"FREEDOM AND RICHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG.

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Communications.

For the Independent Republican. FREE LABOR

The one idea which produced religious, political, philosophical and intellectual liberty, was, that mind is, and of right should be, This one idea revolutionized the church, history, and philosophy, and was the great first cause of the revolution of our government in 1776.

"The mind is of right free," says the Quaker, "because God, in the soul of man, is the standard of truth. Whe dignity of the divine presence requires his tabernacle to be free." Out of this idea is created the firm faith of the true democrat, that "in man is virtue and intelligence enough to govern himself."

Let us now enquire if there is no revolution at hand to give birth to some idea which shall, by its future developments, produce those results, which, like its great prototype. free mind, have a certain tendency to elevate the condition of the human family and become harmoniously incorporate with the progress of our great and glorious Republic.

I think the true idea is, that man to be physically great, should labor, and that the Divine Image as expressed in the formation of man, requires that the dignity of the Divine impression should be free. To continue the developments of man's physical nature, and to elevate his physical capacities in due proportion with the elevation of mind, it should of right be free labor-free, unrestricted labor of the whole powers of man. Then this noble machinery called MAN will develope its powers, resources, genius and capacities until the mystery of man's moral and physical inequalities shall be solved, and the vast conceptions and demonstrations of mind shall be fully equalled by the capacities and powers of his physical nature and geniusand then, in its relation to governments, nabecome as honorable and distinguished as

consummation cannot be problematical.— Witness the telescope. Does it not equal the synthetic working operations of mind? In astronomical conception of space, has not the telescope obtained for the natural eye demonstration of its htmost limits? Does the rapidity of thought annihilate both time and space? Let the magnetic telegraph stand forth, and mind and matter are equalized. But these it may be said, are only single instances, while in the main, the great inequality exists and is most apparent. Let the vastness of power as evinced in the use of the leven be carried to its extremest limit and it may well be imagined that when the mind shall have discovered the base upon which the earth shall rest, (if it should ever become quiescent and still,) then will some Archimedes he found who will, with lever and fulcrum, again give it motion.-Thus we might go on and give examples ad infinitum, but it sufficeth.

What I would say in conclusion is, that in moting down the history, progress, and capacities of the idea of Free Labor—that man should labor—and that physical labor, to be equal with mind, should be independent and free—to be free it should be ennobled—it should not be enslaved. Therefore, if it be the great destiny of this Republic to give the highest political elevation to the sublime idea that mind is, and of right should be, free, then should those who have control over the prrangement of the physical powers of this government, be careful to observe the idea that free labor alone will enable us as a nation to obtain that physical excellence which the varied resources of this country demand, and which the progressive physical liberty of mankind truly require. When this government shall have secured this to the sovereign man, then will the productive industry, enterprise, and energy of the hand meet with the same empobling commendations and encomiums as the varied industrial exercises of the mind.

Pike, June, 1856. This essay was suggested by the carnest advoca-cy of Free Labor by Hon. D. Wilmot while in Con-

For the Republican.

A County Mormal School. The time has come when the interests of the Common Schools of Susquehanna county urgently demand that a County Normal School be held for the purpose of better preparing, for their responsible duties, those

teachers who are to perform them. That some such school should be opened immediately, is being urged by the earnest friends and anxious teachers in every quarter of the county. This demand I propose to meet the coming Fall, between the closing of the Summer Schools and the time for the examinations to commence, preparatory to the opening of the Winter Schools.

That a school of this kind must be held, seems to be a finality "-where it can be may resp the greatest advantage therefrom. is a little more difficult to determine. That it should occupy some central locality will around for such a locality, would being ac habitants, and the designs of the British upon quainted with the county, naturally select the country; and, if they were of a certain one of the five following places, viz: Montrose New Wilford Dimock Herford as Brecklyn.

immediately what each one may be able to do in behalf of such a school, to continue for ten or eleven weeks, or from the latter part of August to the fore part of November. Report what kind of recitation room can be

furnished—what apparatus, such as blackboards, maps, globes, &c.; how many rooms for the accommodation of teachers; what accommodation for board, &c. &c, giving all the particulars possible to give in reference

It must be distinctly understood that I am to have the exclusive management and control of the educational course—that my time is to be spent free of charge to the teachers: what tuition may be charged is to bring to my aid such teachers as Prof. Stoddard, Prof. above named having given encouragement and promised that they will be present and lend their aid, at least one , week each, to the benefit of the school.

