FREMONT AND VICTORY. BY CHARLES 8. WEYHAN. AIR- "Suoni la Tromba."-PURIPANI.

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, over glorious, Join in our pæan victorious, The pman of Liberty! Hark! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the songs they are singing, Fremont and Victory! Hurrah! Join the great chorus the're singing, Fremont and Victory!

... III Come from your forest-clad mountains, Come from the fields of your tillage, Come forth from city and village, Join the great host of the free! As from their cavernous fountains Roll the deep floods to the ocean, Join the great army in motion, Marching to victory!

Hufrah!

ΪΠ

Echo, from ocean to ocean Fremont and Victory

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle raging, Where bleeding Kansas is waging Warfare with Slavery ! Struggling with foes who surround her, Lo! she implores you to stay her! Will you to Slavery betray her? Never-she shall be free! __Hurrah!-

Swear that you'll never betray her; Kansas shall yet be free! IV

March! we have sworn to support her; The prayers of the righteous shall speed us, A chief never conquered shall lead us-Frement shall lead the free! Then from those fields, red with slaughter, Slavery's hordes shall be driven, Freedom to Kansas be given, Fremont shall make her free!

Hurrah! To Kansas shall Freedom be given: Fremont shall make her free?

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires ever glorious, Join in our prean victorious, The paran of Liberty Hark! on the gales of November, Millions of voices are ringing, Giorious the song they are singing, · Fremont and victory! Hurrah! Join the great chorus the're singing,

Political.

Speculation Triumphantly Refuted.

Fremont and Victory !- .

The Charges against Col. Fremont o

When honest, well-meaning persons write us that such and such absurd libels on Col. Fremont are circulating in their locality, and that they want documents wherewith to refute them, we cannot help answering that they take hold of business exactly at the wrong end. What they have really to do is to make their neighbors acquainted with the true character of Col. Fremont, his career, his services, and the estimation which he has ever been held by the wise and good who intimately knew him; and this will preclude all necessity for paying attention to the petty larceny slanders with which his baser adversaries seek to black. en his reputation. Only let the people see and know him as he is, and the vipers will find themselves biting a little the sharpest file that ever jaws were worn upon.

Let us illustrate the character of these libels by a few ready illustrations:

The conquest of California from Mexico was effected by very moderate forces, yet with very little bloodshed. Col. Fremont bore a most distinguished part in that conquest-at least, all the cotemporary accounts gave him the credit of so doing-Secretary Marcy's among the rest. We believe Mr. Buchanan did not commit himself in a public document: but we are assured than when Col. Fremont's beef contract was under investigation before the Indian Committee of the House, Mr. Buchanan appeared as a witness for Col. Fremont before that Committee, and testified strongly in his favor. If they were not now rival candidates, we believe Mr. Buchanan would now gladly appear as a conclusive witness against Col. Fremont's slanderers.

Of course so large a country as California was not conquered and could not have been held, by a force so immensely inferior in num. bers as were its American conquerors to the hostile Mexican authorities, soldiers and people, but by the manifestation of extraordinary activity as well as courage. Our little force there in 1846-47 had to be multiplied many fold by rapid movements from point to point, and by suddenly appearing when and where if was least expected. Thus Col. Fremont whom Com. Stockton after the conquest, ap pointed its Governor, was at one time obliged to ride at the head of one hundred mounted men, over four hundred miles-that is, from Los Angelos to Monterey-in four days to meet an apprehended attack, and back again at the same time-a feet with old Californians pronounced unequalled in that country, where

horsemanship has been carried to its perfection. But this merch could never have been, made without repeatedly changing horses, which was effected by driving into a ranche or cattle estate, unsaddling and turning loose the tired and panting beasts, putting their equipments instantly on as many fresh animals, and spurring headlong forward. Of course, the owners of the horses in due time presented claims against the government, which a Military Commission scrutinized and either allowed, out down or rejected; and some of these -- Gen Vallejo's for one-have since been paid by Congress, while others have not. But they all figure-not merely the amounts paid or allowed, but the amounts merely claimed -- in the newspaper demonstrations of Col. Fremont's prodigality of dishonesty as Governor of California!

