt go And leave me, mourning, here.

Though fate to me has been unkind, In taking from my side The one I judged of kindred mind, And hoped to call my bride;

But say, can I forget the one That stole my youthful heart? Or can thy smile bid woe begone, And lasting joy impart?

And whether on Columbia's side, Or other river's shore, Thy term of life shall smoothly glide, Or, wrung with sorrows sore,

Should the companion of thy choice, (Forgive the rising fear,) Dicar'd thee: still, thy brother's voice Bids, whether far or near,

Man, truly, is a pilgrim here, By cares, perplexed, oppress'd; "A pendulum 'twixt smile and tear;" Nor finds a place of rest,

When I complain, "of these bereft, To whom can I impart My griefs?"—thy soothing answer left An impress on my heart:

Man, truly, is a pilgrim here, By cares, perplexed, oppress'd; "A pendulum 'twixt smile and tear;" Nor finds a place of rest,

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The British Parliament and Orators.

The following interesting letter, descriptive of the Parliament of Great Britain and the principal statesmen of the country, is from the pen of Mr. Matthews F. Ward, of Arkansas, a young gentleman, who some time ago gave an earnest of his fine talents and eloquence, in a speech in a political convention, which was extensively copied and admired.

LONDON, July, 1849. The old house, libraries, &c., of Parliament, having been destroyed by fire in 1835, temporary accommodations were provided among the ruins for the sitting of the two houses, and plans were immediately ordered for new buildings.

The new houses, or "the Palace of Westminster," as they are generally called, are much the most considerable architectural work which has been undertaken in England since the re-edification of St. Paul's Cathedral. So colossal a pile of building has not been erected in London since that period.

The Duke of Devonshire, who was a very ordinary looking individual, made the laziest effort for the evening; and Lord Denman, the Lord Chief Justice of England, quite a fine looking old man, also held forth. But he, like all others, hesitated so much, seemed to be so very greatly troubled to find words to express himself, and spoke with so decided an English accent, that I almost imagined he was attempting to make himself understood in some foreign language, in which he had as yet made no great proficiency.

The Duke of Argyll, an interesting youth, seemingly of about nineteen years, with a fiery red head, but good face, made, I thought, the best speech during my stay. A Scotchman had early pointed him out to me, and it was evident from his nervous, fidgety manner, his frequent changes of color, and convulsive risings from his seat, that he was much more fluent, and repeated much less frequently than the others; his voice was full and sonorous; and although his delivery is marked by that school-boy mannerism which usually distinguishes young speakers, I think he promises to be much the finest speaker in the House. I have since learned that he is much older than I supposed, and that he is already the author of some religious works.

Lord Grey, the Secretary of State for the colonies, is a particularly ill-looking individual, having light, red hair, a modestly retiring chin, a large nose, and very retiring forehead, that gives him a weak and ugly appearance; his person, besides, is long and gongly, and he is lame. There is a degree of pleasantry in the style of this gentleman, which, although his voice is shrill, pleased me. About the appearance of Lord Lansdowne, the President of the Privy Council, and one of the most influential of the ministers, there is nothing remarkable except that he is somewhat below the medium stature. Lord Campbell, another minister, lately a Scotch barrister, entertains a much more exalted opinion of his oratorical powers than any body else, and he is the only one that I have seen in England.

The House of Commons resembled a badly arranged hot house in its construction, but I am sorry to say that few flowers of rhetoric are forced from the sterile brains of the members. Among the Commons, one witnesses a mere exaggeration of the peculiarities of the Lords. They are much more disorderly—hesitate more, repeat oftener, and, if possible, speak worse than their Lordships. Really, it would be difficult for Americans, accustomed to the fluency of our "stump orators," to conceive of the excessive stammering and endless repetition of these thick-skulled representatives of English freeholders.

Lord John Russell is a neat, band-bazy little man, in a white hat, who looks as keen, as hard, and as wiry as a Scotch terrier. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, is a tall, slender, gentleman, who indulges much in the favorite halting style of the House. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. D'Israeli, the rival lions of the House, I did not hear speak—but they are as much opposed in appearance as in politics. The first bears a strong resemblance to the Duke of Wellington, but the last has curling, tendril-like hair, and a most regular set of features, but a very disagreeable expression of face.