It must also be understood that no speculation is to intrude upon its interests; and that the teachers in attendance are to have their board, fuel, room, bed, &c., (those who do not chose to furnish themselves,) at the actual cost, at least, to say nothing of a deduction in their favor.

this is a special arrangement for the benefit of the Common Schools of the county—that its interests are not to be linked or woven in had taken possession of Monterey on the with the interests of any other institution of 7th; from which he thought war had begun learning already in existence—that it shall between Mexico and the United States. be separate and distinct from every other interest, and at the end of the term, cease to

And I now invite all, whether friends or reachers desiring to attend, to inform me by rected that as soon as he kine war was deletter of their desires and preferences. Let clared against Mexico, he should take possescally. There are obstacles to be overcome of Captain Fremont in the dorth, he supposed up in a small square, phalanx like, conquered the must be acting under orders from the the Spanish Californians, whose onset, howtions will decline to more. Men will no which must be surmounted. The Common government. This appeared from his own ever, with the finest cavalry in the world, letters to Captain Montgomery, in which he was very brilliant.

With a small body of men. Major Freassume a higher position than it has former- expressed a hope that Fremont would apbe disclosed, and the labor of man's hands by occupied. The time has come when prove of what they were about to do, and teachers who are barely ahead of their pupils in qualifications, must stop teaching San Francisco) at once hoisting the United The possibility of such a result obtaining school and prepare themselves for the great States flag, without opposition, in the public work of teaching. Yes, I mean Teachingteaching that shall make the little budding intellect "bloom and blossom as the rose"teaching that shall be to the child as the magnet, to the needle-attract him the moment he comes within the sphere of its influence. That is what we want, and what we must have before our schools will satisfy the parents or meet the wants of the coming gen-B. F. TEWKSBURY, Co. Supt. Harford, Susq'a. co., Pa.

Miscellaneous Selections.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF JOHN C.

FREMONT.

In January, 1846, Captain J. C. Fremont, who the year before had been ordered by the War Department to explore a southern route to Oregon, arrived upon the frontiers of Calfornia, with a party of engineers. Knowing that the relations between the United States and Mexico were in a delicate position, and that the authorities of the latter were very ienlous of Americans, he took the precaution to leave his party and go alone to Monterey: where with the United States Consul, Mr. Larkin, he called upon the commanding general, Castro, and made known to him his peaceful mission; receiving express permission to winter in the valley of San Joachim, where there was plenty of game, and no inhabitants to be disturbed. After recruiting his party, he proceeded onward, and, on the 3d of March encamped within fifty miles of Monterey, where, to his surprise, he received a peremptory order from Castro to leave the country at once. At first he took no notice of this order, as he had given no occasion for any hostile demonstration; but when he heard that Gen. Castro was really in pursuit of him, he fortified his party with logs of wood, upon a high hill, and hoisted the United States flag; and there, in a quietly brave attitude, virtually defied the Californians to do their worst. From his camp he could see with his spy-glass that an attack was in prepara-(which was that he and his party should defend themselves to the last man,) added, to drive Fremont from his position." Fre. mont left his little fort, and proceeded on his exploring expedition to Oregon. Castro fol. ed bloodless possession of California."
lowed after, but evidently did not dare to li is amportant to remark that two come up with him, and having picked up a fort, he returned to California, making a proclamation, full of falsehoods, declaring that he States flag floating at Monterey, he would have had driven away to Oregon this band of high-planted the British. Maj. Fremont found in way robbers!

In the following May, when Captain Fremont was encamped on the Greater Tiamath lake, he was surprised at the arrival of two chasers at the very time he was fortifying mounted men, who told him that Lieutenant himself at first; and that an Irish priest (Mc- felt himself obliged to continue to obey the Gillespie, with two letters for him, was Nemara) was in treaty for the whole beautibehind, beset by hostile Indians. Captain ful vallex of Joachim, which was to be set-Fremont immediately broke up his camp tied by an Irish colony, under British proand went back to his assistance, said met him tection. The papers are all in print. As after a day or two. Lieutenant Gillespie de Com, Sloat had determined to take Monteliyered him a letter of simple introduction as the heavier of Contain Broad and arrayed as traplivered him a letter of simple introduction as the heavier of Contain Broad arrayed as traplivered him a letter of simple introduction as the heavier of Contain Broad arrayed as traplivered him a letter of simple introduction as the heavier of Contain Broad arrayed as traplivered him a letter of simple introduction are been conducted.

