Ohio Legislature.

PETITIONS.—On the the 10th inst., petitions signed by several hundred persons were presented in the Senate, for a supervision of the public schools of the State, one of them from S. B. Conger and 87 citizens of Huron and Richland counties. On the 12th inst. petitions from 443 others were presented in the Senate, for the same purpose, and large numbers continued to be presented for the same and also for a revision of the Lchool Laws.—On the 11th, a petition was offered in the House, from 760 citizens for a law to prevent Railroad Companies from employing any persons as engineer on locomotives, who is not an experienced and practical machinist.

Several petitions were presented asking the Legislature to lend the arms of the State to Kossuth.

Large numbers of Temperance petitions continue to pour into the Legislature from every part of the State, a great proportion of them from legal voters, and nearly all of them for the Maine Law. More than 30,000 names have doubtless been presented to the Legislature for the Maine Law, during this month, and more than 50,000 since the opening of the session. They come in at the rate of two or three thousand daily. On the 9th, they were presented in the House, to the number of about 3,500, of which 2930 wrre from legal voters and 537 from other persons of Meigs county, and 532 legal voters, and 456 other persons of Belmont county.

On the 10th about 2,500 were presented in the House.

On the 11th, 3,000, of which 988 were names of males and 721 ladies of Washington county.

On the 12th, petitions for the Maine Law were presented in the House, signed by over 2,000. On the 13th a still larger number, over 3,000. On the 14th nearly 30 petitions for the same signed by about 2,500, one of them from Ex-Gov. Ford and others. On the 16th over 30 petitions for the same, signed by more than 3,000.

On the 17th in the House, a petition was presented from Rev. J. M. Jameson, presiding elder of the Chillicothe district, Ohio Conference, and members of the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, of Waverly Circuit, Pike county, representing 600 members of said church, praying this Legislature to pass a Temperance law similar to the Maine Law.

Also petitions from nearly 3,000 others for the same object, 792 of Trumbull county and 773 of Muskingum. Several petitions have been presented for the purpose from the Methodist denomination. Also one from the students of the Starling Medical College.

These have all been presented in the House and besides several hundreds have been offered daily in the Senate, though less numerous than in the House. Petitions with about 2,000 names have been presented since the beginning of the session, against the Maine Law, 1,200 of them from Hamilton county, the signers, with few exceptions, being Germans and Irish.

On the 18th in the Senate, resolutions were offered, adopted at a public meeting in Dayton, whereof Robert Steele was President and Geo. M. Young Secretary, declaring it to be the desire of a majority of the citizens of that city to have a law enacted similar to the Maine law. Petitions for the same, signed by about 3,000 were presented in both Houses.

PROCEEDINGS.—On the 13th the Committee on Fees and Salaries in the Senate, reported two bills. One of them raises the salaries of Supreme Judges to *two thousand* dollars a year each, and of District Judges, to *eighteen hundred* dollars each, per annum. The other bill regulates the pay of the Legislature, raising the fees of its members to *four dollars* per day each, its clerks *five dollars* each, and doorkeepers *four dollars* each, per diem. This is 'retrenchment and reform,' worthy of the 'progressive democracy.'

Another bill is yet to be reported for the remaining State officers, which will no doubt show further progress.

The salary bills passed in Committee of the whole, in the Senate, with an amendment increasing the per diem of members of the Legislature to *five dollars*.

Both Houses have spent much time on the Tax bills, each having one of its own, without any 'striking family resemblance' between tem, so that there will be some difficulty in combining them. That in the Senate, was amended so as to provide for the election of a State Board of Equalization, by the people in their Congressional Districts, and also to require the township Assessors to appraise the real estate of their several townships every sixth year, instead of District Assessors. The House, after long debate and much bumcombe, determined to exempt from taxation, lands on which Colleges and Churches &c., stand, if not held for profit.

The Senate Probate Bill has passed the House with important amendments. By three majority the clause authorizing the Probate Judges to issue marriage licences, was struck out, it has since been restored however,) and by a very decided majority a clause was inserted prohibiting them from practicing law in any of the Courts of this State. An amendment was also adopted, conferring on the Probate Courts, jurisdiction over all criminal cases not presented by Grand Juries, and inquests over all idiots and lunatics and their property, and also the power to take depositions. It is doubtful whether the Senate was able to recognize its own bantling when it came back, and still more doubtful whether it will be willing to adopt it.

On the 17th inst., in the Senate, the bill to enable Colleges and Universities to become bodies corporate being under consideration, Atkinson, (a Loco of the old McNulty and Byington school,) moved to amend so as to make trustees and directors individually liable for the debts of the corporation. After a smart fight it was voted down.