Take one instance :- Col. Fremont deemed it necessary to head a party of his force and cross the Bay of San Francisco to capture a Mexican fort and spike the heavy cannon mounted thereon; for, though the fort proved at the time to be scarcely occupied, it would have become exceedingly formidable and an noying if a hundred or more Mexicans, who had not then been dispossessed of the country. and seen fit to throw themselves into if. But Col F. had no boats in which to make the passage, and was obliged to borrow those of an American merchant ship then lying in the bay The captain lent and manned his long boat or boats, himself steering and his men rowing matters which have been discussed here to-day and Col F. who had no money wherewith to pay, certified that the service was rendered, that it was valuable, but set no price on it .-The captain claimed ten thousand dollars; the Commission allowed him fifty dollars; and even this we are confident has never been paid. No matter-the \$10,000 figure, large as life. in various statements affoat intended to convict Col. Fremont of prodigality or dishonesty in California.

Probably most of our readers have seen or heard something about the 'six hundred cows' which Col. F. is said to have purchased on, Government account in California, but to have turned over to a ranchero to breed on shares for his own profit. We have met this libel in some dozen or more pro slavery journ als, not one of which gives the least hint of the fact that the Federal Government never paid, and is not required go pay one cent f r these cows. The facts in the case are briefly these:

Col. Fremont while Governor of Culifornia, did contract with a stock grower for six hun dred cows at \$10 per herd, for the public service. As they were not immediately needed, they were left with a ranchero or herdsman till they should be wanted on the usual terms half the increase to the owner and the balance to the herdsman till they were wanted. Col.F. gave an order or obligation as Governor, for the price-\$6,000. But he was soon superseded by a personal enemy who repudiated the con ract, and the seller took his cows back again-and was doubtless glad enough to do so, as the discovery of the mines about this time sent up the price of cattle in California at least two hundred per cent. Had Col. Fremont's contract been ratified by his successer, and the cows left to breed on chares and only taken for the public service as required, we have no doubt the Treasury would have been \$15,000 better for it this day.

The Hon. Willis A. Gorman, M. C., from Indiana, now Democratic Governor of Minne sota Territory, was in Congress in 1853, and as Contiman of the House Committee on Milit ry Affairs, reported (Feb. 14) in favor of paying the claim of Col. Fremont for 19,500. hartowed and spent by him in the public ser. vice while Governor of California. In this debate Mr. Gorman says:

.The vouchers which have been presented, and copies of which I have here, are clear and satisfactory. It is satisfactorily shown that the sum of \$856 88, for which there are no vouchers at hand, has been paid. The Committee on Military affairs called before them an officer of the army who was with Col. Fremont, and testifies to facts which ought to satisfy the House that every dollar has been ac

counted for.
It was said that Col. Fremont had got this \$19,500 and bought the Mariposa land with it; and a distinguished gentleman of this House told me he had heard that he had purchased a large amount of cattle with it upon which he had made large profits. Now the Mariposa land cost only\$5,000, though it turned out to be exceedingly valuable; and worth forty or fifty times what he paid for it. But the date of that purchase was anterior to the

transaction. "As to the alleged purchase of a large amount of cattle and the grand speculation out of the operation! how did we act as to that charge? Did we believe it blindly? No. Sir. we went into an investigation of it, and what was the result? We found that he had purchased a certain amount of cattle for the use of the army, but because he had not the means for paying for them, he left the cattle in the possession of the vender, who had finally to take them back for non-payment; so that transaction ended in smoke as does the

charge. Mr. Gorman then proceeded to vindicate Col. Fremont thus:

"I will say for Col. Fremont, that when I went into the investigation of this transaction I had some prejudices which I thought perhaps might be unfounded, and which I am satisfied against every private claim, no matter how now were unfounded. The prejudices which obviously just. Nobody then questioned Col. the end and aim of weak once.

dispelled by the investigation of all his conduct | ly disclaimed any such intention. Congress in California, and I am prepared to bear testi mony upon this occasion to the correctness of it to be paid, as it did a larger sum on a difhis whole line of conduct as an officer and as a ferent account two years later. And now, if disbursing agent. Not one dollar can be the pro-slavery advocates think they can make traced to his hands; no property can be traced to his hands for which he cannot give to the and settled accounts, they are welcome to go Government satisfactory vouchers that it has ahead, See appropriately and properly applied. [See Cong. Globe, vol. 26, p. 596.]