The Vote of Lancaster County been conducted.

Failing to obtain from Col. Fremout aid in the pastor was open to concluded his remarks before

Failing to obtain from Col. Fremout and arrayed as traplivered bis assistance, said met him tection. The papers are all in print. As in his plan of putting Cum. Stockton in the boast that he will have six thousand malivered him a letter of simple introduction are been conducted.

Fremont mened arrayed as trapletter of simple colony, under British proled to our view, mounted and arrayed as trapletter of Lancaster County.—The interposing an objection. If the pastor was open to obtain from Col. Fremout and arrayed as trapletter of simple colony, under British proled to our view, mounted and arrayed as trapletter of simple colony.

The Vote of Lancaster County.—The interposing an objection. If the papers are all in print.

Failing to obtain from Col. Fremout and arrayed as trapled to our view, mounted and arrayed as held, so that the Common School interests stand that Lieut. Gillespie was accredited by ready been obtained, it is plain that Captain charged him with mutiny, disobedience to Mr. Buchausu as an agent of the government, and this the gentleman himself affirmed, in whom the United States owe the possession forming Captain Fremont that the govern- of California, ment wished bim to return to California, and But all was be conceded by all. And any one looking acquaint himself with the disposion of the in-

rose, New Milford, Dimock, Harford, or mediate, he found the valley of the Sacremento in the greatest excitement, for all the

expected every moment to be attacked by them; and they besought him to take the direction of the defence. The danger of the American settlers was imminent, and their enemy, was also his own. But he did not know that the Mexican war was begun. It was impossible for him to communicate with

But his heart bled for his distressed country. men, and he made up his mind that, at all risks to himself, he must embrace their cause. He communicated his feelings to his party, who all joyfully acceded to his views; Lieut. Gillespie also. He then advised the Americans to raise the Bear flag at Sonoma (for Davies, Prof. Clark, and others-all of the they had no right to that of the United States,) and under it the great battle of Sacramento was fought, and all the country north of the Bay of San Francisco was conquered. Independence was formally declared July 5th. 1846, and Captain Fremont, by the general voice, was put at the head of affairs. In the letter which he wrote to his father-in-law, Senator Benton, and which is in print, he ex- ded. He then wrote that he was entrenched presses his confidence that the United States government would sanction his course; but,

if it should not, he was prepared to resign his

ment, by commencing hostilities in its name.

With one hundred and sixty riflemen he And it must be further understood that now started from Sonoma in search of Castro, who was entrenched south of the bay, at Santa Clara. On the 10th of July, being on his way, he learned that Commodore Sloat He therefore infinediately pulled down the Bear flag, and raised the stripes and stars. Commodore Sloat was acting under orders received the year before from the Navy De and his dragoons helped to make up his force partment, the Secretary (Bancroft) having dijoin them. Captain Montgomery, at Sloat's order, took possession of Yerba Buena (now square. Commedore Sloat at the same time. wrote to Captain Fremont, telling him what he had done, and requesting his co-operation: in consequence of which. Captain Fremont forthwith proceeded to Monterey, and put himself and his riflemen under Sloat's command: but told him at the same time that

> acted on his own responsibility. Commodore Sloat was ill, (he had already asked leave of absence on that account) and he was worried by this communication. He therefore very gladly resigned his command to Commodore Stockton, who arrived at this noment (July 23d) to relieve him.

he had no orders from Washington, but had

Commodore Stockton, finding the state of the affair, had no hesitation about continuing the conquest of California; and to Commodore Sloat's proclamation, which had promised the emquered, under the protection of the United States, a better government than Mexico had ever given them, he added another, threatening war upon any one who should molest American citizens. Captain Fremont and Lieut. Gille pie were both, by their own appointments under government independent of Com. Stockton, and Fremon actually was, by the popular voice, at the head of affairs. But both of them, without hesitation, with their one hundred and sixty riflemen, put themselves under Stockton and from this moment obeyed him implicitly having no other interest but that of the United States. The victory on the plains of Salinas soon followed.

