

Government of Kansas.

We received the following telegraphic dispatch this forenoon:

WASHINGTON, July 30th, 1855. Editor of Journal.—J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Nebraska Democrat, has been appointed Governor of Kansas by Reeder.

"Almost" "In the Main."

We find the following letter from Hon. George E. Badger, in answer to an invitation to address a K. N. Mass-meeting some time since at Raleigh. We call attention to the non-committal of the Hon. Letter-writer. He don't go the whole strip. He agrees in almost every position laid down by the Philadelphia Council. Their platform, in the main, meets his hearty approval. He don't condescend to state the part or parts to which he does not agree, leaving that somewhat like the celebrated Mahomedan prohibition against hog-eating. Some part of the hog is prohibited, but as the particular part is not specifically indicated, each one of the faithful understands that part to be exactly the part that he himself don't care for eating—head, tail, ears, trotters, or otherwise, according to taste; so that, in fact, the whole hog is somewhat all rejected and all eaten. So it is with Mr. Badger's letter. There is some prohibited part, but which is not designated, and Mr. Badger escapes all responsibility, as each of his friends can expunge just what they think should be expunged, and set that down as the part to which Mr. Badger intended to take exception.

RALEIGH, July 18th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I feel obliged and honored by your invitation to attend and address a meeting, to be held to-morrow, the friends of the American party, to ratify the platform of principles recently adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia. I cannot, for reasons not necessary to be stated, comply with your request, although it pains me to feel obliged, for any reason, to refuse what is desired at my hands by so many fellow citizens, who have strong claims to my respectful regard.

One thing, however, it is due to you and myself to say, and that is that I am influenced by no hostility to the American party or its principles. On the contrary, I concur in almost every position laid down by the Philadelphia Council—their platform in the main, meets my hearty approval; and if I live, and am able to get to the polls on the second of August, I shall most certainly, and most willingly, cast my vote for Mr. Shepard, the nominee of the American party in this Congressional District.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours truly and fellow-citizen,

GEO. E. BADGER.

To H. W. MILLER and others, Committee.

Independence in the Order.

The K. N., or self-styled "American party," organs talk about men asserting their independence by leaving their old party and joining the order. The following hand-bill, placed all over Fayetteville on Wednesday last, the 25th inst., is a beautiful illustration of such independence. The old parties used respectively to request citizens to attend, as does now the Democratic party, the only regular National party now in existence. This new, independent order requires its members or servants to be there. The bill was printed at the Know-Nothing, head-quarters in Fayetteville—the Argus office—and is as follows: Read it, especially the last line:

A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PARTY

WILL BE HELD AT NIGHT IN THE COUNCIL ROOM.

A Full Attendance is Required.

JULY 25, 1855.

Caution!

LIBERTY POINT COUNCIL, No. 27, 1

To the members and friends of the American Party in the Third Congressional District:

Being informed that spurious tickets have been printed for circulation, which are well calculated to deceive, the Council appointed the undersigned a Committee to warn you against all attempts to defraud you of your votes. A ticket, no doubt, has been put in circulation, with the name of David S. Reid, who is not our candidate. Any ticket bearing his name is to be rejected, and the genuine ticket reads thus: AMERICAN UNION TICKET.

DAVID REID.

All others are spurious.

G. W. WIGHTMAN,

M. W. DONALD,

AMOS WILLIAMSON, Committee.

S. F. DICKSON, W. P.

The foregoing circular, received this morning, speaks for itself, and proves conclusively that the opposing party intend leaving no stone unturned to defeat the election of the American candidate, and will deceive unsuspecting voters, if possible. Therefore, in the language of the circular, "Amenous, Protestants, examine your tickets before voting." Your candidate's name is DAVID REID.

The above flourish in the Wilmington Herald of Saturday, to the no small surprise and amusement of our citizens, who took it for granted that the Herald was sold, or the editor was very forgetful, else he would never have published the names at the bottom of the card. He cannot have forgotten S. A. Baldwin, whose name flourishes as the fourth signer. "The Spanish Ambassador," was altogether too notorious a character in Wilmington some years since, to be soon forgotten. He is the man who volunteered in Captain Price's Company of the North Carolina regiment, and deserted at Camargo—fled from his Country's flag in a foreign land, and was published as a deserter through the length and breadth of the land. A pretty man to talk about the fidelity of adopted citizens. For his honesty and aversion to forgery, he will hardly rely for proof on his conduct here in connection with a draft on Woodhull & Minton of New York, or a check purporting to bear the name of James Cassidy, of this place. Neither do we think he would refer to Capt. Cyrus Stow, were he living for character.