Feb. 12, 1858, Mr. Campbell of Illinois, asked-" Were claims for articles fraudently charged several times, presented by Col. Fremont, or were they presented by other-persons pretending to hold them against the Government ?".

Mr Gorman-Those claims were not presented by Col. Fremont, but by other individ-

Mr. Fuller-Those claims of which I speak are called the Vallejo Claims, and they are recorded as being certified to by J. C. Free

Mr. Price, (Democrat) of New Jersey-He certified that certain property belonging to those individuals was taken by the military officers of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the war. He does not state the valuation, but he states as his belief that those articles were taken. There is no reference whatever to valuation.

Mr Disney-I understand that all these are not matters of claim upon the part of Col. Fremont, but upon the part of various individuals now in the State of California, for materials and property furnished to him, the evi dence of which is his acknowledgement, in the form of certificates before you ...

Mr. M'Lanahan, of Pennsylvania, in some emarks on the subject, said:

.. Unwards of \$200,000 of claims were presented to the Commissioners. They allowed and passed favorably on some \$31,000; the balance about \$170,000 were not sustained by evidence, and were consequently rejected. Of the \$31,000 allowed, the claim of \$19,500, on which Cal. Framont was imprisoned in London, was unanimously allowed, and placed first on the list submitted to us by the Commissioners. This is the only demand against the Government in which Col. Fremont appears to have the slightest personal interest.".

This debate shows that Col. Fremont had no interest in any other claim than that for \$19, 500, which the Board of Commissioners unanimously allowed As Mr. Gorman remarked:

"The claims which are there stated originated in this wise. Col. Fremont, when there, when necessary, sent a guard of men to take the property of the citizens-mules, horses and cattle -for the public use. The owners came and made claim to Col. Fremont, as civil and military Governor of California, for com-pensation for their property. Col. Fromont laid all the claims presented to him before the Board. The case was precisely similar to that of the army of the United States in Mexico-I have done the same thing myself on a march I have forced men to give me mules when those on which the soldiers rode gave out. I have seen the same thing often done by, other officers of the army. The owners of the prop erty taken would follow to the next town, and there would receive a certificate that such and such property had been taken for the public outside of the States, is a debatable question, service, which they presented to the Quarternes paid for it. If these charges were made by Mexicans I would not furnishes, I trust, no just occasion for break be amazed if the same articles had been charged ing up this glorious Union of ours." for one hundred times."-

The reader who wishes to pursue this investigation farther can doubtless find a Congressional Globe, Vol. XXVI., and trace the debate throughout. The claims were very properly scrutinized, but no one questioned the integrity and good conduct of Col. Fremont. The Hon. David K. Carter, of Ohio, (then as now a prominent Democrat, but then a Pierce

Democrat, now for Fremont,) said: "Personally, I know Col. Fremont, but very slightly. I have had the honor of an intro-duction to him. He is a small man, but he is as gallant as any mass of stuff of the same size that ever was wrapped in a coat that would fit him. And, Sir, he met a combination of eneof this Republic have ever met. Both ene- the innocent lamb, while at the glance of his structure of its sentences, combined with a mies that man presents and enemies that God presents-mountain enemies, ravine enemies, enemies of frost and of heat and of fasting. Now I do not think that a man who has marched for a week feeding on green hides and on the skeletons of worn-out and diseased mules. would cheat his Government out of twenty or forty thousand dollars. My own opinion is, that when a man has gathered up a reputation by deeds of almost unparalelled peril, he would want to transmit it undefiled to his posterity, and that twenty thousand dollars would have no more influence upon him than twenty cents. That is my appreciation of such service as Fremont's. It is not like sitting crosslegged up here in one of those bureaus. was enough for him to know that part of this continent belonged to the United States; that they put upon him the peril of exploring it; that he was desired by his government to make the way open to the thousands and thousands who were to follow it to fortune, and to define a State that in magic time would become an empire. Sir, you might as well undertake to separate Fremont's soul from his body by your action here-he being three thousand miles distant-as to separate Fremont's fame from the fame of the Pacific side of this Republic."

