



**The Independent Republican.**  
C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONROSE, PA.  
Thursday, June 24th, 1856.

**REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM L. DAYTON.**  
**STATE TICKET.**  
FOR CAJAL COMMISSIONER,  
**THOMAS E. COCHRAN.**  
Of York County.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**DARWIN PHELPS.**  
Of Armstrong County.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.**  
Of Bradford County.

**For the Campaign.**  
The Independent Republican from the present time till after the Presidential election will be devoted mainly to the promotion of facts and the discussion of questions pertaining to the great struggle now taking place between the Slave Power and the Republican Democracy of the country. We shall endeavor to make our paper an efficient campaign sheet; and we ask such of the friends of the Republican cause as appreciate the influence of the local press on the political action of the people, to aid in securing to the Republican a very general circulation in this county during the canvass.

As there is no Republican paper published in either Wyoming or Sullivan county, both in the same Representative district with us, we would suggest to the active friends of freedom in those counties that they might benefit the cause by making up lists of Campaign subscribers for the Republican.  
Republican Associations of the several Townships, by a little systematic effort, might accomplish much in this matter.  
The Republican will be furnished from the 1st of July till after the Presidential election, in November, for fifty cents, invariably in advance—to be discontinued in all cases at the close of the Campaign unless the subscription is renewed.

**The Republican Nominations.**  
It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we place at the head of this column the names of the Republican nominees for President and Vice President—Fremont and Dayton. These nominations are hailed with much enthusiasm throughout the States. Already there have appeared unmistakable evidences that all the real opponents of Slavery Democracy will unite on the Republican nominees. The declaration by Speaker Banks of the nomination received from the North Americans, and their subsequent nomination of the Republican candidate—the hauling down by many papers of the Buchanan or the Fillmore flag to run up that of Fremont instead—the going over of the National Fillmore Club of New York, from Fillmore to Fremont—in short, the general spontaneous movement of the press and the people, points to a union of the freemen of the North in support of "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," and so a consequent glorious triumph of Freedom over Slavery in the great struggle before us.

As indicated by the vote in the Convention, Col. Fremont was the first choice of every Free State except Pennsylvania, whose delegates thought Judge McLean would be stronger in this State, and therefore at first generally voted for him. Perhaps they were correct; but in this part of the State, not only were the Republicans in favor of Fremont before the Convention met, but the manner in which the nomination is received, the addition of Free-Soil Democrats to the nomination of a Free-Soil Democrat for President by the Republicans has already brought to our ranks, and the enthusiasm that pervades the people, satisfy us that, for this region, no better or more acceptable nomination could have been made.

The number of important and interesting articles we desire to insert in our columns this week, preclude any extended comments at this time on either the Platform or the Candidates of the Republicans; but we can say, in brief, that the Platform is a noble one, and worthy the distinction given it by Col. Fremont, as "a second Declaration of Independence," and that we believe the Candidates are the men for the hour, whose election will rescue the country from the perilous condition to which it has been brought by the subserviency of the Democratic party to the tyrannous and aggressive Slave Power.

The "North American" Convention at New York, which at first nominated N. P. Banks, of Mass., the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, for President, on receiving the declaration of Mr. Banks, nominated J. C. Fremont, who had previously been nominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia. This union alarms the leaders of the sham Democracy. Their only hope of electing Buchanan and Breckenridge is based upon the divisions among the anti-Neb. forces, and the prospect now is that all the opponents of Slavery extension will unite on Fremont and elect him.

The New York Convention nominated W. F. Johnston, of Pa. for Vice President, but it is expected that he will follow the example of Banks and withdraw.

**RATIFICATION MEETING AT SCRANTON.**  
We learn that the friends of the Republican cause, in several of the adjoining counties, are desirous that a Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting may be held at Scranton at an early day. The place for holding the meeting is well selected, and we presume the proposition will be readily responded to by the people. Let the time be fixed and the speakers secured, and we can promise a good representation from old Susquehanna.

**BUCHANAN'S FREEDOM.**—It has been remarked by the New York Evening Post that Mr. Buchanan is surrounded by a remarkably corrupt body of politicians, who, in case of his election, will have full swing at the National treasury and the entire control of his administration. The Post, from its intimate acquaintance with the party, having been the leading Democratic paper in the North for many years, ought to judge correctly.

