

Vermont Song.
Aix—"Sparkling and Bright"
Hark! how the shout
Of the Free rings out
From prairie, hill, and valley;
While echo again
Repeats the strain,
As the legions of Liberty rally.
Ho! Fremont, arise!
From on the pine,
With the flag that never surrenders;
Let the Union ring,
As we joyously sing,
For Humanity's brave defenders.

Born on the gale
Comes a fearful call,
Our Eden's wave revealing;
For its gardens fair,
Breathes the blazed air,
Where a serpent's trail is stealing.
Oh! Patriot, arm!
Sound forth the alarm!
The sword of yours undething;
The heaven-born might
Of freedom's right
To peace-enraged years bequeathing.
Tyrants may howl,
And traitors screech,
And the "chivalry" half defiance;
But Justice and Truth,
Immortal in youth,
Shall sweep the oppressor's reliance.
Then, Ho! for Fremont!
Baptized in the font
Of our sparkling western waters;
To his prowess belong
The hearts and song
Of Columbia's sons and daughters.

67 Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, who assisted Brooks in the assault on Sumner, has been delivering a political address in Lynchburg, Va., in behalf of Buchanan, in the course of which he took occasion to give vent to his hatred and spite against Ohio and Massachusetts. The Lynchburg Virginian says:

"Col. Keitt's bitterest venom was directed at Massachusetts, and he gave us to understand, too, that he had a special aversion to the pork grease of Ohio, as well as the cod fish of the Bay State. The Massachusetts man, said he, who emptied the tea into Boston harbor first filled his own pockets. The Massachusetts regiment in the Mexican war had to be guarded by two others to prevent them from plundering the baggage wagons. In 1812 the people of Massachusetts permitted their brethren to be slaughtered on the shores of Canada, without sending them help. Then, he said, in allusion to Mr. Burlingame, the citizens of that State were not so much disposed to go to Canada to fight as now. Finally he exclaimed, 'God help me, I want nothing more to do with Massachusetts except on the battle field.' Referring to the possibility of Fremont's election, he declared that the man who, in that contingency, would not go for a dissolution of the Union, was a traitor and a coward."

It is needless to state that the charges brought by this redoubtable Col. Keitt against Massachusetts are without the shadow of foundation. They are lie-coined for the occasion, and darkly tinged with the malice and venom which Brooks, Keitt, and their Southern sympathizers, have entertained against Massachusetts since the real cowardice of the "chivalry" was so thoroughly exposed by Mr. Burlingame.—*Boston Journal*.

LETTER FROM J. C. FREMONT.
Republican Candidate for President of the United States.

By the steamer of the 5th of August last, we dispatched copies of the letter given below to Messrs. Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont, the nominees of their respective parties for the high position of President of the United States. We have, as yet, only received the reply of Mr. Fremont. The others may be expected by the next steamer from the East. When received they will be given, so that our readers may judge for themselves as to which candidate has the interest of California most at heart:

LETTER BY THOS. S. KING.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 4th, 1856.

To—
Sir—As editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, I beg leave to submit to you the following queries, which in the State of California are considered paramount to party ties, viz.:

1st. Do you believe the Federal Government has the constitutional power to construct a national Railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific?

2d. Would you, if elected President of the United States, recommend to the National Congress the passage of an Act to construct an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the General Government?

3d. Would you, if elected President of the United States, and entertaining doubts as to the constitutionality of constructing said Railroad by the Federal Government, recommend an amendment to the Constitution to effect this great and important measure?

4th. Would you, if elected President of the United States, use all the influence of your position to secure for this State a speedy and safe inter-oceanic postal connection during the construction of said road?

The State of California, on account of her isolated position and mixed population, is independent of the party and sectional issues that now agitate the Atlantic States, and will vote in the coming Presidential election for the candidate who will favor her interests.

As on the electoral vote of this State may depend your success, her citizens wish your views on the questions submitted.

I am, very respectfully,

THOMAS S. KING.

REPLY BY J. C. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1856.