If this man Albert Baldwin is the sort of character to warn the public against Democratic dishonesty, then God save the State, for we are fallen on evil times indeed. If the people of Fayetteville want to know anything about him, let them send down here, and they will get information that will surprise them. A pretty fellow.

The Herald of Saturday makes a sort of address to the people, asking them to vote for Mr. Reid and against Mr. Winslow. It asks, "what will you accomplish by voting for Mr. Winslow?" and answers itself by saying "you will elect a hide-bound politician of the strictest sect." And yet it and its kindred organs have been all along attempting to create the impression that Mr. Winslow was a lax politician and not the man to be trusted by Democrats. Again it says: "you will assist in rendering Democratic ascendancy in this district permanent." This to Democrats—to men who were gotten into the order with the idea that it was not to be used as an engine to break down the Democratic party. If Mr. Winslow is elected, it will assist in rendering Democratic ascendancy in this district permanent—if otherwise—if Mr. Reid is elected it will assist in breaking down Democracy in the district, the very object for which we have always contended that it was started. We ask the attention of Democrats to this candid admission of the "By authority" "organ."

It will be seen by a telegraphic from Washington that Gov. Reeder has been removed from the government of Kansas, and Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, a true States' Rights man, appointed in his stead. Some connection with land speculations in the territory, contrary to the law which forbids government officials being engaged in such, is the immediate cause of the removal, we presume. Know Nothing papers please notice.

The Catholic Population.

Mr. Reid started out on the present canvass with the assertion, among others, that there were four millions of Catholics in the United States, and gave, as his authority, the Catholic Almanac. We procured a copy of the Catholic Almanac for 1855, and called attention to the fact that this statement was not sustained by it. We quoted the pages—289, 90—where the statistics could be found, under the head of "Summary of Catholicity in the United States." We took the "Catholic Population" for the several dioceses as there put down, and upon adding up found that the total amounted to 1,735,020 in the United States and Territories, and not 4,000,000, as stated by Mr. Reid. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of this Almanac—we are not called upon to do so. It is Mr. Reid's authority, and the only authority he gave here for his assertion that there were over four millions of Catholics in the United States. That Almanac now lies on the table before us as we write—we have examined it carefully, and defy any one to show in it, from title page to conclusion, anything looking like the statement that there are four millions of Catholics in the United States, nor any other summing up of the "Catholic Population" than that to which we have referred.

Mr. Reid now, we understand, says that the 1,735,020 means Church members, and not "Catholic Population"—the authority quoted by himself says "Catholic Population," and does not say "membership" or anything of the kind. Moreover, the Almanac does give 1,739,020, and nowhere gives any other number. So that if Mr. Reid looks for authority to sustain his assertion, of there being four millions of Catholics in the United States, he must look elsewhere for authority, which he will not find in the United States Census, where we will find them put down at 667,823. This, we presume, is the estimated Church-membership, and would appear to be about correct taking the number of churches and stations as put down by the said Catholic Almanac, page 290;—1824 churches and 678 stations, which would exhibit an average of 236 church members for each congregation, which, if I live, and am able to get to the polls on the second of August, I shall most certainly, and most willingly, cast my vote for Mr. Shepard, the nominee of the American party in this Congressional District.

The fact is, that the more we examine the matter—the more fully we are convinced that the talk about the increase of Roman Catholicism in the United States is a mere bug-bear. We do not believe that it is increasing, even with the natural increase of the population of the country. Several protestant denominations are increasing much more rapidly. Let alone, we think and believe that it is much more likely to retrograde than advance, but we cannot pretend to estimate the effect which the present K. N. onslaught may produce, as all history has shown that nothing so directly tends to build up any religious denomination as any attempt to persecute, persecute, or put it down. The course of the Know-Nothing, or self-styled American party, we most sincerely and candidly believe, is calculated more directly to strengthen Catholicism in the United States than all other causes at present in operation. It gives that church the immense, and in religious matters, the incalculable advantage of being able to place itself in the attitude of a persecuted society. Why, even Mormonism itself, with all its infidelity, and gross lewdness, and immorality, has sprung up into formidable strength, and potent dimensions, mainly in this way.