We learn from the Pennsylvaniaist that C. L. Ward, of Towanda, has been selected as chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and has taken up his residence at Washington to attend to the interests of M. Buchanan. J. W. Forney, at present editor of the Pennsylvaniaist, but who was editor of the Washington Union where it labored so hard to force the Nebraska bill through Congress, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for this State. J. W. Forney is well known to be one of the most corrupt and unprincipled politicians in the country. C. L. Ward is well known to the people of this region, and his political principles are not such as to recommend him to the favor of even the Democracy here, however acceptable they may render him to Mr. Buchanan.

We observe that neighbor Reynolds, of the Carbonate Transcript, in the last issue of his paper, takes down the Fillmore and Donelson ticket, and supplies its place with a spirited call for a Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting. This is no more than we expected to see. The tone of the Transcript, like that of many other papers that at first hoisted the Fillmore flag, has always been decidedly Free Soil; and now that manifest destiny has pointed to Fremont as the man to unite the opponents of sham Democracy, friend Reynolds shows the correctness with which he reads the signs of the times by being among the foremost to recognize the peculiar fitness and popularity of the Republican nominations.

**WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey,** the Republican nominee for Vice President, is about fifty years of age. He was formerly a member of the Whig party. He is an able lawyer, an experienced Senator, a consistent opponent of Slavery-extension, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. He has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and a United States Senator. When the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 was proposed, he spoke and voted against it in the Senate. It is asserted that his name greatly strengthens the ticket in New Jersey, and ensures that State for Fremont and Freedom.

**THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**—As was anticipated, the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania has nominated for State offices the men who had been previously nominated for the same offices by the Union Convention. The ticket is a good and strong one, and the three gentlemen on it all go for Fremont and Dayton. What the Pittsburgh Gazette says of the ticket, will be found in another column.

**THE OLD ARGUMENT.**—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser thinks it better to permit slavery in Kansas than to run the risk of civil war, and dissolution of the Union. Perhaps so; but the mass of the Northern people are beginning to think that the surest way of dissolving the Union, is to let slavery have its own way in Kansas. By the *group of dogs*, they are determined it shall not triumph.

**COL. FREMONT,** in the course of a letter written in April last, in reply to an invitation to be present at a Kansas meeting in New York, said that he heartily concurred in all movements which have for their object to repair the mischief arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He added:—

"I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principle sustained and made habitually by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension to this continent beyond its present limits."

**VISIT TO COL. FREMONT.**—On Friday last the Massachusetts delegates to the Republican Convention, called upon Col. Fremont to congratulate him on his nomination. In reply, he said:

GENTLEMEN: It will not be expected of me, I am sure, that a formal response will be made to you at this time. I thank you cordially for your coming and for this kind and unqualified expression of confidence in me. I shall endeavor to deserve it. You have been engaged, gentlemen, in a cause that should draw to its support all the friends of Constitutional Freedom. I have read the platform which you have adopted, and have examined with care the principles it embodies. It is, at this time, like a second Declaration of Independence. I believe in its truth, and can adopt it in all its parts; and it will be my purpose, if the voice of the people shall ratify the nominations which you have made, so to conduct the Government that these principles, thus avowed, shall become effective.

**The New York Express** lends its aid to give currency to the statement that Fremont is a Roman Catholic. The Tribune answers the allegation directly and emphatically, as follows:

Col. Fremont was baptized, reared, and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church to which he has ever adhered; and we challenge the Express to prove that "his friends are riding both sides of the fence," and "are playing for him a double part" on this subject. If such "friends" are known to the Express, as its article necessarily implies, that paper can name them, as we now dare it to do. This mean and false pretense that Col. Fremont is a Romanist, after the truth has been repeatedly stated, is deserving of the severest rebuke. A similar falsehood, persisted in on grounds equally frivolous, was the means of depriving Gen. Scott in 1852 of many votes. We shall take care that it does not prove equally potent against Col. Fremont.

It would seem as if the fact that Col. Fremont has been nominated by the North-Americans at New York for President, ought to be satisfactory evidence that he is not a Catholic.

John Van Buren has given in his address to the Buchanan nomination.