On the 25th of July Capt. Fremont sailed from Monterey in the Cayene, in order to intercept the retreating General, Castro; Cas. tro and Gov. Pico did not, however, dare to encounter him, but fled across the desert to Sonora, more than two hundred miles! Capt. Fremont and Com. Stockton then joined their forces and marched to Los Angelos the capital of California, and took possession of it without opposition. On the 22d of Aug. California was in the undisputed possession

of the United States. Two days after, (the 24th) Fremont was appointed military commandant of the Territory by Commodore Stackton, who charged him to enlist a sufficient force to garrison tion, and he also received from Mr. Larkin a the country. On the 28 he wrote to the letter telling him of Castro's orders to drive government, as well as to Mai, Fremont that him from the country. The messenger who he intended to appoint him Governor. This carried back Fremont's answer to Larkin, despatch, with others, President Polk, in his annual message of 1846, laid before Congress with these words:-"Our squadron in the that "two thousand men would not be able Pacific, with the assistance of a gallant officir of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquir-

It is important to remark that two days few cast away things left in the deserted log rey, the British Admiral, Seymour, had are rived; and had he not found the United the archives of the government at Los Angelos, business papers, showing that the mission had been hurriedly sold to British pur-Fremont was in every sense the person to orders and irregular conduct!

> But all was not done yet. An insurrection of Colonel Fremont a dishonorable charge he; Lain on my way to Los Angelos; I con head on the court of California of California motive tion broke out in the south of California, soon of corrupt motive. after Major Fremont, left Los Angelos, the

And now I propose to the friends of the American settlers had been ordered out of garrison was then obliged to retire to Mon-mont of every charge made, and sentenced different localities that they report to me the country, and were threatened with mas- terey; and Major Fremont instead of being him to be dismissed the service; but in consacre and the destruction of their crops .- able to go to San Francisco ou the 24th of The arrival of Captain Fremont inspired them October, as Com. Stockton ordered nim to ces, recommanded him to the lenient considwith a hope of defending themselves; they do, to be installed Governor, went into the valley of the Sacramento to enlist an army the Indians, who had been excited against to suppress the insurrection. At this moment General Kearney arrived. This officer. on the breaking out of the Mexican war, had been ordered by the government to leave Fort Leavenworth, where he was stationed. and go and conquer New Mexico; then to proceed to California, conquer it, organize a which had already been conferred upon him. the authorities at home ; yet unauthorized, he government for it, and himself take the ofcould not commit the United States governcelebrated trapper, Kit Carson, with the State of California. despatches from Com. Stockton to the gov. ernment, announcing the conquest of of California. He sent on his dispatches by another person, and retained Carson as guide, on account of his experience in the Indian coun-It was not until after the insurrection had

broken out that he arrived in California, when

he encountered the enemy, flushed with their

first success of driving Lieut, Gillespie from with them at San Pasqual, in which eighteen of his men fell and as many more were wounrounded by the enemy. Com Stockton sent besiegers abandoned the field, and left the relief party to return, unmolested with Gen. structions from the government; but Com. governor. Gen Kearney did not insist, but since. placed himself unnder Stockton's command. of six hundred men, who joined Fremont and Sentered Los Angelos after the victory of San Gabriel, and one still more remarkable on the

With a small body of men, Major Fremont afterwards embarked, according to Com Stockton's orders, for Santa Barbara; but on his way, hearing that, in all South California, only San Diego was left in the hands of the Americans, and that no horses could be procured there, he returned to Monterey, to mount his men and march overland. He arrived October 27th, and was agreeably surprised to learn that the President had appointed him Lieut. Colonel in the United States army. It was unsolicited by him, or by any of his friends; and it sanetioned all he had done from the first. (He had done it with so little assurance of being approved by government-though he hoped his country would bear him out—that he had sent to Col. Benton, with the account of what he had done, a resignation of his commission. to be given in if the government disapprov-

In December, Col. Fremont, at the head of four hundred mounted men, commenced his march southward, and on his way surprised and took possession of San Louis Ovispo. where he found Don Jesus Pico, who had been made prisoner on the plains of Salinas, but had broken his parole, and was at the head of the insurrection!