We have no doubt Mr. Reid has got most of his statistics from rabid newspaper articles, or anonymous and reckless K. N. circulars, or the equally reckless and worthless speeches of men like Mr. K. Rayner. He has evidently never taken the trouble to submit any of them to the test of examination, which, when applied, scatters them to the winds, leaving nothing but an order of recklessness and deception behind.

Mr. Reid has been taken in by others of the same kind.

The Herald of Friday comes out with a talk—nay, with several talks about people coming out from the secret order, and so forth; and furthermore proclaims with all the emphasis of italics, that the "American party" will never forget certain things against the Journal. Never is a long time, and if the Herald chooses to proclaim eternal vindictiveness as the character of its party, or as the character of its own feelings as an organ thereof, it voluntarily assumes for itself and its party about as had a character as the worst enemies of both could attribute to them.

The Herald is as usual, a long way off from the fact, when it imputes to the Journal any change of tone towards the Know Nothing schemes or their interested originators and promoters. Every day but develops some new fact, calculated to add force and confirmation to every word we have said about both, and we have nothing to take back upon that score. We have always believed that good men and true, had been got into the order, and to them we have addressed and do address ourselves. We have spoken, not to the deceivers, but to the deceived.—Good and true Democrats have been carried in, but they can't stay in. It is not the place for them and they know it, and no denunciations—not talk of "traitors" and "Judas"—can prevent them, sooner or later, from coming out from the concern. They cannot stay in it without becoming partners in its condemnation—a condemnation which it is certain to receive even from those who now help to swell its ranks. The thing is rapidly passing away, and the Herald had better be more economical of its threats of never forgetting, and all that. It must not draw too heavy drabs which will not be honored.

The little attempt has, before this, been made to try and keep people in the K. N. ranks by telling them how much they have been abused. We alluded some time since in terms of merited severity to the originators of this affair—such as K. Rayner, Judson, alias Ned Fundline, and others; and, immediately, the Herald here pounced upon the language we had used with direct reference to these originators of deceptive schemes, and endeavored to create the impression that we so denounced every man who may have been deceived. It is because we believe sincerely that the order, as an institution, is just about as dangerous in its tendencies, and as tyrannical and unjustifiable in its operations, as an institution could possibly be made, that we ask high-minded patriotic men who have gone into it, from the ranks of both parties, to come out from it and be independent. We appeal to none others, and we urge no other considerations—we don't want a man to come out from any other motives. The man who honestly and conscientiously feels that while he remains in the order he remains in a position which is opposed to his principles and convictions—which "rees him out to act against the best interests of his country, while it fetters his independence as a man—that man is bound sooner or later to come out, and neither threats nor flattery will keep him in.

The following is the respectful language in which the Commercial refers to those who choose to renounce allegiance to the oath-bound association and go back to their old parties:

"It will only happen to them according to the proverb which they shall have returned to the dog to his vomit, and they shall be washed but he will wallowing in the mire."

We really think the editor of the Commercial ought not to be so hard upon people and parties. All the parties are among his old friends, as he has tried them all in turn. It is true they all proved something of the vomit order, and would not stay down with him. People certainly have as much right to come out of an order that they find different from what it had been represented, as you have to go all around the

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of steamers Star of the West and George Law, at New York, on the 25th inst., we have dates from California to the 1st inst. The Star of the West brings \$255,385, and the George Law \$850,000.

REMOVED NAVAL BATTLE.—A naval battle is reported to have occurred off San Diego between the Russian frigate Whiteman and the French corvette Egleate. The French commander, rather than strike, jumped into his magazine and blew up the ship, and all on board perished. The Russian frigate reported 68 killed and 150 wounded. So runs the story, but it is generally pronounced a hoax.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Democratic State convention of New York, on the 27th of June. On the 29th a platform and resolutions, forming nearly an exact transcript of the late Baltimore platform, with the addition of one denouncing the know-nothings, were unanimously adopted, two hundred and eighty-five delegates voting.