Sir—I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th of last month. Believing that its subject comprehends the whole future of California—

magnificent if our hopes can be realized—I consider that an immediate and clear reply is due to the people of the State, who in two months will be called upon to decide it. It is perhaps due also to myself to use the occasion presented for making a statement of my convictions in regard to it, as I have not thought it altogether consistent with propriety to offer it on other occasions.

The necessity of establishing a Railroad to the Pacific is as clearly apparent to my mind as was the necessity of extending it to the constitution when the country was acquired. It is hardly necessary to remind you that I have occupied many years in aiding to procure for it a favorable opinion, and it might reasonably be inferred that I would be prompt to seize upon the first good occasion which should offer for giving practical effect to the labor and time I have bestowed upon it.

From the day when my connection with the army was dissolved, I have considered my life consecrated to the construction of this Pacific Road. In view of future events that can be easily appreciated by every man, this national highway becomes indispensable as a means of holding these parts of the country together. As to the question of constitutional power in the government to aid in or secure its construction, there is in my mind as little doubt as of the power of the government to provide postal accommodations in times of peace, or means for the transportation of munitions and bodies of men in times of war. Entertaining no doubt as to the power and to the expediency of its exercise, any change of the Constitution in this connection is unnecessary. Until this great national work can be consummated, every facility of communication by postal and other arrangements should be immediately established, which a means of annihilating the distance which divides the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and consolidating by indissoluble bonds the now apparently detached and separate parts of the American Union.

This opportunity to answer your inquiries has given me a particular satisfaction. My fortunes are inseparably connected by choice, as by current events, with the Pacific coast. I cherish a grateful recollection of the favor I have already received from this new people, whose marvellous energy and power in the brief space of eight years have established an empire in place of the solid and feeble civilization that have so long obscured that country; and whether in private or public life, no opportunity will be allowed to escape me, in which by personal devotion or by personal sacrifice I can advance its great interests.

With respect, I am
Your obedient servant,
J. C. FREMONT.

To Thos. S. King, Esq.,
Editor San Fran. Evening Bulletin.

Anecdote of Henry Clay, Forty Years Ago.

Shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition arrayed against his re-election. After addressing the people from the hustings, previous to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old and influential friend of his name of Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course in his younger days, a great huntsman. This gentleman stepping up, addressed Mr. Clay as follows:

"Well, well, Harry, I've been with you in six troubles: I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh. You have voted for that miserable compensation bill—I must now turn my back upon you."

"Is it, friend Scott? Is that the only objection?"

"It is!"

"We must get over it the best way we can—You are an old huntsman!"

"Yes," said Mr. Scott.

"You have killed many a fat bear and buck, no doubt?"

"Yes."

"I believe you have a very good rifle?"

"Yes, as good a one as ever cracked."

"Well, did you ever have a fine buck before you, when you gun snapped?"

"The like of that has happened."

"Well now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next night you came to, or did you pick the flint and try it again?"

The tear started in the old man's eyes: the chord was touched.—

"No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again; and I'll try you again. Give us your hand."

We need hardly say that the wretched ring with the hunting plaudits of the bystanders. Clay was borne off to the hunting and re-elected.

Position of Ex-governor Reader.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Governor Reader publishes a letter in the Evening Post to-day, giving his reasons for quitting the Democratic party, and supporting Col. Fremont. After referring to his close personal and political intimacy with Mr. Buchanan, and his own labors of a quarter of a century in the ranks of the Democratic party, he says:

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to sever, especially with one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action, and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up long associations, and alienate myself from my old friends, but all in vain; my love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to divide my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forfeit my self-respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else to enslave myself in opposition to the Democratic party.

He then reviews the Kansas troubles, and defines the policy which Mr. Buchanan must, if elected, hold toward that Territory, and concludes as follows:

Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his administration prove different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my caustic approbation, and my feeble, though willing support.

As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic party as fully committed to Southern secessionists, towards which for some time past it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling.

An old "revolutionist" says, that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Ben's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again" was the most solemn.

Cleanliness is carried to a greater length in Hell than in any other country. A greater number of cows clean when placed in a barn, their tails are wrapped in brown paper and laid upon a shelf behind them.

A wag says he always looks under the marriage head for news of the meat.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1856.

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