He was tried by a court martial and condemned to death, but was pardoned by Col. Fremont—a wise act, by which he was attached to the latter for ever after, in faithful service: and the hearts of his friends, among whom was the Governor, Pico, were won,-Col. Fremont, "being satisfied," as he wrote to Col. Benton, in another private letter, that it was a great national measure to unite California to the Union, as a sister State, by a voluntary expression of the popular will." proceeded with great wisdom and forbearance, and marched all the way to Los Angelos, four hundred miles, without spilling drop of blood, but "conquering a peace" by clemency and justice.

At Couenga he found the enemy in large orce, and sent word to them to lay down their arms. They demanded a conference. In company with his new friend. Don Jesus Pico, he went to their camp alone, and found them ready to capitulate. Terms were agreed upon, that were subsequently sanc-

tioned by Commodore Stockton; and later, by the United States. Ample testimony proved the popularity of Col. Fremont among he native as well as American Californians. from this moment. But the dispute concerning the chief command, between General Kenrney and Commodore Stockton, produced difficulties. The day after Colonel Fremont was installed Governor, General Kearney and Commodore Stockton gave him exactly contradictory orders respecting the organiza tion of the California corps. It was an attempt on the part of General Kearney to tre the question of relative power with Com-Stockton, and does not seem to have original ted in any ill-will to Colouel Fremont : General Kearney expressing to Colonel Rusself after Com. Sloat took possession of Monte, at the same date, that he should make Colenel Fremont Governor, if he had the chief

Colonel Fremont replied to his order in writing, that if he and Commodore Stockton would agree between themselves which was the commander in chief, he would obey the superior officer; but until that matter was settled, which he had no power to decide, he commander under whom the whole war had

when he ordered him to be arrested, and A court martial was summoned, and

fore it, in his testimony, he attempted to fas-The defence of Colonel Freniont is before

eration of the Executive. Mr. Polk signed the sentence, with the ex-

pression of an opinion, that though Colonel Fremont might be, according to strict military etiquette, technically guilty, he had deserved so well of his country as to be entitled to reward rather than punishment; and tendered to him his sword, and the high office But Col. Fremont declined it, and returnfice of governor. He had bravely executed ed to California, where he remained as a prithe first part of these instructions, and was vate citizen, until elected to the U. S. Senproceeding to California, when he met the ate, by an overwhelming vote of the new

In the interval, Gen. Taylor had appointed him commissioner to run the boundary line tial dream. between Mexico and California, which he only held long enough to express his grateful appreciation of the feeling from which the appointment had been made. Gen. Taylor had his order. not agreed with the sentence of the court

Unquestionably, both Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton were irregular in do-Los Angelos to Monterey. He had a battle ing what they did, without knowing that war had commenced. But in spirit they were acting in obedience to the country, a part of on a rocky eminence near San Pasqual, sur- States that such a thing could be done. It offended, the army, but not the people; and Lieutenant Gray, with two hundred and fifty Polk, in his courtesy to the condemned officmen, to his relief, and, on their approach the er, expressed the verdict of the heart of the country upon the whole hearted patriot,

Col. Fremont made no wild, maranding Kenrney and his dragoons. | Gen. Kenrney attempt for his own purposes; but at the risk then communicated to Com Stockton his in- of everything to himself, took up the cause of his suffering countrymen, at the moment Stockton did not feel himself compelled to when the only alternative was to leave them give up the chief command, especially as to perish under causeless violence. It is abthe spirit of the instructions seemed to he, surd to name it in the same day with the filthat the conqueror of California should be its | ibustering attempts which have been so rife |

How Fremont ran in '47. From The Evening Post.

[The following sketch is from the pen of one of the many who were fascinated by the brilliant and dashing career of Col. Fremont as the deliverer of Califorall act immediately, promptly, and energetision of California. Hearing of the exploits plains of Meza, where the Americans, drawn nia, and who became acquainted with the incidents he describes upon the spot, and from the lips of par-ties who witnessed them. They show that Fremont made "a good run" once, and will go far to satisfy those who are open to conviction that he can do it

FREMONT.