Both houses continued to devote a part of their precious time (while important interests are calling out for instant *home* legislation,) to manufacturing business for Congress. A debate was had in the Senate over a resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, asking Congress to make a Railroad from Missouri or Arkansas, to California; and the House was also engaged in debate for half a day, over a resolution asking Congress to make provision for building a canal on the Indiana side of the Ohio River opposite Louisville, which was finally adopted, and afterwards passed the Senate. The bills for organizing Courts, and fixing the times for the District Courts, passed with an amendment, authorizing extra sessions of the court of Common Pleas. The bill appointing Commissioners to revise the practice of the Courts, passed the House. After a long strife over the pay of the Commissioners, it was fixed at $4 per diem. They are required to report by the 1st of November next, when in all probability an extra session of the Legislature will be held.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—This State has now one Whig and one Democratic Senator in Congress. Walter Brooks, Whig, is elected to fill the ballance of Foote's time, and S. A. Duncan, Democrat, is elected to fill the unexpired term of Col. Jefferson Davis.

To the Whigs of Ohio.

The time has come when the Whigs of Ohio must begin to organize for the approaching Presidential contest. Our brethren in the other States are already moving, by the appointment of Delegates to the Whig National Convention which will meet sometime in June next—it is hoped in Cincinati—in accordance with the wishes of the whigs of the Western and Southwester States, The anniversary of the birth of Washington--a day peculiar dear to Ohio Whigs and coincident with the battle of Buena Vista, where the lamented Taylor successfully contended for victory against more fearful odds than we have now to encounter—seemed most appropriate to the committee to call upon the Whigs of the State to stand to their arms, and commence immediately the work of organization. This day, four years ago, the ball was set in motion at Philadelphia, which resulted in the triumph of the Whig cause in the last Presidential election. Our prospects are as bright now as they were then, if the elements of success be only properly put in motion. A Whig president was elected in '48 withoutthe help of Ohio: and in this State we should learn wisdom from the conduct of our opponents after the election of 1840, who though beaten as badly then as we were last october, immediately rallied like men resolved to conquer, and carried the State the next year. The full Whig vote of Ohio has never been polls sinse 1844, and at no time since have our opponents, ever eme up to that vote, but elected their State officers by a less vote than they polled in 1844, when they were beaten nearly 6,000 votes. Let the whigs of Ohie AROUSE and bring to the polls the 20,000 voters that have ABSENTED themselves of late years, and Ohio will again resume her position in the victorious Whig column in 1852.

The Whig State Central Committee, after consultation with the whigs from different sections of the State, and in accordance with the usuage of the party in Ohio, to choose delegates to the Whig National convention by Congressional districts, request the Whigs of the several counties of the State on the first Monday (election day) of April next, in their respective townships, at the several places of holding elections, to choose delegates to a Whig Congressional Convention on the basis of Gubernatorial Whig vote of 1848, one for every hundred Whig votes in the township, and an additional delegate for every fraction of fifty—each township to have at least one delegate. The apportionment of delegates between the several counties in each Congressional district, and the place of the Congressional District Convention to be determined and announced by the Whig County Central Committees in each Congressional district. It is recommended that the Whig County Committees throughout the State fix the time of meeting of the Congressional Convention on the *same* day throughout the State viz: WEDNESDAY THE 14TH OF APRIL; and that each Convention, then assembled, elect a delegate and substitute to the Whig National Convention. For the purpose of selecting two Senatorial delegates to the National Convention let the Whig papers of the State forthwith announce candidates in different sections of the State, and each Congressional Convention at the time it elects a delegate to the National Convention, choose two Senatorial delegates, and forward their names to W. T. Bascom, the Secretary of the State Central Committee. The two candidates that are named by a majority of the Congressional districts, shall be the delegates, but if a choice is not thus made, the Central Committee will announce the names of the four highest, from whom the Congressional delegates elected throughout the State shall choose two by expressing their preference in writing to Secretary (Wm. T. Bascom) of the Whig State Central Committee, and the result will be announced as soon as ascertained. This plan of concentrating the sentiment of the State in the selection of Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, has been adopted as it has been deemed advisable to hold a Mass State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket and the Presidential electors after the Whig National Convention—the time to be hereafter designated. The delegation to the Whig National Convention will have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body. The Whig County Central Committee, and the Whig papers throughout the State will please pay proper attention to this call, as it is important that the weight of Ohio be fully felt in the selection of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States at the Whig National Convention. Our motto mus be: Harmony and the Union of the Whig party through out the WHOLE COUNTRY.