The following are the nominations: John Bigler, for Governor; Thomas Purdy, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Bryan and Myron Norton, respectively, for the short and long terms of the Supreme Court. T. Flournoy will probably be nominated for Comptroller. It is stated that twenty-two of the delegates withdrew after the nomination of Bigler.

An immense meeting of Know-Nothings had been held at Sacramento, at which Dr. McMeans, the State Treasurer, presided. Speeches were made by Henry S. Foote, late U. S. Senator; Edward C. Marshall, ex-Congressman; Balle Peyton, ex-Minister to Chile; and City Attorney of San Francisco; Hon. Wilson Flint, State Senator; and David S. Terry, Esq., a distinguished democrat of Stockton, addressed the meeting.

Ex-Governor Foote, Hon. E. C. Marshall, Balle Peyton, David S. Terry and other leading Southern politicians have been delivering speeches and addresses throughout the Interior in favor of the know-nothing movement.

The State election takes place on the first Wednesday in September.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.—The steamer America was totally destroyed by fire at Crescent City, Oregon, on the 24th ult. Loss estimated at \$1,0000. All her freights and passengers had just been landed. No lives were lost.

The America was built by Wm H. Brown, in New York, in 1853, and displaced 923 tons, and was brought around Cape Horn by Capt. Mitchell. She arrived in San Francisco in 1854, and was bought by Capt. J. T. Wright on the 2d August of the same year; since which time she has been employed in the coast trade, the principal portion of the time running to Crescent City, and the balance to San Diego. Capt. J. T. Wright, the owner, reports that the fire was purely accidental and is supposed to have originated in the coal bunkers from spontaneous combustion. The cargo of the late vessel was all saved and landed.

The dates from Panama are to the 16th. The first session of the legislature of the new federal State of Panama met on the 15th.

The weather had been fine, and the health of the isthmus was good.

The late President of the Republic, Gen. Obando, has been sentenced to twelve years' banishment for his participation in the late revolution.

The U. S. ship of war John Adams was in port all well. She sails soon for the Fege Islands. The St. Mary's was expected soon; also, the Independence and the steamer Massachusetts.

Walker's party set fire to the barracks at San Juan and left them a mass of ruins.

The last Nicaragua steamer from New York took out six pieces of artillery, as is supposed, for Col. Knapp.

Dates from Valparaiso to June 15, and from Callao to the 24th ult., had been received at Panama.

Australia dates to the 16th of May, represent the gold market as dull.

From Oregon and Washington.

Advices from Oregon and Washington Territories report the mining and agricultural prospects as generally encouraging.

News has been received of the discovery of gold in large quantities in the neighborhood of Fort Colville. It is said to be similar to Feather river gold, and that men are taking out from \$120 to \$200 per day.

The Oregon Legislature is Democratic throughout. Lane's majority for Congress is 2,200.

A free soil convention was held at Olympia, W. T. President, pro tem, and Judge of Iowa, absent at the time, but known to be warm friends of the bill—making sixteen Northern Democrats in the Senate for the bill; while of the 13 votes against, but two Northern Democrats in that body were of the number, to wit: Hamlin of Maine, and Walker of Wisconsin. See Congressional Globe, same session, page 1821. Out of the 35 votes for the bill in the Senate, there was not one Northern Whig or Northern Know-Nothing.

The Portland Argus learns that a party of some three hundred Indian warriors, in the vicinity of Applegate Creek, a branch of the Rogue river, have made a descent upon the whites, killing some six or seven men, and carrying off a large number of animals and other property.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands, to the 22d of June have been received. The U. S. ship of war, Decatur, was lying at Honolulu.

The British ship of war, Raleigh, was also at Honolulu. Her British Majesty's ship, Monarch, 80 guns, had arrived at Honolulu from California, and after a few days' stay, had sailed to the northward towards Papeete.

The steamer Star of the South arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Another crisis has occurred in the British Ministry.

A despatch was received at Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's departure, stating that Lord John Russell has resigned. The circumstance which led to his resignation, and the disclosures made by him in regard to his course at Vienna.

At the close of the debate on the course of Sir John at Vienna, Lyton Bulwer moved that the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the crown, had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs are entrusted.

By reason of Lord Russell's resignation, it was reported that if he did not resign, he would take the great question of the cabinet with him, and that Lord Palmerston would fill the places with more decided men of the liberal ranks. Also, that Lord Derby was coming in with another constitution cabinet.