OR. THE RIDE OF THE ONE HENDRED.

In the early part of the year 1847 business

called me to Alta California. Having been long a resident on the Pacific coast, and being familiar with the language and customs he reaches the opposite shore in safety; his in wresting it from Spain, if we possess that of the people, I was selected to effect a large incn after a time join him, two brave fellows power. And this upon the very same princontract of hides for one of our eastern firms, by the war then in progress between our can now stop him—the hights adjacent to the given them a place in history by the side of the sixth day and the goal is won! Leonidas and his braves. The Californias had become to us a desideratum; although van of borses, he fell like a thunderbolt on their mineral wealth still slumbered, waiting the rear of the Mexicans. The day was with for that enchanter of modern days. Yankee them; the little band of stout hearts guardenterprise, their splendid harbors, the contig-nity of our possessions in Oregon, and their having the advantage of the Mexicans in refacilities for trade with China, were a suffice gard to horses, were beginning to waver.—
ight incentive. Commodore Stockton had But cheer up, cheer again—succor is at hand. ient incentive. Commodore Stockton had hurried up from Callao in the frigate Con- On come those riders of Fremont-nothing gress and General Kearney had crossed the can withstand their shock. With shouts of plains from the Missouri River, with a torce triumph they change the battle to a rout. of armed hunters, for the purpose of taking | The field is won! the country and holding it as a gage for a The rout was a complete one; and had

alisfactory treaty. groaned beneath the imposts of a distant Government and venial Governors, had themselves invited our overtures; but a few of their leaders, with a deadly hatred toward the Yankees, and hope of personal roward others for their losses, six years after. from Mexico, were assiduously endeavoring to stir the people up to a revolt-in many. cases with too great success. Manuel Castro, headquarters of Kearney, held by a small force of marines and volunteers. His agents inhabitants and urging them to join him.

By some means his plan leaked out. I was at this time at the ranch of my old friend, General Martinez Vallejo, on the Sonoma Creek, my companion was Capt. Dwho has since esnoused one of our host's daughters. Vallejo was one of the largest square miles, with forty thousand head of cat- gus tle and several hundred horses, cattle and horses at that time being a man's available ward the Americans. The house was a sub- ed them stantial edifice of two stories, surrounded by a corral, with a stout gateway; the house hold consisted of some twenty persons.

We had all reisred to rest, and were wrapped in slumber, when the loud barking of dogs and hallooing of men aroused us suddenly from our dreams. Expecting an attack yard, armed as well as the time permitted. and in costumes the most picturesque, as primitiveness is usually considered so. The General, sabre in hand, come last; he chalenged the intruders with:

Quien es la ?' (Who is there.) Americanos e amigos, abra la puerta (Americans and friends, open the gate,) was the response, a blow accompanying the words that made the floor shake again.

The demand was perforce complled with and a band of some lifty men were present livered him a letter of simple introduction rey by hearing of Captain Fremont's exploits, from Mr. Buchanan Secretary of State, and and Com. Stockton, when he arrived, was a small, sinewy, dark man, evidently letters from Col. Fremont had returned in their leader, with an eye like Mars to threat.

| And some of them his views upon the great exciting topic of them have the bump of hope so maryellously described as to credit and returned in their leader, with an eye like Mars to threat. family letters from Col. Benton. Under all still ignorant of the beginning of the Mexican company with him, to Fort Leavenworth, of the greatest determination, and a hearing lineted of the services the could not but under war, but acted on the services the could not but under war, but acted on the services the could not but under war, but acted on the services the could not but under the services the could not be serviced to the services the could not be serviced to the services the could not be serviced to the services the ser

But— said Vallejo.
'I said, Sir, I must bave them; you will

with such a man, Vallejo called his vaqueros and gave the requisite directions. In the sideration of his patriotic conduct and servi. meanwhile my friend D- made himself known to Fremont, having met him in Wash-

> 1 have information of Castro's intention to attack Los Angelos. I have alx days to reach there before the outbreak, for that I need these horses; for I must be in at the

> But the distance; six hundred miles, said D. The roads 'I shall do it,' he replied, and turned away

lo supervise his arrangements. In half an hour they departed as unceremoniously as they came, taking with them some three hundred horses, and leaving us astounded at this raid, to wonder if we were yet awake, or whether it was an unsubstan-