JOHN GRAHAM,
JAS. L. BATES,
J. B. THOMHSON,
WM. MINER,
W. T. BASCOM,
M. PENNINGTON,
Whig State Centra Committee.

February 23, 1852.

What does it Mean.

A bill has been before Congress making an appropriation for paying the expenses of the unfortunate *filibusters*—that got caught in Cuba, were sent to Spain, and have since, on application of Mr. Webster, been liberated—in their passage to the United States. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, an ultra Democrat, moved to amend.—The amendment may be seen from the following extract:

On Thursday the amendment of Mr. Carter was adopted by a vote of 91 to 71. The amendment reads thus:

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed into an approbation of any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba, by any of the citizens of the United States."

Now, that is good, sound Whig doctrine, but the wonder is, how it happened to come from a Locofoco. It is saying to the prisoners "Boys, we pay this money to get you out of a scrape, but don't think that we intend thereby to justify, in the least, your interference in Cuban affairs. You did entirely wrong in going there. You had no business there, and if we thought you would regard this gift of ours as in any manner sanctioning your course, we would not give you the first cent. You understand! Behave yourself in future."

This is what is said to these deluded men by Mr. Carter's amendment. We would be happy to know what our *filibustero* neighbor of the Statesman thinks of the lecture and lecturers?

[O. S. Journal.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.--Many causes no doubt will be assigned for the firing of the old State House. We ask the Journal whether the burning might not be attributed to some of the sparks from the *'fire* of indignation'—kindled in the breast of citizens Medery by one of *Cazad, Dale & Co's* friction matches—finding lodgment in the old cupola? If not so how then did it *ketch?*" [Guernsey Times.

Don't know haven't heard. There wasn't any *shooting*, in the Casad, Dale & Co. operation. Medary insists it was a deliberate case of *stabbing to the heart*—that is, to the printing! The committee of investigation, with power to send for persons, papers, we hope, will make all these things plain.

O. S Journal.

MEDITATION.—Be thoughtful; and let not a moment pass undeeded or unimproved, but ever keep distinctly before the mind some useful and important subject; for meditation and reflection have done more to improve the genius of the mind, than years of of incessant and laborious study. But for this the giant intellect of a Newton, Franklin, Bacon, Locke, and in short every philosopher and propagator of the arts and sciences, history, might have slept on in the lethargy of ignorance, and its once happy possessor been known only in the sphere of his daily rounds, and whose deeds would have flashed from remembrance, like the glowing meteor which rises above the grave of their mortal remains, but to burst on the night air, and sink forever in the gloom of oblivion. Yield not to the formidable spectres, and apparent insurmountable difficultios which may rise in the path to knowledge to impede your onward progress toward the goal of your destination, but keep continually before the eye the object of your pursuit, and with unremitting industry and perseverance, you may gain the great object of all your desires. Read the open volume of nature, and meditate upon the laws precepts there spread out to view, and strive, with untiring assiduity to draw from that fountain of knowledge, truths which shall comemorate your wondrous achievements, and descend through distant ages to all posterity.—And thus set a mark in the way, which shall serve as a cheering beacon for others who may follow in the deep search of useful knowledge. Let the passing events of each hour stamp a deep and indelible impress upon the mind, and emblazon in living characters, on the tablet of the heart, moral sentiments which shall remain unobliterated until time shall have coiled the last link of the ever shortening chain which binds the infant to the grave.

PURITY —I would have you attend to the full significance and extent of the word holy. It is not abstinence from outward deeds of profligacy alone. It is a recoil from impurity in thought; it is that quick and sensitive delicacy to which even the very conception of evil is offensive; it is a virtue which has its residence within, which takes guardianship of the heart as a critical and inviolated sanctuary, in which no wrong or worthless imagination is permitted to dwell. It is not purity of action that all we coutend for, it is exalted purity of heart--the ethereal purity of the third heaven; and if it is as once settled in the heart it brings the peace, and triumph, and the untroubled serenity of heaven, along with it. In the maintainance of this, there is a constant elevation; there is the complacency, I had almost said the pride, of a great moral victory over the infirmaties of an earthly and accursed nature; there is health and harmony in the soul, a beauty of holiness which, though it effloresces in the countenence and the outward path, is itself so thoroughly internal as to make purity of heart the most distinctive guidanceof a character that is ripening and expanding for the glories of eternity.

[Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

A few days ago, whilst some men were engaged in blasting out limestone, a short distance below Richmond, Va. they came across what seemed to be a cave, with an entrance some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred feet long with two apartments. In the first they found some earthernware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some earving but it was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernable. Some citizens, with lanterns, then proceeded to the cave. On entering the second apartment, they were surprised to find a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening the chest they found it to contain gold coin, perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on the other. The gold in the chest by weight, is worth seven hundred and eighty three dollars. The coin is one the discoverers have never seen before.

Could it have been one of Gov. Boutwell's, of Mass. "Gustises of the Pease" that wrote the following, which the saucy Knickerbocker has got hold of and printed:

"Mr D——and M——: I seed in a little Book the other day an account of a book Cald the ns yorke gustise which yu sa is in the *pres* I wold like to no when you'll get thru presen on it I want one of them books most orfully I were elected Sqire last Spring to our town Meten to take efect the first of january my friends told me that the County Clerk wuld qualifi me I Called on him the first of jan to be qualified and he said he Culd not du that thing he cule aware me in and I must du the other my Selfe here I am green as Cattle never Sude anybody —never was Snde: witness never but once on a guri twiste and at that time never thout of bein Sqire please rite me when yu will have that book presed I will give yu your prise if yu won't take any les.

Yours &c. D. D. S——Square.

BLOOMERISM.

Fourteen ladies of New York, (most of them married,) have published a protest against the manner in which they are treated in the streets for appearing publicly in the Bloomer dress and assert their right to assume such costume as they may consider most conductive to their health and agreeable to themselves. They complain of being hissed and insulted by a mob wherever they have made their appearance. They say:

"We wish now to under stand whether we have a civil and political right to wear a decent and healthy dress, and whether we are to be protected in the exercise of this right, or whether the New York public is a mob by majority. We want distinctly to understand whether Kossuth and Hungary are to be lauded and assisted, and American wives and mothers to be crushed.

We protest humbly, yet firmly, that we wear the improved dress in obedience to conscience and common sense, and that we are not only ready to live for the principle of freedom for which our fathers lived and died, but to die for it also, if need be. We contend for no fashion, no particular form of dress, but for freedom to act in obedience to enlightened conscience. We contend for "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

One of our exchanges gives the following as a questionable evidence of friendship'—"Kissing a married lady out of pure esteem for her husban." This kind of frienship is pretty extensively practiced in this community. But on the principle we suppose of not making a noise about good works, the husband is never present when it is done, and if he discovers it at all it is by mere accident.

The young Princess Royal of Spain is namde Maria Isabella Francisca d'Assizes Chrisiana Crandisca di Paula.

Harlem Lake in Holland is nearly pumped dry. Three immense steam engines have been at work for some time in accomplishing the job. Thirty thousand acres of good land willbe made by the operation.

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE Editor.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

Bellvue Gazette.

The Proprietor of the above named paper, not receiving sufficient patronage to justify him in continuing its publication, has been compelled to suspend operations. Not being able to refund the money to those who paid him in advance—and withal, not wishing to defraud them out of their just dues—has entered into an arrangement with us to supply his subscribers with the Freeman for the remainder of the year. The following is the agreement:

Mr. Hopkins sends us 245 subscribers, nearly half of whom have paid in advance. We are to send the Freeman to those who have paid free of charge, and to those who have not paid, for $1 50, to be paid by the expiration of nine months. This contract is only binding in case every subscriber to the Gazette, and who receices this number of the Freeman, who have not paid, or partly paid, shall continue our paper for nine months, and settle with us as above stated. We entered into this arrangement for the accommodation of Mr. Hopkins, who was very anxious to do justice to his patrons, and if all his subscribers will receive the Freeman in lieu of the Gazette for the remainder of the year, and settle with us, we shall sustain no loss by the operation. Should any considerable number, say 15 or 20, discontinue the paper, we shall throw up the job, for, as stated above, the contract is only binding in case all shall remain subscribers. If, therefore, there are any who intend to discontinue the Freeman, they will confer a favor upon us by doing it at once, that we may know where we stand. But we trust all will consent to the arrangement; justice to those who have paid in advance requires that you should; besides we shall endeavor to give you your money's worth.

The present number of the Freeman is a fair sample of what the paper will be, with the exception that there will be a greater amount of reading matter during the summer months.

Times of Holding District Courts.

FOURTH COMMON PLEAS DISTRICT.

In the county of Lucas, on the second day of August.

In the county of Ottawa, on the ninth day of August.

In the county of Sandusky, on the eleventh day of August.

In the county of Erie, on the sixteenth day of August.

In the county of Huron, on the twenty-third day of August.

In the county of Lorain, on the thirtieth day of August.

In the county of Medina, on the second day of September.

In the county of Summit, on the sixth day of September.

In the county of Cuyahoga, on the thirteenth day of September.

Whig Presidential Nomination.

As far as we have been able to ascertain public sentiment, (and we have paid some attention to the subject,) as to who shall be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, the chances seem to be favorable to the nomination of General Scott. All the States which are likely to go Whig at all—including Kentucky and Tennessee—will choose delegates to a National Convention, favorable to him, and in no event will he fail in getting the nomination. No Convention can be got together of which a majority will vote to run the ship on the rocks when they might just as well carry her gallantly into port with the signal of triumph streaming at the mast-head. Politics are prone to many perversities; but that of prefering defeat to victory is not among them. Our readers may therefore expect to see Gen. Winfield Scott get a majority of the delegates to a National Whig Convention, and a larger majority of the Electoral College.

To Advertisers.

The Merchants of Bellvue and Sandusky city will find the Freeman a good paper to advertise in. Its circulation in the neighborhood of Bellvue is nearly three hundred, and east of the Sandusky river four hundred. The entire circulation of the Freeman is about seven hundred. Cannot our mercantile friends in those places confer a mutual benefit by patronizing us in this way.

☞ We want it distinctly understood that we have as good an assortment of job type as any office in Northern Ohio, and can print hand-bills from the size of a bed-quilt down to as small a pattern as you may desire, and in a style unsurpassed any where. Let those who think our paper should be sustained, remember this fact, when they want job-work.

☞ Petitions favorable to the passage of temperance law by our Legislature, similar to that of Maine, are in circulation among our citizens, and a large number of signatures are being obtained.

Petitions remonstrating against such a law, and asking for the repeal of all laws on the traffic of intoxicating liquors, are also in circulation, and numbers are putting down their names.

☞ We regret that Mr. FOUKE, of the Fremont *Freeman* attempts to be severe on our * friend of the *Democrat*, for his very clever compliment to the Tiffin ladies. We still adhere to our formerly expressed opinion that he is a 'gentleman of taste and discrimination.,

[Seneca Advertiser.

"Well, well; there is no accounting for tastes," as the old lady said when her son Johnny was joined in the 'holy bands of wedlock' to one of the sable daughters of Africa, "its all owing to how one's brought up, and to the company he keeps."

Temperance Rally.

Agreeable to notice the citizens of Fremont assembled at the Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22d to take into consideration the present position of the Temperance cause in this State.

The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, although the evening was dark and the walking extremely bad.

On motion Rev D. Dodge, of the Methodist Church, took the chair, and I. M. Keeler was appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scriptures and with prayer.

The chairman then stated the object of the meeting. He hoped that the influence of this meeting would greatly promote the cause of Temperance in this community, and expressed his fervent prayer that the hoped for day might soon come, when the last moderate drinker would be enlightened, the last drunkard reclaimed, and the last place for the sale of the poison closed.

On motion, R. P. Buckland, J. L. Green and Rev. F. S. White were appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The chairman reported the following preamble and Resolution.

Whereas, the trafic in intoxicating drinks is the source of immeasurable evils to individuals, to families, and to society; and

Whereas, experience has proved that all laws intended merely to regulate the traffic are insufficient; and

Whereas a law which cuts up the traffic root and branch, is now successfully in operation in the State of Maine, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law, absolutely prohibiting the traffic in Intoxicating drinks, ought to be passed in this State.

Mr. Ruckland supported the Resolution in a brief address. He said that he had long been a Temperance man, but of late years, had felt almost entirety discouraged. But now his hopes began to revive. He had lately visited different parts of the State, and he was encouraged to believe that the people were prepared to sustain a law which would destroy the traffic by destroying the liquor.

B. J. Rartlett, Esq., condemned the traffic in every form. Liquor dealers, said he, 'cry out that we are invading their rights.' Have they then a *natural* right to poison, to take away food and clothing from wives and children? Does the Bible give them any such right? We ask the Legislature not to charter a Bank, a Railroad, a Plankroad or a Turnpike, we ask them as thousands have done in other States, to give us morals, to give us social order, to give us peace in our families, to save us from poverty and shame. Now is the time to ask, for said Mr. B., '*Our representative at Columbus, has sent home word that if the Liquor men do not bestir themselves and send in their remonstrances, the odious Maine Law would be passed and become the Law of Ohio.*'

J. L. Green, Esq., said, that when an enemy invades our land, we call public meetings and inquire what means can be found to oppose him. We have in the liquor traffic an enemy of the most powerful and dangerous kind. It is to be treated as an enemy to whom no quarter is to be shown. It must be pursued to the death, and he believed the people of this State were prepared to sustain a Law like that of Maine, which would utterly annihilate the trafic.

Rev F. S. White, of the Presbyterian Church said that the subject of Temperance was sometimes said to be old and worn out, but it would always be new as long as the liquor traffic was producing new miseries.—The present position of the question is simply this: The old laws are all insufficient, the traffic and its evils are increasing, what shall be done? We must have a law that has an *edge* to it, a law that will cut both ways; this the Maine law does; it punishes the liquor seller and destroys the trafic.

Father Hawkins said that he was an old man. He had seen a vast amount of the miseries produced by intemperance. The liquor trafic in a business that takes a man's money and returns no equivalent. Other trades and professions, such as the carpenter, the merchant, the lawyer, &c., confer benefits on society; the liquor dealer confers none. One dollar spent for liquor is worse than fifty dollars lost.

Rev Mr. Bevington, of the United Brethren, related several instances of the sad results of the liquor trafic. He said that we must either destroy liquor or it would destroy us, that our only safety lay in killing the monster before we ouraelves fall into his power.

The question wasthen put, and the preamble and Resolution adopted with but one dissenting voice. Solitary and alone the advocate of *Rum* proclaimed a *No!*

On motion a committee of ladies and gentlemen were appointed by the chair to canvass thoroughly the town of Fremont, for signatures to the petitions asking for a law similar to that of Maine, for the suppression of the Liquor trafic.

Gentlemen.	Ladies
A. J. Dickinson,	Mrs. D. Dodge,
C. R. M'Culloch,	" J. L. Greene,
J. F. Hults,	" R. P. Buckland,
J. Dougharty,	" A. J. Dickinson,
J. S. Olmsted,	Miss Mary Haynes,
R. P. Buckland,	" Maria Bell,
J. L. Greene,	" Elsie A. Knapp,
Wm. Herbster,	" Ann M. Olmsted,
Jacob Kridler,	" Sarah Coles.

It was also resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the editors of the Democrat and Freeman respectively be requested to publish the same. And also that a copy of the proceedings be sent to our Senator and Representative at Columbus, requesting them to lay the same before the respective Houses.

The exercises of the evening were hightened by the performance of a few pieces of Temperance music, by the choirs of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

On motion adjourned,

D. DODGE, Pres't.

I. M. KEELER, Sec'y.

On Wednesday night last, Neal Dow, Esq., author of the Maine Liquor Law, was presented by the National Temerance Society of N. Y., with a beautiful gold medal, as a token for his eminent services in the cause of Temperance. Mr. D. is expected here to-morrow.—He is spoken of as an excellent and forcible speaker. [O. S. Journal.

☞ What is the "Maine Liquor Law?" asked [illegible] of Tom. "What," says Tom, "the *main* law of liquor is to make a beast of him who drinks it."

IS IT TRUE?—Madame Howard, the discarded mistress of Louis Napoleon, and the mother of his children, is said to be an American, born in Baltimore.

For the Freeman.

Mr. Joakum's Speech,

In support of the Remonstrance against the Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. Chairman, and Brethren of the Liquor trade: Our craft is in danger. This Law which has turned the world upside down, has come hither also. Ye see and hear that not alone at Fremont, but throughout all Ohio, this law has persuaded and turned away much people, saying that the liquor business is an accursed traffic. So that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at naught, but also that the temples of the great God Alcohol should be despised, and his power destroyed, whom all Ohio and the world has hitherto worshipped. Sir, there are certain inaliensable rights which belong to us as men, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This Law invades all these rights.—It attacks life, by destroying our means of living. It takes away our liberty; for what is liberty to us if we cannot sell liquor? It interferes with the pursuit of happiness, because it will not permit us to pursue it by making others miserable.

My brethren we are a persecuted people.—Even the ministers who ought to be preaching the Gospel, turn aside from their proper calling to assault our business, and make us odious in the eyes of the people. (Hisses for the preachers.) And beyond a doubt there are those among us who call themselves *Christians*, and there are even *women* and *children*, who daily besiege the Courts of Heaven with prayers that our business may be destroyed.

Never were honest men subjected to such an "audacious unscrupulous, and fanatical" persecution.

Sir, I verily believe if these people had their way, they would spill every drop of our liquor into the gutter. They would neither allow us to sell to drunkards nor to temperate drinkers. (Groans.)

And what is to be the end of these things? Sir, I very much fear that we shall be compelled to give up selling liquor and resort to some useful calling. And how will that agree with our habits and constitutions? Sir, I fear it will be the death of some of us.)Deeper groans.) Where then will our customers get their drams? Think of them my brethren, wandering up and down the streets, and not a drop of consolation to be had for love or money. My heart bleeds, and my purse collapses at the thought of such results. (Sighs and tears.) How shall man prove himself a "superior social, and moral being" if he no longer drinks liquor? So long as man gets drunk he proves his superiority beyond a doubt' for no animal, not even a hog will drink whisky.

But Sir, when man drinks only water, wherein is he to be distinguished from the inferior animals? What then becomes of the distinction between man and the brute? Sir, this Law is contrary to the Scriptures. Do they not say that "the poor ye have always with you?" But if this Law goes into operation, there will hardly be a poor man in the land. The poorhouses, those noble mouments of public charity, will be destroyed, and fall to decay. How shall men fulfill the duty of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, when this law no longer allows us to make paupers?

How are the jails to be filled, and the sheriffs, judges and Lawyers supplied with business, if the liquor traffic is destroyed? As for the Penitentiary it might as well be burned down like the old State House, for it is a well known fact that almost all its occupants, start from the dramshops. Sir if this Law for the destruction of the Liquor traffic goes into effect, the ancient order of thing under which we have lived at the expense of the public, will be utterly overthrown. Have not the people hitherto supported our business, and paid taxes to punish the criminals, and feed the paupers we make, without murmuring? What right have they now to set up a hue and cry? Are not vested rights to be respected? Sir, we will not yield our ancient privileges without a struggle.

Let us unite Sir, and present a bold front to our enemies. Before I sit down, I wish to express my thanks to the man who wrote our remonstrance. It has been said to be impossible to make an empty sack stand upright.—If the author of our remonstrance, has not accomplished this, he done what he could.

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am against this law that cuts off the tap, now and forever. (Great applause.)

☞ Tiffin city has become somewhat noted, within a year or two past, as being quite a thriving little village located somewhere in Seneca county, and as containing one Breslin, several drunkeries, one Heidleburg college, and more latterly one Flaugher, together with sundry other curiosities, both ancient and modern, all of which have been heralded to an admiring world by the spirited little sheets that weekly—not *weakly*—eminate from the presses located therein.

Whether the writer of the following article is a graduate of Heidleberg College, we cannot say, but he has evidently been to school somewhere. We publish it as a specimen of the learning, morality, and public enterprise of the *city*. If any of the Fremonters should draw that "span of match mares," we trust they will be put up in strong papers, and carefully *mailed* to the proper persons:

Every Ticket Draws a Prise.

List of Prises.

1 Span of match mares five years old	3 Bot old Port wine
1 Set of Double Harness	1 Gold Plated watch chain
1 Large fruit cak 25 lbs	1 gold Ring
1 Gun	1 saddle and Bridle
25 Bottles Shampain	2 fancy cegar cases
5 Box cigars Best	7 Sportsman flask
2 Large Dalls	1 Silver Do
5 Hams Dried Venison	12 wax Dall
6 Botles catawba	2 china Dall
10 Botles muscat wine	33 lbs Sonted candy
11 Botles claret wine	

all Prizees Drawing By members of this Lotery out of the city will Be sent By mail free of charge

Tiffin city J C Huffman

no of prizes on this List one hundred & thirty three

Gen. Houston.

This distinguished Senator, the Ex-President of Texas, has already arrived in Cleveland, and will be in Columbus this evening.—His speech at the State Temperance Convention, to-morrow, will be looked for anxiously He takes hold of the temperance movement with all his might, but he will find alcohol harder to subdue than Mexicans.

O. S. Journal.

For the Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said, and believed by a few that to pass a law similar to the "Maine Law" would be an "infringement of our *natural* and *civil* rights as citizens of the State of Ohio." This position is assumed by rumsellers, without a moment's reflection! Should they inquire what a natural right is? they would be scarcely willing to appropriate their claims. And yet, what is it but to pursue a course of conduct to obtain happiness in any way our *natures* may prompt us: providing that course does not infringe upon the happiness of any other individual. This is a natural and inalienable right, conforming with the law of God and the good of society, the only basis of *natural rights*.