Accounts of the crops in all parts of England are favorable.

THE WAR.—The war news has but little interest. From the Crimea the intelligence is that another general assault is not far off. Thirty thousand men are employed on the works at Artak. The Russians are adding to their additional defences are throwing up a formidable star fort behind the Redan. A weak fire was kept up on the 10th and 11th.

The cholera was decreasing, and the health of the allied armies was more satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 8th, on the works in front of the Mamelon, but effected nothing.

There are strong indications of a campaign on the Danube. The engineers have already been sent forward.

Advices from Kara state that the Russian demonstrations against the rest of the place had been repulsed. Her accounts say that the Russians had taken the heights on the left, but that they had evacuated the place and fallen back on Erzeroum.

From the Baltic it is stated that the fleets continued their cruising, destroying exposed property on the coast and on the White sea.

The fort of Archangel has been placed in a good state of defence, and a new battery of eighty guns has been erected.

The foreign ships in this port succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade, which is now strictly enforced.

Rumors are published in the papers of a dangerous insurrection in a Russian Silesian regiment. Also of a change in the Russian cabinet.

The British ship Antelope was destroyed and the town of Oldton, Calabar.

SPAIN.—The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

FRANCE.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August 7th.

AUSTRIA.—A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Count Buol's reply to Napoleon's insinuations, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

Classification of the Vote on the Passage of the Kansas Bill.—Letter from A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 9, 1855. Mr. JONES:—I notice in your publication of the speech made by me at Sparta, a typographical error of some importance, which I wish corrected. The sentence I allude to, as printed, reads thus: "If this great Northern question, (referring to the Kansas and Nebraska bill,) then, had been submitted to the Southern Democrats present in the House, when the vote was taken, and to them only, without another vote for or against, either from the North or South, the Bill would have passed."

The error consists in putting Northern where Southern should be; and the sentence corrected, should read— "If this great Southern question, then had been submitted to the Northern Democrats present in the House when the vote was taken, and to them only, without another vote for or against it, either from the North or South, the Bill would have passed."

I will take this occasion, also, to correct some erroneous and conflicting statements which I have seen in the newspapers, upon the subject of the exact vote on the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The following analysis of the vote carefully prepared, may be useful for future reference, and I insert it: On the passage of the bill (H. R. No. 286), "To Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas."

Affirmative. Negative. Absent & not voted.

Table with 4 columns: State, Affirmative, Negative, Absent & not voted. Lists states from Maine to California with corresponding vote counts.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker, did not vote.

RECAPITULATION.—AFFIRMATIVE.

Democrats from the Northern States - 41

Democrats from the Southern States - 4

Whigs from the Northern States - 14

Whigs from the Southern States - 113

NEGATIVE.

Democrats from the Northern States - 43

Democrats from the Southern States - 8

Whigs from the Northern States - 4

Whigs from the Southern States - 7

ABSENTS AND THOSE NOT VOTING.

Democrats from the Northern States - 5

Democrats from the Southern States - 8

Whigs from the Northern States - 4

Whigs from the Southern States - 21

From this it will be seen that in the six Northern States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, where it is said the foreign population controls the elections, there were 25 votes given on the bill, of which there were 12 for it and 12 against it, giving us a majority of one, while in all the six New England States together we got but three votes for it.

In the Senate, on the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 35, and the nays 13—these 35 yeas consisted of Pa., Cass of Michigan, Douglas of Illinois, Gwin of California, Jones of Iowa, Norris of New Hampshire, Pettit of Indiana, Shields of Illinois, Stuart of Michigan, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucey of Connecticut, Weller of California, Williams of New Hampshire, and Wright of New Jersey, were Northern Democrats; and to these may be added the name of Bright of Indiana. Vice President, pro tem, and Judge of Iowa, absent at the time, but known to be warm friends of the bill—making sixteen Northern Democrats in the Senate for the bill; while of the 13 votes against, but two Northern Democrats in that body were of the number, to wit: Hamlin of Maine, and Walker of Wisconsin. See Congressional Globe, same session, page 1821. Out of the 35 votes for the bill in the Senate, there was not one Northern Whig or Northern Know-Nothing.

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