'Los diablos,' exclaimed the General, they have even taken my wife's saddle-horse!', so thorough had Fremont's lieutenant executed

From Sonoma to Yerba Buena, the little hamlet where now stands the queen city of the Pacific, San Francisco, he augmented his stock to the number of fifteen hundred, completely clearing the country; and then commenced one of the most peculiar races for a fight ever probably known. Burely pulling which they were. It is only in the United | bridle to devour a steak cut from the quarter of a scarce dead bullock, driving before them their spare horses on, on they went. The roads, at all times bad, at this season were horrible-fifty miles being a hard day's journey even for a Californian.

As their exhausted bensts dropped under them they rore off the saddles, and, placing them on others, hurried on, leaving the poor animals to be devoured by the cayotes, or recover, as chance might bring about. Ever at the head, the last to dismount, and the first to leap into the saddle was this mountaineer, this companion of Kit Carson! this pioneer of empire! Fremont! Rarely speaking but to urge on his men, or to question some passing native, taking the smallest modicum of refreshment, and watching while others snatched a moment's repose, was he wrapped up in his project and determined to have some

Through San Pablo, and Monterey, and Josephn they dushed like the phantom riders of the Hartz Mountains, startling the inhabitants, and making the nigh himself in terror as their band flew on. The this shall have been refused, it will then be t-watcher cross River Sacrificios was reached; swollen by time to consider the question—Does Cuba in his men paused.

Forward, forward ! cried he, and dashed n himself; the struggle was a fierce one, but his gallant mustang breasts the current, and finding a watery grave, and many horses bethe trade being nearly paralyzed at the time ling carried down the stream; but nothing country and Mexico; where a handful of no. Puebla appear-now a smile might be seen ble men were accomplishing deeds which have on the implacable visage of the leader-'tis

With ninety men on the last of his cara-

not Fremout's men been utterly exhausted. The native Californians, who had long mone would have escaped. So ended the Ride of the One Hundred.

I would state that the Government, with their usual speed in such matters, passed an appropriation to satisfy General Vallejo and This put a virtual end to the war, for tho' they again made a stand at the San Pascal,

headed by Pico, still they were dispirited, a wealthy and influential ranchero, noted for and Gen. Kearney with his mounted men dehis determined opposition to all change, and feated them with great loss. The governorentity to the "Gringos," had arranged for ship of the country being decided, which had an attack on the Pueblo los Angelos, the long been a source of trouble between Kearrney, Stockton and Mason, affairs became more settled, and the American force, now were in all parts of the country, inflaming the largely augmented, was placed on such a firsting as to soon 'crush the head of rank re-bellion,' and Pica and Castro fied to the lower country, to fight for a time longer against inevitable fate.

The young adventurer (Fremont) may be a hero, but compare him with the landholders in California, owning some sixty tried statesman Buchanan! Springfield Ar-

Well let us "compare him!" Every school boy knows what FREMONT has done wealth. He had been formerly Military for his country. His name is imperishably Governor of the country, and was considered connected with the most stirring incidents in fair speil by our people, though in justice I our nation's history. He not only participamust state that he was kindly disposed to ted in great achievments, but he accomplish-

What has Buchanan ever done! He opposed the War of 1812, and villainously belled every honorable name connected with was very eloquent, and received the strictest it. He was a member of the Pennsylvania attention from the crowded congregation un-Legislature, and—talked! He was a United til the minister alluded to the horrors of slave Stated Senator, and-drew eight dollars a breeding when Dr. Caspar Morris, formerly day from the Treasury! He was Secretary a church warden arose in his pew, and ut one from the bear party, all rushed to the court of State, and surrendered the disputed territory in Orcron to Great Britain! He was solemn protest against the desporation of the Minister to Russia, and—pocketed \$36,000! place and day by such services. The preach-He was the American Ambassador at St. er continued his discourse without noticing lames and—came home, with a well-filled the interruption, and at the close, respectfully purse, leaving every question in dispute be- suggested to the gentlemen who had intertween the two countries unsettled! He has posed his objections to point out the wrong participated in many important discussions, which had been committed in using the selections and the selection of the selecti but he never brought anything to a practical