**National Republican Convention.**

The National Republican Convention met in Philadelphia, June 17th. Judge Robert Emmett, of New York, was chosen temporary Chairman. On taking the Chair, Judge Emmett made some appropriate remarks, in which he was very severe on the conduct of the Administration and the pro-Slavery party. The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Convention was permanently organized by the selection of Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, for President, assisted by the following Vice Presidents: Ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, of Maine; Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; H. Carpenter, of Vermont; Charles Francis Adams, of Mass.; Jacob Babcock, of Rhode Island; ex-Gov. Chauncy F. Cleveland, of Conn.; John A. King, N. Y.; Chief Justice C. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey; ex-Gov. Jos. Ritner, of Pa.; Samuel Barr, of Del.; Francis S. Cochran, of Maryland; Geo. Rye, of Virginia; Judge R. P. Spaulding and N. H. Swain, of Ohio; George S. Blakely, of Ky.; John Beard, of Indiana; W. Barber, of Ill.; ex-Gov. Bingham, of Mich.; Francis Spranger, of Iowa; W. S. Melrose, of Wisconsin; F. B. Folsger, of California; A. Ramsey, of Minnesota; C. P. Fomeroy, of Kansas; J. Bigelow and J. R. Blane, of the Dist. of Columbia; and H. P. Bennett, of Nebraska.

On being conducted to the Chair, Col. Lane was greeted with tremendous applause and three cheers for the "Hoosier" State. He addressed the Convention in a most eloquent speech that was enthusiastically received. Judge Caleb B. Smith, Rev. Owen Lovjoy, and Senator Henry Wilson, followed in earnest and eloquent speeches on the momentous issues of the day.

**Wednesday, June 18th.**—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, Col. Lane. After the appointment of a National Executive Committee, Hon. David Wilmont, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward, amid loud applause, and read the following resolutions, being frequently interrupted by tremendous cheering and applause:

**PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.**  
This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into free territory; to the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

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

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them.

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force; Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them by those usurped authority, and by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

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

After a slight verbal amendment of the last resolution, to make it read as above, the platform was adopted amid great enthusiasm. On a proposition to proceed to an informal ballot for President, after some discussion, Hon. G. W. Patterson arose and in a conciliatory speech, withdrew the name of William H. Seward. The motion to proceed to an informal ballot was then put and carried by acclamation. Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, then came forward and withdrew the name of Judge McLean. This was followed by cries of "No! no!" and several delegates remarked that they did not concur in Judge McLean's letter as a withdrawal. Thos. G. Mitchell, of Ohio, then read a letter from Salmon P. Chase, Governor of Ohio, and withdrew his name. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment, as the withdrawal of the name of Judge McLean, the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation, left them in an embarrassed position. The Convention accordingly adjourned till 5 P. M.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
The Convention assembled at 5 P. M. Mr. E. B. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, laid before the Convention the letter he had addressed to the North American Convention, inviting the co-operation of that party. He moved that the offer made by that Convention in response be referred to a committee of one from each State.

Resolved, That the President then announced that the first business in order now was the informal ballot. He appointed Mr. Barthe, of Indiana, and Mr. Morgan, of New York; tellers; and the informal ballot resulted as follows:

State	Fremont	McLean	Sumner	Banks
Maine	15	11	—	—
New Hampshire	15	—	—	—
Massachusetts	39	—	—	—
Vermont	15	—	—	—
Rhode Island	12	—	—	—
Connecticut	18	—	—	—
New York	93	8	—	—
New Jersey	7	14	—	—
Pennsylvania	10	7	—	—
Delaware	4	3	—	—
Maryland	4	—	—	—
Virginia	declined voting	—	—	—
Kentucky	6	—	—	—
Ohio	30	39	—	—
Illinois	14	19	—	—
Indiana	18	21	—	—
Tennessee	18	—	—	—
Michigan	18	—	—	—
Iowa	12	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15	—	—	—
California	12	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	3	—	—
Nebraska	—	3	—	—
Kansas	9	—	—	—
Dist. Columbia	declined voting	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Upon the announcement of the result of the informal ballot, the Convention and the crowd outside the bar, broke forth in cheering and applause. Gen. Webb said that there could be no doubt about the sentiments of the Convention now. He supposed that it was deemed necessary to go into a formal ballot merely to ratify the nominee. He thought it was a high duty to give a unanimous ratification of the will of the majority.

Mr. John Adams Fisher, of Penna., moved that Col. John Fremont be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. (Applause.)

His calls were made for a formal ballot. Hon. David Wilmont, of Pa., being called for, said he did not consider the formal ballot necessary. "We ought to give a unanimous support to the indicated choice of the Convention."

Voices—Let the States stand right on the record.

Mr. Wilmont—Well, if the members desire this, let us have a formal ballot. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, now called attention to his motion to lay on the table the communication from the North American Convention.

At the solicitation of his friends, he would now move a re-consideration. (Cries of "yes! yes!" "No! no!")

**A Letter from Senator Sumner.**  
Boston, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.  
The following letter from Senator Sumner, intended for the American Republican demonstration in Faneuil Hall last evening, was not received till this morning:

"I am not strong enough for public speaking, even if I were strong enough for a journey to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Senate have the first claim upon me, and to them I must give my first returning strength; therefore am I constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me. But I am strong enough to send from my present retreat a brief expression of my cordial concurrence in the nominations made by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and also of the gladness with which I shall support them by voice and vote, with mind and heart. I have long honored Col. Fremont for his genius, his geographical enterprise, for his manly fortitude, for his perfect integrity, and for his easy command of man—swaying to his own beneficent purposes even the savages of the forest, while Nature herself, in her Winter fastnesses, bowed before his march. It is well at this moment, when a great crime is instigated and sustained by the National Government, that such a man, with a courage which will not be questioned, and with a sensitiveness to right which will not sleep, should be summoned to grapple with the wrong-doers. And permit me to say that I find no force in the objection that he has not been a politician. Your candidate for Vice-President is worthy to enjoy the same enthusiastic support. As a lawyer, as a judge, as a senator, Mr. Dayton has been conspicuous for character and ability; and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have a larger field of activity, where they will be employed for the good of our common country, while the Senate, which is the stronghold of Human Slavery, will be compelled to receive as its presiding officer a representative of Human Freedom. But better even than the candidacies is the declaration of principles under which we now go forth to contend. Such a declaration, promulgated by a Convention, is in itself the beginning of victory. Strong in its simplicity and truthfulness, it must prevail just so soon as it is comprehended. It expresses objects which must enlist the Conservative and also must enlist the Reformer, which must rally all who turn with respect to the example of the fathers of our country, and also must rally all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter future on earth. It proposes to save Kansas from the revolting usurpation which is now established in that fair Territory; and in this good work it joins us our whole country, so that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily overthrow this despotism and save ourselves. For its support it appeals to all, without distinction of party, who love their country. It appeals to the Democrats whose Democracy is founded on a recognition of human rights; it appeals to the true Whig who is animated with that hatred of despotic power which inspired those who earliest wore the name; it appeals to the true American, who is ready to forget all other questions for the sake of union to save Liberty now endangered; and it appeals to the foreign-born, who, rejecting the privilege of American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressions of an oligarchy worse than any tyranny from which they have fled. In this contest there is every motive to union and also every motive to exertion. Now or never, now and forever! Such was the ancient war-cry which, embroiled on the Irish flag, streamed from the castle of Dublin and resounded through the whole island, arousing a generous people to a new struggle for their ancient rights. And this war-cry may be fitly inscribed on our standard now. Arise now, or an inexorable slave-driving tyranny will be fastened upon you. Arise now, and Liberty will be secured forever."  
CHARLES SEMER.

**Response to the Nomination of Fremont.**  
Concord, N. H., June 20, 1856.  
General satisfaction is expressed here among the opponents of the administration at the nomination of Fremont. The hundred guns were fired in his honor last evening.

**BANGOR, ME., June 20, 1856.**  
Fremont's nomination is well received here.  
Concord, June 19, 1856.  
One hundred guns were fired here at sunrise this morning, in honor of the nomination of Fremont.

**PROVIDENCE, June 20, 1856.**  
A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, to ratify the nomination of Col. Fremont. Five thousand persons were present.

**Hudson, N. Y., June 20, 1856.**  
Our citizens turned out almost en masse this evening, to ratify the nominations of Fremont and Dayton. The gathering was one of the largest that has been witnessed here for many years. The enthusiasm was immense. Among the speakers was W. H. Van Wagener, the Poughkeepsie blacksmith. One hundred guns were fired, and Johnny Cook's Band, of Albany, discoursed excellent music.