Hazlitt says—"Fashion is gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken by it is a sign the two things are not far asunder. 'Tis awful grand, I calculate, To sit beneath an oak, And hear those 'tarnal bull-frogs join In one almighty croak."

Marie Antonette was the first white woman who christianized feathers, and introduced the fashion so common among barbarians, of decorating their heads with them. The King declared, when he saw her dressed with them, that they were the prettiest ornaments he had ever seen.—The Queen continued to wear them, and the fashion spread all over Europe.

An Act.

To provide for the calling of a Convention to revise, amend or change the Constitution, and the election and compensation of members thereof.

WHEREAS, a majority of the citizens of this State, voting for Representatives to the General Assembly, did at the last annual election of members thereof, vote for a Convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of this State; Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of this State be, and the same is hereby called, to consist of one hundred and eight members, who shall convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Columbus, on the first Monday of May A. D. 1850, and the said Convention shall have power to adjourn to such other place, or places in this State, as said convention may deem proper.

SEC. 2. That the qualified electors of the several counties and Senatorial districts of this State shall, on the first Monday of April next, assemble at their usual places of holding elections in their several townships and wards, and elect a number of members, having all the qualifications of an elector to represent said counties and districts in said convention, equal to the number of Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly, to which said counties and districts are now respectively entitled by law, to wit:

The county of Hamilton, seven members. The county of Butler, two members. The county of Preble, one member. The counties of Montgomery and Preble, two members to be elected in common. The county of Brown, one member; and the county of Clermont, one member; and the two last named counties, one member in common. The county of Warren, one member; the county of Clinton, one member; and the county of Greene, one member; and the three last named counties, one member in common. The counties of Champaign, Clark and Madison, three members, to be elected in common. The county of Miami, one member; and the counties of Shelby and Darke, one member; and the three last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The counties of Logan and Hardin, one member; and Union and Marion, one member; and the four last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The counties of Allen, Mercer and Auglaize, one member; and the counties of Putnam, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, one member; and the eight last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The counties of Lucas and Henry, one member; and the counties of Wood, Ottawa and Sandusky, one member; and the five last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The county of Franklin, one member; and the county of Delaware, one member; and the two last named counties, two members, to be elected in common. The counties of Ross and Pickaway, three members, to be elected in common. The counties of Highland and Fayette, two members, to be elected in common. The counties of Adams and Pike, one member; and the four last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The county of Licking, two members. The county of Fairfield, one member; and the counties of Perry and Hocking, one member; and the last three named counties two members to be elected in common. The counties of Gallia and Jackson, one member; and the counties of Athens and Meigs, one member; and the four last named counties, two members to be elected in common. The county of Muskingum, two members. The county of Washington, one member; and the county of Morgan, one member; and the two last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The county of Gurnsey, one member; and the county of Coshocton, one member; and the two last named counties, one member, to be elected in common. The counties of Tuscarawas and Carroll, three members to be elected in common. The county of Jefferson, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common. The county of Columbiana, one member; and the county of Mahoning, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common. The county of Belmont, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common; and the counties of Belmont and Gurnsey, one member to be elected in common. The county of Stark, two members. The counties of Wayne and Ashland, three members to be elected in common. The counties of Knox and Holmes, three members to be elected in common. The counties of Richland and Crawford, three members to be elected in common. The county of Seneca, one member; and the counties of Hancock and Wyandot, one member; and the last three named counties, one member to be elected in common. The counties of Ashtabula and Lake, three members to be elected in common. The counties of Trumbull and Geauga, three members to be elected in common. The county of Summit, one member; and the county of Portage, one member; two last named counties, one member to be elected in common. The county of Menina, one member; and the county of Lorain, one member; and the two last named counties, one member to be elected in common. The county of Cuyahoga, two members. Provided, however, that for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of the several counties aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be as the same existed on the 18th February, 1848.