On the one hand the Maine Law does not infringe upon the right of any citizen to pursue a course to obtain happiness which does not infringe upon the happiness of others, and on the other hand without it, in the present liquor traffic, what member of society is there, the means of whose happiness is not intrenched by it. If you pass along the streets of any of our large towns, your eyes are greeted with the loathsome and disgusting sight of a reeling, chattering being in human shape; and the perfume of the lurking places, where "they lie in wait to catch the poor and needy," where the death stench of the souls and bodies of men, and the living of families comes up like the furnace of perdition. Does not this infringement go infinitely beyond this?—What tax-payer is there in Sandusky county who will not have his happiness infringed upon by having to pay the cost of five suits at the next term of court, costing at least $200, which have been induced by strong drink.—Add to this your poor tax, which has come through this channel, not for three months but for a year, with other criminal suits for the same length of time, and you will have the handsome sum of not less than $2,000 which the tax-payers of this county pay for the results of the unwholsome traffic in spirits. Add to this the penury, want and suffering of many families in this county, who are so, as the direct result of the traffic; and the sighs and moans of sorrow that burden the air.—Look at the tattered garments of the sufferers children; see the sunken form of his toil worn wife, and the struggling sorrow of her heart, finding vent in bitter sighs and burning tears, as she looks upon her husband, and her sprightly boy, and the slender form of her only daughter, and reflects on the cold neglect they will ere long meet with from the children of the murderers of her happiness. Look upon her agonizing countenance as with imploring eyes she looks to the officers of justice to execute the existing laws to suppress the traffic, and save her darling son from impending ruin, in which he has plunged by midnight revels; and the Legislator, as she lifts up her voice with tremulous, and bitter tears of anguish; saying give me back my husband, my son, my home, my friends, my reputation, my *joy*, and to the *People*, saying sons of Washington, citizens of America, help me brake the tyrant's power. Give my husband a chance to become a man again; exalt my family to rank and station in society, and roll this mountain weight from my heart, and dash these manacles from my hands.

But hear comes up the rejoinder from the rum-seller: "take not away my natural liberty; it is my right to do what my nature prompts me to." What a world is developed in these few words of what is in the man, and it is implied, nay positively claimed he has a natural appetite and mighty prompting of *nature to feast on other's woes*.

"He cannot sleep unless he has caused some to fall," and to make him happy he must hear the music of sies of sorrow and the shrieks of the suffering. Fallen humanity; deeds of desperation, and crimes blackning the midnight hour, give him the *most superlotive delight*. When hunger preys upon the innocent children of his victims, this gives him the pastime of his pleasure. When the dire precursor of a future pedition scares his victims, he then exults in the scepture of a ruined soul's delight; and this, sir, is no more than what he claims to be the *generous out-beamings of his nature*.

But again; will the Main Law, or one similar to it, take away the civil rights of rumsellers? Is it not evident that all civil rights are guarantied to us by law? Therefore what may this year be a civil right, next year may cease to be so by legislation. Hence the law which now makes it a civil right to sell ardent spirits by the quart, and no less, may be so changed, that next year it may cease to be a civil right to sell it at all. May God grant it, and that the mistaken dealers in this death-trafic may support themselves with better arguments if they have them, or abandon this unlawful business.

B.

Fremont, Feb. 25. 1852.

Lieut. Col. May, who distinguished himself under Gen. Taylor, is now lecturing on the battles of Mexico, in Pennsylvania.

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Victor, N. Y. Jan., 22, 1851.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Sir: Your Agent, Mr. Morehouse left with us some of your valuable medicines; and we have already disposed of the Ointment for Horses, and it has given universal satisfaction. Please forward us by railroad to this place some of the Ointment, as we are very much in need of it. Yours respectfully,

SIMONDS & LEWIS.

See 'Sloans Complete Farrier and Cattle Doctor.'

FOR FULL AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS

For choosing, breeding, rearing, and general management; together with accurate descriptions, causes, peculiar symptoms, and the most approved method of curing all diseases to which horses and cattle are subject.

☞See Agents' names at the foot of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlett of agents.

FREMONT PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat per bushel	70a75
Flour per barrel	3 50
Corn per bushel	37
Oats per bushel	25
Butter per pound	12
Eggs per dozen	10
Cheese per pound	10
Lard per pound	6
Salt per barrell	1 18
Hides per pound	4 a 8
Flax seed per bushel	88
Timothy seed per bu	1 25
Clover seed per bu	4 25
Pork per barrell	12 00
Hams smoked per pound	08
Beans per bushel	1 25
Potatoes per bushel	62
Onions per bushel	50
Apples green	1 00
Apples dried	2 00
Beeswax per pound	20
Tallow per pound	7
Staves Pines per M	$20a22
" Hhd per M	14a16
" Bbl per M	9a12
Blackwalnut Lumber per M	8a12

Sandusky city, Feb. 24.

Wheat, 73 to 75.