**Boston, June 20, 1856.**  
A mass meeting of American Republicans is called to convene in Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening, to ratify the nominations of Fremont and Dayton.  
The Republicans of Brooklyn fired 200 guns on Free Green—a salute to the nominations made in Philadelphia.  
The Republican nominations give much satisfaction in New York city; and many persons, heretofore identified with the Democratic party, have signed their intentions of supporting the Republican nominees.

**Rosbury, Thursday, June 19, 1856.**  
One hundred guns were fired here at sunrise this morning, in honor of the nomination of Fremont. The people received the news of his nomination with great rejoicing.

**Port Jervis, Pa., Thursday, June 19, 1856.**  
One hundred guns were fired here today, in honor of the nomination of Fremont.  
At Detroit, Michigan, the sailors fired 100 guns.

John C. Breckenridge is a "nephew of my uncle," Reverend Robert J. Breckenridge, so notorious for his pious denunciation of Slavery through the Southern periodicals.—John C. is a "fast man," a fluent speaker, served with honor in the Mexican war, was two terms in Congress and dared not try the third heat, and had a formal chance for a foreign mission. His congressional career is remembered for this challenge to F. B. Outcherson of N. Y. to mortal combat for the exercise of a guaranteed right, and also for his advocacy of the Kansas fraud. His challenge of a brother Member for words spoken in debate, admirably exhibits his will, his chosen presiding officer of the United States Senate, to "subdue the North" without the help of Brooks! His recent offense will test the consistency of those who did not vote for Henry Clay solely because in his younger days he conformed to the dueling code; if that killed the illustrious Kentucky Whig, it must kill the Kentucky Democrat. As an active participator in the Kansas swindle, he can not plead that he was "absent."

**THE STATE TICKET.**  
The union in Pennsylvania, on the State election is now perfect, the gentlemen put in nomination at the Union Convention in March having been unanimously accepted by the Republicans and the Democrats. That Union Convention was an admirable movement, as a preliminary step in the greater Union consummated in Philadelphia. Its moral effect was felt throughout the country.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is an "old line" Whig, who is with us cordially on the great question. He is a gentleman of the highest character for probity and business talents.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, candidate for Auditor General, is an American, and at the same time as good a Republican as can be found anywhere. He is eminently qualified for the office; a man of the purest moral character, a good speaker, and one whose voice has been and will be heard often and effectively in the cause of Freedom. He was referred to the Committee on Platform at the last session, on the subject of the right to transport Slaves through Pennsylvania, won for him a high reputation as a logician, and jurist, and as a champion for the right.

**FREMONT FOR FREEDOM.**  
[The following letter was written to a Delegate to the late Convention at Syracuse, N. Y. State. Its author, Mr. Edward C. Kimble, was an editor of The Alta California, and was the leading journal of San Francisco. He knows what he affirms, his statements are also fully confirmed from other sources, and we commend them to the public accordingly.]

New-York, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.  
Mr. Das Sins: I learned from you incidentally during our conversation yesterday, that in the event of the qualifying of the Philadelphia Delegates for the Presidential nomination by the Syracuse Convention to-morrow, you should strenuously urge the presentation of Col. Fremont as its first choice, providing his "soundness" as an Anti-Slavery man could be fully shown.

I am totally ignorant of the political friends of Col. F. propose to offer in support of his eligibility for this position, either at the Convention or elsewhere, or what species or amount of affirmation will be necessary to prove him to be a fit leader for the Republican party in the approaching campaign. But, as an old-companion-in-arms of Fremont, and a steady friend of his since the occasion of his leaving since 1846, I cannot fail to see the great value of a friend's license, both for the Colonel (though without his knowledge) and with yourself.

Of those sterling qualities which especially commend him to the nation as the Man of the Crisis—his genius and acquirements—his high moral integrity, firmness and late will—I do not propose now to speak. These with his whole life thus far, form the history of the country and cannot be over-looked by any State, section, or party. Only of his political associations and predilections will it be necessary for me to speak, and of these only as I know them.