> If the Argus wants a more specific "comparison" it can have it. - Albany Journal.

enemy all at once realizing that, in point of numbers, a little one had crushed a multi-the trial, are the only history of the war yet the trial, are the only history of the war yet the trial, are the only history of the war yet the trial, are the only history of the war yet the trial, are the only history of the war yet the recompensed by my Government. Lord the trial, are the only history of the war yet the recompensed by my Government. Lord the trial, are the only history of the war yet the recompensed by my Government. Lord the trial, are the only history of the war yet the recompensed by my Government. Lord der yet, Sir, to deliver to my men whathor the more than one party in the sea you may have in corral.

*Meaning Col. Fremont.

The court martial convicted Colonel Fre.

The court martial convicted Colonel Fre.

The court martial convicted Colonel Fre.

War, at any Cost for Slavery. The Ostend Conference held in October, 1854, by Mesers. Buchabay, Maron and Sours, then U.S. Ministers at London, Pa-

ris and Madrid, will be remembered by our readers. The object simed at was the pos-session of Cuba, for the purpose of prevent-ing the emancipation of the Blave in that is land, which was then much salked of and to strengthen the power of Slavery in the South. To sid this purchase a manifesto was drawn up by Mr. Buchanan, and jointly signed by the three ministers, which took ground as bold as was assumed by every free booter or "land pirates," who had resolved upon possession and plunder, in any part of the world. The following important passage from the manifesto, will be read with inter-

est at the present time: "But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a fulse sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such etroum stances? Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as individuals. All nations have at different periods acte upon this maxim. Although it has been ninde the pretext for committing fiagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and oth-

er similar cases which history records yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized. The United States has never acquired foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their des tinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exceptions to this rule

because, although we might have claimed them by right of conquest, in a just wat, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must in any event. preserve our own concious rectitude and our own self-respect. While pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and unjustly exposed. The party state "After we shall have offered Spain a price

the rains, it rolled on, a rapid, muddy stream; the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our beloved Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every ciple that would justify an individual in tear. ing down the burning house of his neighbor, there were no other means of preventing he flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost, nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would instify such a measure. We should however. be recreant to duty be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base freeson against posterity, should we permit Cuba to Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current, of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe.

> JOHN Y. MABON. PIERRE SOULE

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

Extraordinary Scene in a Church. -A emarkable scene occurred on Sunday, at the rotestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany. at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets hiladelphia. In spite of the intense heat of the weather, a large congregation had assembled to listen to a discourse by the Rector. Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, upon the subject of "Our Country's Troubles." The mere announcement that such a sermon would be deivered had caused a sensation, as this denomination has generally discountenanced the introduction of politics into the pulpit, and the Rector of the Epiphany has scrapu. lously avoided all reference to exciting polit-

Having selected an appropriate text. Dr. Lyng gave his reasons for introducing this ibject in the pulpit, and then proceeded. in a strain of bold eloquence, to denounce the outrages in Kansas and at Washington, the iggressions of the slave power, the truckling of Northern politicians to the South, the horrors of slave breeding, and concluded by urging the congregation to exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot box, to stay the progress of the monster evil, and to relieve the outraged emigrants of Kansas. The sermonof the original church wardens, entered his bath as the time, and an Episcopal pulpit as the place for the utterance of anti-slavery sentiments. The minister suggested also hat it would have been as well to have waited until he had concluded his remarks. Leione of the greatest determination, and a bearing that, notwithstanding his rough dress, stamped him as one born to command—to lead.

This was Fremont.

I am an officer of the United States, said he; Laim on my way to Los Angelos; must have horses.

The Providence Journal concludes the services the subject of grave discussion among numerous groups. Some congratulated the perturbation on the decided stand he had taken, mediate the probability is that it will be much more.

Lancuster Whig:

'But—' said Vallejo.

The Providence Journal concludes the services the services the services the services the services the subject of grave discussion among numerous groups.

Some congratulated the perturbation on the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public on the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the decided stand he had taken, mediate with public or the services the subject of grave discussion of th

Smany -- The Providence Post smeeringly thed, there he more than one party in the North, we deserve to be plantation slaves of South Carolina.