The bill passed—yeas, 88; nays, 49—the latter being about the usual number who vote

had been impressed upon my mind have been Fremont's honesty-even Mr. Toombs express ound a sum justly due to ColpF., and ordered anything out of ripping up these scrutinized

A Voice from Ashland.

All the patriots of our country, as well those of our own day and generation as those who have passed away, and whose memories are enshrined in our hearts, are speaking now, daily and hourly, upon the historical events which are at the present time progressing around,us. From legislative halls and from national councils, from the rostrum and the tomb, their voices are raised against the sectionalism of the present nominal Democratic party, and they alike rebuke the blind funaticism of slavery propagandists or would-be sectionalists.

Henry Clay reposes in his grave, but his patriotic spirit hovers above us, and he speaks to the nation now with the familiar voice of other days. In his speech on the Compromise resolutions of 1850, delivered on the 5th of February of that year, after emphatically denying the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in theterritories, he says:

" Far different would, I fear, be our case if, unhappily, we should be led into war, into civil war—if the two parts of this country should be placed in hostile position towards each other in order to carry slavery into new territories acquired from Mexico Mr. Presilent, we have heard, all of us have read, of the efforts of France to propagate-what, on the continent of Europe? Not slavery, sir. not slavery, but the rights of man; and we know the fate of her efforts of propagandism of that kind. But if, unhappily, we should he involved in war, in civil war, between the two parts of this confederacy, in which the effort upon the one side should be to restrain the introduction of slavery into the new territories, and upon the other side to force its introduction there, what a spectacle should we present to the astonishment of mankind, in an effort, not to propagate rights, but-I must say it, though I trust it will be understood to be said with no design to excite feeling-a thus acquired from Mexico. It would be a war in which we should have no sympathies, no good wishes; in which all mankind would be against us; in which our own history would be against us; for, from the commencement of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly repreached our British ancestors for the introduction of slavery into this country. And allow me to say, in my opinion, it is one of the best defences that can be made to preserve the institution of slavery in this country, that it was forced upon us against the wishes of our ancestors—our own American colonial ancestors—and by the

cupidity of our British Commercial ancestors. The power then, Mr. President, in my opinion-and I extend it to the introduction as well as to the prohibition of slavery in the new territories-does exist in Congress; and think there is this important distinction between slavery outside of the States and slavery inside of the States; that all outside of the States is debatable, and all inside of the States is not debatable. The Government has no right to attack the institution within the States; whether she has, and to what extent she has or has not the right to attack slavery one upon which men may fairly and honors bly differ; and, however it may be decided, it

If such were the views of that great patriot and statesman upon the subject of the territory acquired from Mexico, what would he say when the effort is to force slavery _into Kansas-a territory solemnly dedicated to free dom by the Missouri Compromise, (which he assisted to frame,) and for thirty-four years, by a national compact, sacred from the intrusion of the peculiar institution? Truly, his words of fire would speed like lightning to eveof freedom and patriotism in the recesses of every heart. Skilfully and completely would fire flashing eye the voice of treason would eink to impotent mutterings, and sectionalism and secession slink rebuked back to the dark coverts from whence they presumptuously dared to emerge.

RAIN.-Many years ago a bet was made by Lord, of £1 a year, to increase in geometrical progression for the next succeeding twenty years, that it would rain in the county of Chesterfield, Van (his place of residence,) on the first Saturday of August in every year. The result was he won Eighteen times and lost twice! That is, his winning was £524,288, and losing £2.

Law is like prussic seid-a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally aufficient.

People become ill by drinking healths. He who drinks the health of others, drinks sway his own.

Applause is the spur of able minds,

MA AND DOOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

"ICHABOD JONES."