From the period of his appointment by Com. Stockton as first Governor of California to the present time, and through nearly the vicissitudes of a distinguished career, I have been a personal witness of his thorough and steadfast fidelity to Free principles. The Convention which framed the State Constitution for California resolved at its close into something like a caucus and nominating convention for the elections which were to follow. The enactment of the Slave-trade prohibition in the State constitution, as it was understood, had been done with the advice of Col. Fremont, and with a unanimity equaling that with which "involuntary servitude" had been rejected. The choice of the delegates for our first U. S. Senator was John C. Fremont. And when the first State Legislature assembled six weeks after, that choice, from among a number of candidates chiefly from the South, was ratified by his election on the first ballot. He was the colleague that winter in Congress of our lamented friend, my associate, Edward Gilbert, of The Alta California, whose devotion to his party you well know, and it is one of my dearest recollections of their conjunction in this sphere that they were active sympathizers in the Anti-Slavery spirit, which, in a majority of our Congressional delegation at that time represented. In the Winter of 1850-51, when Mr. Fremont was presented for reelection to the United States Senate, he was defeated, as I have every reason to believe, by the Southern Democratic interest, which then began to look to a division of the State. There was, of course, no sectional issue avowed by the South, and more than there is at this time in this country, but it was implied and understood; and the successive elections then and since of Southern Representatives to Congress from our State, show something more than mere "accident of birth" and casual coincidence of principle. What I have said—and it has been very hurriedly set down—I hope you will find sufficient for your own justification, and I trust, more than participate involve doubts you mention, and if you can ally the surplus of others by means so humble as my personal testimony, I hope you will not fail to do so, adding thereto your own verification of its genuineness and value.

I remain very truly yours,  
EDWARD C. KIMBLE.  
Dr. STUART MONSE, Delegate to Syracuse Convention.

**ITEMS.**  
Tom. Corwin has taken the stump in the west for Fremont and Freedom.  
But one of the half dozen German papers of Cincinnati, hoists the Buchanan flag.  
Mr. Fillmore arrived at New York from Europe, on Sunday last, on board the Steamer Atlantic.

Cassius M. Clay will give an earnest support to the Republican nominees for President and Vice President.  
Messrs. Howard, Sherman, and Oliver, the Kansas Investigating Committee, have returned to Washington.  
The New York Post claims that all the leading German papers of the West are in favor of the nomination of Fremont.

At a recent Republican meeting in Philadelphia, ex-Senator Cooper avowed his purpose to act with the Republican party.  
Archer and Duncan, the American candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of Illinois, decline to run against the Republican ticket.  
Ten German Editors, issuing 70,000 papers, weekly, met in Cincinnati on Monday, and resolved to act with the Republicans against the extension of Slavery.

The Norfolk Va. Herald, hitherto a rabid Know-Nothing paper, despairing of Fillmore's prospects, deserts him and runs up the name of James Buchanan for President.  
The Fillmore National Club of New York City met on Saturday last, and decided with but one dissenting voice, to unite with the Republicans in support of Fremont and Dayton.

Gen. Persifer Smith has been ordered to Kansas to take command of the regular troops there. He has, it is said, imperative orders to put an end to the troubles in the Territory.  
The Poughkeepsie (New York) Eagle, says that the general agent C. H. Rogers, of that place, makes no secret of the fact that he shall not support the Cincinnati nominations.  
The Germantown (Ohio) Locomotive, late for Fillmore has gone over to Buchanan.  
The Newark (Ohio) Times, and Dayton (Ohio) Journal, late for Fillmore, have joined the Republicans.  
The Tribune, Times, Herald, Post, and Courier and Enquirer of New York, support Fremont.  
Buchanan is supported by the Journal of Commerce and News, and Fillmore by the Express and Mirror.  
The three "American" journals in New Hampshire—the Concord Reporter, the especial organ of Governor Metcalf, the Manchester American, and the Portsmouth Patriot—have all declared for Fremont.  
Sol. Smith of Missouri, at the American national convention at New York, on Thursday, said the South feared the three thousand miners of New England, who were putting their hands upon politics, more than they feared the Pops of Rome. Well, they may. Mr. Dayton was on Thursday officially informed by the committee of the Republican Convention, of his nomination for Vice President. He made an address endorsing the platform, and accepting the nomination.