SEC. 3. The said election shall in all respects be conducted, and the returns thereof made, and the result thereof certified in like manner as is provided by law for the election of Representatives or Senators in the General Assembly. The officers for said election, shall be entitled to the same compensation as is by law provided for like services, and shall, with the voters, be subject to the same penalties imposed by the several laws regulating elections, and to preserve the purity thereof, so far as the same may be applicable. The sheriffs of the several counties shall issue proclamations for the election of members of said convention, in like manner as they are by law required to do for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. That this General Assembly shall appoint by joint resolution a Reporter who shall engage and organize an efficient corps of assistants and report the debates and proceedings of said convention under the direction and control thereof, and the convention shall secure the copy right to the State and provide for the publication of said proceedings and debates in a durable form. The reporters shall have authority to make arrangements, for the daily publication of said proceedings and debates with the publishers of the Ohio Statesman and the Ohio State Journal, and superintend the same, provided that said publication shall be given to neither of said papers exclusively and provided further that the whole price paid for such publication shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five cents per thousand ems for composition. The reporter shall on the organization of the Convention report to the same the number and names of his assistants, the compensation allowed to each respectively and also the arrangement he has made for the daily publication of the proceedings and debates as above mentioned and submit the same to the action of said convention.

SEC. 5. That the members of said convention shall be entitled to a compensation of three dollars per day and mileage at the rates allowed to members of the General Assembly and be entitled to the same privileges. Said convention shall have the power to appoint and employ such officers and assistants as may be necessary and fix their compensation. It shall on its order receive from the Secretary of state all necessary stationery, and the officers of the State shall at all times furnish it on requisition such information as may be in its power.

SEC. 6. That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue of the State, to pay the expenses of said convention.

SEC. 7. That the journal of the proceedings of said convention shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the amendments revisions or alterations agreed upon by said convention shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, by a vote for that purpose at such time as the convention shall direct and every person having due qualification of an elector under laws now in force may vote thereon in the township or ward in which he shall reside and not elsewhere. The convention shall prescribe the form and manner of voting and of the publications or notice of the alterations revisions or amendments of the constitution agreed upon by said convention and also of the notice to be given of said election. At the election mentioned in this section the Judges of election shall receive the vote in the form to be prescribed by said convention and all of the provisions of the laws of this state in relation to elections shall apply to voting on the said amendments, revisions or alterations, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto, and the votes given upon said alterations, amendments or revisions shall be given and canvassed and all proceedings shall be had in respect to the same, as nearly as practicable in the manner prescribed by law, relative to votes given for Governor. It shall be the duty of the Governor to lay before the General Assembly at its next session after taking the said vote, the vote for accepting or rejecting any of said revisions, alterations or amendments, which vote shall be canvassed by the said General Assembly in the same manner as votes for Governor are now required to be canvassed. Provided however that if said convention shall complete their labors and adjourn sine die, at any time before the first day of September 1850, then the amendments, revisions or alterations agreed upon by said convention shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection by a vote for that purpose on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

SEC. 8. Should any vacancy or vacancies occur by death or resignation or otherwise, in the number of members elected to said convention, the acting Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy or vacancies and the same shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the office of Senator or Representative in the General Assembly.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of State is hereby required to cause to be transmitted to the several Clerks of the Courts of common pleas in this State, such a number of copies of this act, as shall be sufficient to supply a copy thereof to each board of Judges of election in their respective counties.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

The question is frequently asked as to the location of this famous line. It is supposed by many to be a boundary between the free and slave states; but this is a mistake. The Baltimore Visitor gives the following facts of history concerning it:—"This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two gentlemen who were employed, in 1762, to run unfinished lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to disputing parties, although it had resulted from an agreement among themselves. A decree had been made in 1618, by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterward to William Penn), which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree of north latitude. A decree in Chancery rendered the king's decree imperative. But the site of Henlopen became a subject of serious, protracted expensive litigation, particularly after the death of John in 1710, and Lord Baltimore in 1714, until John and Richard, and Thomas Penn (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William) an agreement on the 18th of May, 1772. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an east and west line, a running westward from that cape to the exact middle of the peninsula.

Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with his agreement, and endeavored to invalidate it, Chancery suits, kindly decrees, and proprietary arrangements, followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioner to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1780. But the case in Chancery being decided in 1749 now commissioners were appointed, who could not however, agree, and the question remained open until 1782, when the line was run by Mason and Dixon.

Benjamin F. Letter, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Charles C. Conyers, Speaker of the Senate.

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