The New Hampshire Statesman says " there has been no time since the struggle with Britain begun, 1776, when the clergy and religious people of the State were so aroused as now. It is unnecessary to say in which direction their sympathies tend." Of course it is "unnecessary to say," for every body full well knows that this large class are not officeholders or office-seekers. They are peaceloving, industrious, intelligent, law-abiding citizens. Very many of them have been identified, and have rendered valuable service to the Democratic party; but that party, having ignored the Democracy of Washington, JEF-TERSON, Madison and JACKSON, they have repudiated it, and are among its strongest oppor nents. In illustration of this, a capital anecdote is told of one ICHABOD JONES, ICHABOD was a pioneer in one of the new settlements in the Western country. He built a log cabin, and to "turn a penny" and live easy, he putup a sign, "Tavern kept by ICHABOD JONES." A traveller fatigued by a long day's journey, reached at night fall this place of enterminment. : ICHABOD was at the door waiting for customers. The traveller accosted him and said: "Landlord, my horse is very tired and very hungry; please give him eight quarts of oats." "Oats," said ICHABOD, "oats; I don't keep oats." "Well," said the traveller, "if you have got no oats; give him a good bundle of hay." "Hay," replied Ichabon, "hay; I don't keep hay." "What do you keep?" said the traveller. "Why, dont you see," pointing to the sign. "Tavern kept by ICHABOD JONES. I keep tavern." The traveller thought there was a slim chance for his herse, and he inquired how his own wants could be supplied. Landlord," said he, " I am weary and hungry. I will take for my supper corn bread and common doings, with nam and eggs.'s Ham and eggs," rejoined ICHABOD, "I don't keep ham and egga." The traveller, nonplussed, asked angrily, "what do you keep?" Keep, sir, keep; I told you I keep tavern. My sign says-Tavern kept by ICHABOD JONES." So there are hosts of men in New Hampshire and other States, who have all their lives acted with the Democrats, who now say war to propagate wrongs in the territories that the Democratic party is just like the tavern kept by ICHAROD JONES. Ask them to show the principles of Jeffenson or Jackson, and they reply, we don't keep them now. Well, what do you keep? Don't you see the sign? We keep Democracy. We keep the love of the spoils, the love of office, and the love of the rich pickings, but the principles of time-honored Democracy we ignore and repudiate.

Seriously, this is the true and only reason why such a stampede is going on in all quarters from the Democratio ranks. . Honest, ... Democrate say, the name of the party, only is left. The noble principles of the party are absorbed in slavery extension, in sectionalism, and in a rapacious, unscrupulous scrambling for office. Is it not so? We put it to our honest Democratic friends, whether the present Democratic party have not repudiated the principles and the policy of the party under the lead of JACKSON? It is confessedly so, and it cannot be denied. What claim, then, has this bogus party to the support of honest Democrats ? -

THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the treasure of the poor, the solace of the sick, and the support of the dying; and while other books may amuse and instruct in a leisure hour, it is the peculiar triumph of that book to create light in the midst of darkness, to alleviate the sorrow that admits of no other alleviation, to direct a beam of hope to the heart whichino other topic of omsolation can reach; while guilt, despair, ry corner of the land, and waken the echoes and death vanish at the touch of its inspiration. There is something in the spirit and diction of the Bible which is found peculiarly he unmask the pretended democratic party, and adapted to arrest the attention of the plainest strip from the ravenous wolf the covering of and most uncultivated minds. The simple lofty spirit of poetry-its familiar allusions to the scenes of nature and the transactions of common life the delightful intermixture of narration with the doctrinal and perceptive parts -and the profusion of miraculous facts, which converts it into a sort of enchanted groundits constant advertance to the Deity, whose a distinguished Virginian, with an English perfections it renders almost visible and palpable-unite in bestowing upon it an interest which attaches to no other performance, and which, after assiduous and repeated perusal. invests it much with the charm of novelty like the great orb of day, at which we are wont to gaze with unabated astonishment from infancy to old age. What other book besides the Bible could be heard in public assemblages from year to year, with an attention that never tires, and an interest that never cloys? With few exceptions, let a portion of the Sacred Volume be recited in a mixed multitude, and though it has been heard a thousand times, a universal stiliness ensues, every eye is fixed and every ear is awake and attentive. Select if you can, any other composition, and let it be rendered equally familiar to the mind, and see whether it will produce this effect. Robert Hall: