Meigs Co. Telegraph.

"PERSEVERE."

POMEROY, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

1st District—CHARLES ANDERSON,
2d " JAMES SAFFIN.
3d " THOS. S. LARSH,
4th " JOHN W. DEPEES,
5th " DANIEL SEGUR,
6th " HANSON L. PENN,
7th " JOHN MILTON WILLIAMS,
8th " WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
9th " SARDIS BIRCHARD,
10th " JOHN I. VANMETER,
11th " WILLIAM E. FINK,
12th " JAMES R. STANBERY,
13th " JOHN SHERMAN,
14th " SMITH ORR,
15th " A. BANNING NORTON,
16th " ALEX. LEWIS,
17th " ROBERT B. MOORE,
18th " VAN R. HUMPHREY,
19th " WILLIAM L. PERKINS,
20th " CYRUS C. CLARK,
21st " JOHN A. BINGHAM.

☞ Communications and advertisements to insure an insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday.

☞ See Fourth page.

To the Polls.

Reader, if you have not voted to-day, go to the polls and do so immediately.

If you have a friend, a neighbor, an acquaintance who has not voted, persuade him to accompany you.

If you have a neighbor who, from infirmity, needs assistance to get to the polls, see that such assistance is rendered.

We have just read of a gentleman who was in Tennessee, on business. His residence is in Pennsylvania. Rather than lose his vote, and neglect this duty to his country, he left his business in Tennessee to go home and vote, intending to return to his business. Such a man, no matter to what party he belongs, is a patriot. He rightly appreciates his privileges. What shall be said of the man who has the ballot box almost at his own door, and neglects to discharge this duty to his country? When evils come upon this government, the men who stay at home are always the first to complain. What right have they to utter a syllable of complaint? Had they performed their duty, the evils might have been averted. They are the men who cause the very evils they complain of, by doing nothing to prevent them.

To the polls, then, and if you fail, you will have nothing with which to reproach yourself; but if every Whig would do his duty, failure would be impossible.

Railroad to Columbus.

We publish this week a communication written by Mr. J. F. Somers for the Ohio State Journal, on the subject of the proposed railroad from Pomeroy to Columbus, to which we invite particular attention. We also copy an editorial from the Athens Messenger, on the same subject. By a perusal of the last-named article, it will be observed that an effort is being made at Athens to make that place the terminus of the Columbus road, by connecting it with the Marietta road, and thus reaching the Ohio river at Belpre. Why not say Wheeling or Pittsburg? So far from agreeing with our Messenger friend in making Athens the terminus of the *Columbus and Pomeroy* railroad, we see no necessity for even passing through Athens at all. Our present impression is, that when the road is built, Athens will be about five miles from its nearest point. Perhaps we are too fast. It may be that this "Columbus, Lancaster, and Athens" road, is an entirely new project, having no connection whatever with the Columbus and Pomeroy road. If so, we beg the gentleman's pardon. We shall recur to the subject again soon.

The Mails.

The courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated by those connected with the Postoffice Department, makes us almost ashamed to ask any additional favors. But, justice to our subscribers impels us to suggest a slight alteration in one of the mail routes in this county, and we think the reasons we shall offer are of sufficient weight to justify a change.

The mail from Pomeroy to Chester is but semi-weekly—Wednesdays and Fridays. The mail from Pomeroy to Racine is semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Fridays. A mail leaves Chester for Racine, Great Bend, Sterling Bottom, etc., once a week—Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, which is the only mail sent to the two places last-named, and some others in that region. This mail was formerly carried on Wednesdays, and in order to accommodate our subscribers along that route, we changed our publication day from Thursday to Tuesday. Our design was to forward the papers along that route to Racine, on Tuesday; so that on Wednesday they could be sent from that point, by this mail from Chester, to their places of destination. Immediately after this change in our publication day, the mail from Chester was changed, from Wednesday to Tuesday, leaving Chester two hours before the mail leaves Pomeroy for Racine, and leaving Racine some time before the mail from Pomeroy reaches Racine; so that our papers must lie in the postoffice at Racine SEVEN DAYS, before they can be sent to subscribers living ten miles beyond that place, whereas a change of two hours in the time of this one mail, would enable our subscribers at Great Bend, etc., to receive their papers on the day of publication.

The mail arrangements throughout the county are extremely poor. We see no propriety in establishing mail routes throughout a county, having no immediate connection with the county-seat—the centre of business. We have several such routes in this county. But of this we shall not complain at present. All we ask now is that the mail from Chester to Great Bend be so changed, as not to leave Racine until after the mail from Pomeroy reaches that point on Tuesdays. This is a very moderate request, and the accommodation to our subscribers would be very great. As the mails are at present conveyed, it is impossible to send a letter or paper from Pomeroy to Great Bend, by mail, in less than four and a half or five days—a distance of about *twenty miles*. We trust the matter will be remedied speedily.

The Democratic Rally.

Last Tuesday was a great day for the Democracy of this county. A cannon had been cast expressly for the occasion. We admire the enthusiasm and political spirit which prompted the ringleaders of the Democracy to possess this "valuable auxiliary;" but, really, we can see no propriety in associating the name of "Frank Pierce" with such a weapon. Our first impression was, that it was cast by some villainous Whig, who wished to aggravate his Locofoco neighbors, by reminding them of the 'misfortunes' of their candidate. A cannon named "Frank Pierce!" That is infamous, thought we. Such irony as that is too bitter, and deserves rebuke. Judge of our surprise, therefore, when we were informed that the cannon was absolutely cast by Locofocos, in sober earnest, and was actually intended as a "compliment" (?) to the little General.

About 10 o'clock, amid the huzzas and firing of guns, the distinguished speakers (Dr. Edson B. Olds, and Mr. Cox) arrived. Of the latter gentlemen we had frequently and favorably heard. We were somewhat surprised to find him in such company.

Dr. Olds spoke the greater part of the afternoon in his usual manner. We did not hear him; we felt no desire to hear him. We have no relish for blasphemy, vulgarity, and abusive epithets; and knowing the Doctor's reputation as a blackguard, we remained at home. Those who heard him, inform us that, for falsehood, blasphemy, and filthy abuse, the speech was without a parallel. Yet we are told that professors of religion who were present manifested peculiar satisfaction and delight at his ridicule of sacred things. We leave such persons to the own reflections. Should political excitement ever tempt us to commit similar indiscretions, we should be inclined to abandon either our religion or our politics altogether, for the sake of consistency.

Of Dr. Olds, and his speech, we have but few words to say. We believe him to be morally, as well as politically, dishonest—none more so outside of the penitentiary. He was kicked out of the Whig party for his rascality; and has been a source of annoyance—a disgrace—a plague to Locofocoism ever since. They have endeavored to kick him out of their party; but finding him determined to remain, they now make use of his talents as a slanderer to the best advantage possible. His speeches are calculated to make converts to Locofocoism only of those who are no credit to the Whig party.

In the evening, Mr. Cox, of Zanesville, a young gentleman of rare talents and learning, and withal, a fine orator, addressed the Democracy. Having read some of the productions of his pen with pleasure and profit, we felt considerable anxiety to hear him. Accordingly, we obtained a seat at an early hour, and listened attentively to the entire address; and although we cannot agree with him in any one particular, we pronounce his speech the fairest, the ablest, and the best we have ever listened to, from any gentleman of the opposite party. Were all our political opponents to pursue as honorable a course, there would be much more pleasure in listening to them, and far more satisfaction in replying. Mr. C., of course, used every argument which could possibly be made to favor his views; he availed himself of every prejudice against any measure of Whig policy; no weapon of sophistry or eloquence was neglected. In fact, his whole speech resembled the plea of an able lawyer, who has a difficult case to gain, and a large reward offered as an inducement to make an extraordinary effort. To this kind of opposition, we do not object. It is highly honorable, compared with that which we are accustomed to meet. But let us examine the speech, briefly; for we have neither time or space for extended remarks:

1. He asserted that the Whigs had abandoned all their former principles—that they were not in favor of a National Bank (and here he entertained his audience for half an hour in his abuse of this obsolete measure.) He did not tell us that Gen. Washington favored the measure; nor did he tell us that during Madison's Democratic administration this was a pet Democratic measure—that the Democratic party, headed by Mr. Madison, was the National Bank party. We did not expect him to tell us that. Nor did we expect from him any information respecting Gen. Jackson's "taking the responsibility," in violation of law—in violation of the charter granted by Congress—to "remove the deposits," thus compelling this "monster" to suspend operations, and causing the utter ruin of thousands of our commercial men. It was fair enough for him to omit all this; because these facts would not have added much to the force of his argument. But we pass that by. For one, we are not particularly favorable to a National Bank; but we are opposed to the violation of charters or contracts.

Next, he said, the Whigs had abandoned their opposition to the sub-treasury and the revenue tariff—had abandoned the idea of protection, &c. The first is true, to some extent; which may be accounted for in various ways. Honest men now have the control of the finances of government. The Swartwouts, the Boyds, the Prices, etc., who, in former years, gave such admirable illustrations of the practical workings of this system, have been succeeded by men of integrity. The law is not the same. The premiums offered for dishonesty in the old law have been stricken out, and punishments inserted in their stead. The gold discoveries in California have slightly increased our specie currency. Notwithstanding all this, however, we do occasionally find grumblers, who talk something on this wise:

"Can any Democrat tell us where that 'hard money currency' is, that the Sub Treasury system was to give us? For years has that beautiful currency-regulator been in operation, but where is the 'hardmoney?' Is it in your pockets, Democrats? Have you got the 'pewter' there, or have you got a roll of 'ragged shinplasters?' How is it? Suppose you take out your purse and satisfy yourselves on this point. Have one of you seen five dollars in silver at one time, for the last six months? If you have, we should like to see you. It would be a curiosity to us. Have you even got small notes on your own state banks? Are they not also denied you by your Locofoco Legislature. They promised you 'hard money' and in place of it give you rags that bear no other voucher of being money, except sundry figure marks upon them, it is nonsense for you to refuse to take, when they won't give you anything else. They force this rag money on you, and then pass a law to present you to the grand jury for passing it, and impose a heavy penalty on you—worse than Caligula posting his laws so high that the people could not read them, and punishing them for disobeying, they compel you to perpetrate the crime, and then punish you."

The above, from a Lexington paper, happened to be the first article which we glanced at after leaving the lecture. It is but one of a hundred, which we have read recently.

To his remark that the Whigs have abandoned the protective tariff, we have but one reply to make. It is simply untrue.

In regard to internal improvements, his effort to make the Democratic party appear favorable to that policy was ill-timed. Our citizens understand that matter. Mr. Cox, however, deserves great credit for his ingenious way of handling the subject. His excuse for Olds was a good one.—We suppose the same excuse was intended to answer for the whole body of the Locofocos who voted against it, and for Mr. Polk, too, who vetoed a similar bill. The great difficulty in the way is, that people won't believe it. It is too silly.

2. Mr. Cox next boldly affirmed himself a Free Trade man—opposed to the principle of protection—opposed to River and Harbor improvements by the general government—in favor of extending the area of freedom (slave territory)—glorified Polk for annexing slave territory—in fact, proved himself a progressive Democrat of the most ultra school—a genuine Young America. Now, we admire frankness; and, had we time, we would cheerfully discuss all these matters, and give our reasons for objecting to every feature of his policy. The reason we have not discussed them before is, that the Democrats in this region deny that these are Democratic doctrines—they are of the 'old fogy' stamp here. We cannot resist the temptation of giving a short extract from the New York Tribune, which embodies our views on one branch of this subject:

"The Whig party is one of moral principle and national honor, as opposed to national dishonesty and ruffianism. It believes in the power and the aggrandizement of the United States by peaceful growth and the influence of natural causes. It believes in the extension of the Republic, not by conquest and robbery of the other states, but by the sure attraction of freedom, security, prosperity, wealth, industry, intelligence—the fruit of republican institutions, and of order, guarded by liberty. It believes that as this country gains in population, in power, in all that constitutes the glory and the happiness of a nation, neighboring states will, of their own accord, and in a peaceful and natural way, hasten to annex themselves to it, and to seek a share in that security and felicity."

We are opposed to all 'Cuban expeditions,' or filibustiering of any description. We do not believe in the piratical doctrines of the Little Giant, who seeks to annex islands, and territories, and isthmuses, by involving ourselves in war and dishonoring our nation. We differ quite as widely with Young America, on questions of internal and foreign policy.

Mr. Cox next reviewed the characters of the two candidates for President. He admitted the military skill of Gen. Scott, but said that all the American battles were 'small potatos,' compared with some of Napoleon's battles—that Americans are 'no great shakes' at fighting, etc. He attempted to prove that Scott was no statesman. As a sample of his argument we give the following: Gen. Scott is in favor of a single alteration in the naturalization laws—giving to foreigners who serve one year in the army during war the rights of citizenship. Mr. C. was of opinion this addition of a new feature meant the repeal of the old bill and the passage of an entirely new bill, having but this single feature in it. On the same principle, if Mr. Cox wished to make a single alteration in his house, he must first tear down his old house, then make his 'single alteration,' and substitute the 'alteration' for the house. But, further, he thought that one year's service in the army could not qualify a foreigner to vote intelligently—he could not gain a knowledge of the laws, the policy, and the practical workings of our republican institutions. Granted. Mr. Cox then supposes that all foreigners who emigrate to this country are ignorant blockheads, who know nothing about our government, and that they are required to STUDY politics five years before they are permitted to vote. Now, this is an entirely new idea to us of the meaning and intent of our naturalization laws. We have always supposed that foreigners who seek an asylum in this Republic, know what they are doing—that they know something about our institutions. We supposed that the reason why a residence of five years is required, was to test the sincerity of their FRIENDSHIP, their attachment to our form of government—to satisfy ourselves that they are not ENEMIES, but FRIENDS to the country. Entertaining this view, we see great propriety in the suggestion of Gen. Scott—that fighting our battles one year is certainly as good a test of friendship as five years' quiet residence in time of peace.

He had a desperate time of it, when endeavoring to make his audience believe that Brigadier General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, was a very great man. All the great powers of his mind seemed concentrated, during this part of the performance. We should like to know who this Col. Gardiner is, and why he was not brought out before? Is this Dr. Olds' hero, who is loaded in irons, at Washington City? We ask for information. If so, we don't believe the story. At all events, we desire to see Pierce's bravery substantiated. The official despatches are not clear on the subject of Gen. Pierce's extraordinary bravery, or about his breaking his knee. As to the biting sarcasm upon those who dare to insinuate what they have sufficient evidence to believe, we have only to remark, it comes with bad grace from a member of the Locofoco party—the party led by such men as Medary, Petticoat Allen, Olds, and such like, whose degrading task for twelve years has been to slander, and villify, and abuse America's noblest defenders. If the expression of an authenticated fact in Pierce's history calls forth such torrents of abuse, where could the speaker find language to express his contempt of the authors of the following paragraphs, with which we close this notice, which we have extended far beyond our intended limits.

"If the Democrats could contrive to fasten a peacock's tail to that old General, he would strut himself to death by the middle of October.—*Detroit F. Press.*

"We charge Gen. Scott with COWARDICE."—*Pennsylvanian.*

"General Scott is vain, empty, proud and silly."—Gen. Pierce's Biography, p. 57.

"Old Fuss and Feathers—Winfield Scott!—
The Chieftain's deeds proclaim;
With foes before, behind, a shot,
He bobbed at Lundy's Lane!"
Democratic Song.

"History tells us that Gen. Scott led to a most *disastrous* and *discreditable* defeat at Queenstown Heights. In that battle he was not only defeated by greatly inferior numbers, but he was also taken prisoner by the British; and with him the British took more prisoners than they had men in the fight."—From the New Hampshire Patriot, Gen. Pierce's Home Organ.

"The Whigs seem to think Gen. Scott ought to be elected President because no one is obliged to ask who he is, contending that every one has heard of him. What school-boy has not heard of Gen. Benedict Arnold? If he were alive, would you elect him on the SAME MERIT?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"The proud man, General Scott, is a FOOL in his fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflation of self-conceit, that renders him the man of the pasteboard, and a true buckram knight.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Disturbances.

We were pained, on last Tuesday evening, in witnessing the display of intolerance manifested by certain individuals, principally boys. Although we have conclusive evidence that certain Democrats were in fault, yet the Whig boys were greatly to blame for imitating their example. Such opposition is calculated to do our cause more harm than good. We hope those boys who are in the habit of *fanning* everybody who chooses to "Hurrah for Pierce," will remember that such things simply engender bitter feelings among Democrats, and sympathy for the insulted among right-thinking Whigs. Such disturbances as we witnessed last Tuesday night, at the Court house and on the street were inexcusable. They were as bad as some scenes which occurred in Congress last winter.

The Campaign Over.

To-day, the great battle for Presidential electors must be fought. We are glad of it. We dislike the quarreling, the strife, the bickerings engendered by a heated political contest. We have tried to avoid any participation in party quarrels. How well we have succeeded, our readers can judge for themselves. In reviewing our course, we find no cause for regret. On the other hand, we have much to feel proud of. Should our life be spared many years, we expect to look back upon this campaign with pride and satisfaction. We believe we have been struggling for the right, and so firm is our faith, we should vote the Whig ticket, if not another man in the United States followed our example.

The campaign to-night will be over, and all good citizens will cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority. Gradually the excitement will subside, and other matters will absorb the public mind. The columns of the Telegraph will hereafter contain articles on a greater variety of subjects. We make no large promises; by the past you may judge of the future, after making proper allowances for political excitement.

Fugitive Slave Law.

In another column may be found an article, copied from the *National Era*, the central and leading organ of Free Soilism in the United States, giving the yeas and nays on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. We copy it verbatim and entire. Our object in doing so is to stop the mouths of certain persons, who are asserting what they ought to know is false. For instance: a Free Soiler said in our hearing the other day that S. F. Vinton voted *in favor of* the Fugitive Slave Law. We frequently hear it asserted that this Law was passed by northern Whig votes—that the northern Democrats voted against it. If partisans will lie, we wish the public to know the truth, that these falsehoods may do no harm.

We wish to take a few exceptions to Mr. Bailey's classification. Among those named as Freesoilers, who voted against the Law in the House, EIGHT were Whigs, viz: Tuck, Allen, Howe, Campbell, Crowell, Giddings, Hunter, and Root; and THREE Democrats, viz: Preston King, Julian, and Durkee. Some of the Whig Freesoilers were elected as Whigs, and have always acted with the Whig party.

We do not seek to make political capital out of this article. Even if we desired to do so, it is too late now. But when we see Free Soilers coalescing with Democrats, we are forced to exclaim, "O, consistency! thou art a jewel!"

Cuba.

Our late exchanges are filled with Cuban intelligence—partly true and partly false. The probability is that the freedom of that island, and its annexation to this country, will be so strongly contended for in this country by different classes of interested politicians, that it will be difficult to arrive at the truth of any report which may be published in regard to her relations with this government. Every thing is exaggerated on one side, and suppressed or apologized for on the other side. The New York papers recently made a great ado about an alledged outrage committed by the Cuban authorities upon an American vessel (the Elizabeth Jane), which is now contradicted by the captain of that vessel. The difficulty between the Crescent City and the Spanish authorities is reported in a dozen different ways—some exaggerating it, others suppressing the whole truth. As near as we can judge, the matter stands about thus: Purser Smith, of the Crescent City, is accused by the Cuban authorities of having written articles for the press in the United States, calculated to injure Cuba. Thereupon, the authorities refuse to permit that steamer to have any intercourse with the island, while Mr. Smith is retained on board as an officer. Captain Porter issued a manly protest against this proceeding on the part of the authorities of the island, and then returned home with the passengers and mails intended for Cuba.

Now we see nothing in all this to cause a war between the two countries; although such a course is strongly urged by thousands of interested individuals in this country. A much more prudent and sensible course, we should think, would be to demand an apology and reparation, and in case of refusal, to suspend existing commercial relations. This would undoubtedly have the desired effect.

Washington county has elected her whole Whig ticket for county officers, Probate Judge included. Good.

From the National Era.

The Yeas and Nays on the Fugitive Law.

We have been asked to publish once more the yeas and nays on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law.

This law was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, Friday, August 22d, 1850, and finally passed the following Monday, the 26th. The test vote was then on the engrossment, which stood as follows:

YEAS—Atchison, Barnwell, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, KING, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Yulee—Southern Democrats, 15. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Dawson, Mangum, Pearce, Spruance, Underwood, Wales—Southern Whigs, 9. Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania—Northern Democrats, 3. Total yeas, 27.

NAYS—Bradbury, Dodge of Wisconsin, Walker—Northern Democrats, 3. Baldwin, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Smith, Upham, and Winthrop—Northern Whigs, 8. Chase—Free Democrat, 1. Total nays, 12.

HALE was absent, but, if present, would have voted against what he had struggled against with so great ability. Gen. Cass has since explained that he did not vote on that bill, because it did not contain a provision for securing jury trial to the fugitive in the State to which he was to be remanded. Douglas, according to his subsequent declarations, would have voted for the bill had he been present.

September 12th, 1850, this bill was taken up in the House, and under the operation of the previous question, moved by Mr. James Thompson of Pennsylvania, was forced through without opportunity for discussion, consideration, or amendment. The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows—we copy from our record at the time:

The question, Shall this bill pass? was then decided in the affirmative—yeas, 109; nays, 75. The vote we find classified in the New York Evening Post, as follows:

YEAS.

Democrats.—Maine—Fuller, Gerry, Littlefield. New Hampshire—Hibbard Peaslee. New York—Walden. New Jersey—Wildrick. Pennsylvania—Dimmick, Mann, McLanahan, Robbins, Ross, Thompson.—Virginia—Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, McDonald, McMullen, Holliday, Meade, Millson; Parker, Powell, Seddon. North Carolina—Ashe, Caldwell, Venable. South Carolina—Burt, Colbock, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, Holmes, Woodward. Georgia—Haralson, Jackson. Alabama—Bowdon, Cobb, Hubbard, Inge. Louisiana—LaSere. Tennessee—Ewing, Harris, Johnson, Savage, Stanton, Thomas, Wellborn. Texas—Howard, Kaufman. Mississippi—Brown, Featherstone. McWillie, Thompson. Arkansas—Johnson, Jones. Missouri—Bay, Bowlin, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Phelps.—Kentucky—Boyd Caldwell, Mason, Stanton. Ohio—Hoagland, Miller. Michigan—Buel. Indiana—Albertson, Brown, Dunham, Gorman. Illinois—Bissell, Harris, McClernand, Richardson, Young. Iowa—Leffler. California—Gilbert.

Whigs.—New Hampshire—Hibbard.—Massachusets—Eliot. Ohio—Taylor. Virginia—Haywood. Maryland—Bowie, Kerr. Delaware—Houston. N. Carolina—Clingman, Deberry, Stanly. S. Carolina—Outlaw. Georgia—Owen, Toombs. Alabama—Ashton, Hilliard. Tennessee—Anderson, Gentry, Watkins, Williams. Kentucky—Breck, Johnson, McLean, Thompson. Indiana—McGaughey.

NAYS.

Democrats.—Maine—Sawtelle, Stetson. Connecticut—Booth, Waldo. Ohio—Cabel, Carter, Disney, Norris, Wittlesey, Wood. Michigan—Bingham. Indiana—Fitch, Harlan, Robinson. Illinois—Wentworth. California—Wright.

Whigs.—Otis. Vermont—Hebard, Henry, Meacham. Massachusetts—Duncan, Fowler, Mann. Rhode Island—Dixon, King. Connecticut—Butler. New York—Alexander, Burnett, Briggs, Burrows, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Jackson, John A. King, Matteson, McKissock, Nelson, Putnam, Rumsey, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Thurman, Underhill. New Jersey—Hay, King, Sylvester. Pennsylvania—Calvin, Chandler, Dickey, Freedley, Hampton, Moore, Pitman, Reed, Stevens. Ohio—Corwin, Evans, VINTON. Michigan—Sprague. Illinois—Baker.

Free Soilers.—New Hampshire—Tuck. Massachusetts—Allen. New York—Preston King. Pennsylvania—Howe. Ohio—Campbell, Crowell, Giddings, Hunter, Root. Indiana—Julian. Wisconsin—Durkee.

Yeas, 109; nays, 75.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Northern Whigs.—Andrews, Ashmun, Bokee, Brooks, Butler, Casey, Clarke, Conger, Duer, Goodenow, Grinnell, Levin, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Phœnix, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Schenck, Spaulding, Van Dyke, White—24.

Free Soiler—Wilmot—1.

Northern Democrats.—Cleveland, Gilmore, OLDS, Peck, Potter, Strong, Sweetser, Thompson of Iowa—8.

Southern Whigs—Cabel, Evans of Maryland, Morehead—3.

Southern Democrats.—Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Hackett, Harmahson, Hammond, McDowell, McLane, Morse—12.

Total absent or not voting—50.

Northern Democrats voting for the bill—27.

Northern Whigs voting for the bill—4: Hibbard of New Hampshire, Eliot of Massachusetts, Taylor of Ohio, McGaughey of Indiana.

The members who intentionally absented themselves when this bill was about to be voted on, are less to be respected than those who boldly recorded their names in the affirmative. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, after the passage of the bill, gravely rose, and suggested to the Chair the propriety of despatching one of the pages to inform his Whig friends who had gone out, that they now could return in safety, as the slavery matter was disposed of!

RAILROADS AND LOCOMOTIVES.—The first iron Railway incorporated in Great Britain, with the exception of a few undertaken by Canal Companies as small branches to mines, was the Surrey Iron Railway, by horses, from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, in 1801. The first conveying passengers and merchandise by engines was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, commenced in October, 1826, and opened September 15, 1830. The first locomotive seen on this continent, was imported from Liverpool, and is still in existence. It has recently been repaired, and is now running on the Little Schuylkill Railroad. Its antiquity and singular arrangement of its machinery, make it a great curiosity.

Judge Sullivan, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, died at his residence in Zanesville, a few days since, aged 79.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Railroad to Nelsonville.

MR. EDITOR:—I have for some weeks engaged in exciting an interest among our citizens in the valuable mineral lands lying in the valleys of Hocking River, Monday Creek, and Raccoon Creek. I have been, for a number of years, a resident in that richest mineral region in the world, as it is called by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, and am well acquainted with its resources.

There seems to be a query in the minds of some whether a Railroad will PAY from this place to the Ohio river, running through the towns of Lancaster, Logan, Nelsonville, Chauncey, and Athens, to Pomeroy. A single fact will settle this point. A train of cars that will bring 19,000 bushels of coal from Columbus, in six hours, can be run at but little more actual expense than a canal boat that will require ten days for a trip, and carries only 1,200 bushels; and if this latter pays, certainly the former will.

It has been ascertained that Columbus and Nelsonville are on a level with each other, and a grade can be made of less than ten feet to the mile, and no deep cutting, but little bridging, and no tunnel except one between Athens and Pomeroy. The whole distance from Columbus to Pomeroy is 89 miles, and to the coal regions only 58 miles, and the estimated cost of the road is $12,000 per mile.

In regard to the mineral wealth of this region, I have but little to say. Professor Mather, as State Geologist, published many valuable statistics relative to the minerals of Hocking. I will mention, however, a few facts, for I have been engaged in company with P. Hayden and others, in mining in the coal fields on the Hocking river, and know that many hills near the canal are already exhausted. One hill that rises perpendicular from the canal is stratified as follows: from the level of the canal is a strata of sandstone thirty feet thick; next, a thin strata of coal about one foot in thickness and very rich; above that for fifteen feet is shale and fire clay, then a second vein of coal 2½ feet thick, also very rich; 27½ feet above that is the workable vein of coal from 6 to 15 feet thick, the 27½ feet being a mixture of shale, slate, fire clay, and several stratas of iron ore; above that is about two feet of black slate; 13 feet of shale and iron ore, and then comes the fourth vein of coal 4½ feet thick, including 14 inches kennel coal, about one foot from the top of the bituminous coal; above that is five feet shale, and above still is the heavy range of sandstone from 70 to 130 feet thick, used for lock walls and for building purposes, and beneath this rock is found the alum rock.

Our coal is easily mined. One man can mine three tons per day, and place it in the cars. Our iron ore is still more valuable. We have six or eight different species of veins. The most useful is the black plate and kidney ores. We have also valuable clays suitable for making Liverpool ware. Also, abundance of salt water and sulphur, alum, copperas, glauber salts, &c.; sand, flag, grind, flint, marble, oil, and whet stones. Also, as valuable lead mines as any in Missouri or Wisconsin. Our hills present the same indications of metals as the Ozark mountains and Potosi mines.

In regard to quantity, there is sufficient iron ore to last the State of Ohio for 900 years; and in regard to the supply of our coal, I have a small tract which is estimated to contain 400,000,000 bushels, estimating 2,780 cubic inches to a bushel. This, at the common price in this market—8 cents a bushel—will amount to thirty-two millions of dollars, and the iron and lead ore, stone, clay, &c., will probably come to as much more when used. I shall have in a few days all the different specimens from Hocking; also specimens of oil-stone from the Ozark mountains, with silver, lead and copper ores from the same place.

As soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the books for a railroad to this region will be opened for subscription, and the citizens of Columbus are earnestly invited to subscribe, for it will much lessen the prices of fuel. J. F. SOMERS.

"COLUMBUS, LANCASTER AND ATHENS RAILROAD.—No other project in the State has at this time stronger claims upon public attention, or numbers more zealous and able advocates in its favor than the proposed Railroad from the City of Columbus, by the way of Lancaster and the Hocking Valley, to the intersection at Athens with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, leading through Parkersburg to Baltimore. Already in connection with Cincinnati and the Lake, and by various opening channels preparing to look *westward* and *eastward*, the central influence at the Capitol of the State, naurally looks to the *Hocking Valley, as opening a desirable channel for the shortest and most direct communication with the Atlantic Seaboard.*

"The striking advantage to be seen in the directness and character of this Valley for an independent line of Railroad from Columbus to Baltimore, supported in its claims by numerous flourishing towns, and the diversified local interests upon either hand, could not long fail to point out this as the most important improvement awaiting public attention. In addition, too, is the necessity for a more direct intercourse with the city of Baltimore, than Columbus can hope to enjoy through the Central Ohio Railroad terminating at Wheeling.

"This most important feature seems necessary to perfect the extending system of Railway improvements centering into the capital of Ohio, and not less as a through channel than in its tendency to promote the various local interests of an interesting, though somewhat neglected portion of the State, this enterprize may well challenge a comparison in importance with any other in Ohio.

"With easy grades, following the descent of the Hocking Valley almost the entire distance to Athens, and offering a route comparatively free from any considerable obstruction, the channel thus opened will be found *shorter, and in other respects more desirable, than any other between the same points.*

"The distance upon the Columbus, Lancaster, Athens and Parkersburg route to Baltimore, can not exceed 490 miles—say

"Columbus to Athens 72 miles.

"Athens to Parkersburg 34 miles.

"Parkersburg to Baltimore 384 miles, against 530 by the way of Zanesville and Wheeling.

"With the numerous advantages in its favor, and the strong necessity for its early construction, we hope to see prompt measures taken, on the part of its numerous friends, for advancing this improvement without delay."

It is said there are now thirteen emigrant ships on their way to Galveston, from different points in Germany.

News by the Niagara.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Niagara arrived from Halifax at 3 o'clock this morning with dates to the 16th, and ninety-six through passengers. She arrived out on the 11th. Her news caused an advance in cotton, which was further increased one-sixteenth by the arrival of the Pacific.

Twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Sanigolia.

The yacht America was defeated by a new Swedish yacht, by twenty minutes.—The challenge of the owner of the America was accepted by yacht Volantees, and also by the new iron yacht Disowned.

The Earle of Carlisle has written a preface to Uncle Tom's Cabin, intended to neutralize the criticism of the London Times.

Lord Cambermore was nominated Constable to the Tower of London, vice Wellington.

Earl of Derby elected Chancellor of Oxford University.

At a meeting of iron masters, held at Woolverhampton, relative to the present prices of iron, the recent rise was approved.

FRANCE.

Accounts of the President,s reception and dazzling speech at Bordeaux, placarded at Paris, to be posted in all the communes of France.

Titles, high nobility, ministers and general amnesty are looked for as the first act of the new Emperor. Louis Napoleon was to enter Paris in triumph on the 16th inst.

SPAIN.

Subscriptions for the families killed and wounded in the Lopez affair, 281,000 piasters.

DENMARK.

It is rumored that the King intends to abdicate, the Constitution bring too democratic for his liking. Prince Christian, of Gucksburg, would be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Ambassador ordered all Prussian workmen to Prussia, for fear of the influence of Democratic doctrines.

AUSTRIA.

A correspondent of the London Times, in view of McCurdy's return home, and the jealousy of the Austrians, thinks the American Government not prudent in leaving their citizens without protection.

INDIA.

Mail arrived at Marseilles with Calcutta dates to September 8th, and China to August 24th.

Abbott Lawrence and family are among the passengers.

The steamer Creole, British built and under British colors, but owned by Americans, was brought into Halifax as a prize by Her Majesty's steamer.

Statistical.

The amount of appropriations by the act of Congress, passed just before the close of its late session, was $8,038,683. A few of the items are as follows:

Regular and contingent expenses of Congress, $941,183; State Department, 82,000; Treasury, 411,000; Interior, 348,000; War, $128,000; Navy, 90,000; Post Office, $231,000; Judiciary, $722,000; Light House, $759,000; Coast Survey, $366,000; Custom Houses, $652,000; Foreign Intercourse, $474,000; Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, $488,000; Establishing Mint at San Francisco, $300,000; &c., &c.

According to the census of 1852, total circulation of Newspapers in the United States was 3,825,647; total periodicals, 946,049; total both, 4,871,676. New York had the largest circulation of newspapers; Pennsylvania the second; Massachusetts the third; Ohio the fourth, the number of papers in the latter State being 272. Of the Ohio papers, 101 were classed as Whig; 87 Democratic; 18 Free Soil; 20 Neutral and Independent; 10 Musical; 11 Religious; 27 not specified. In New York 195 were classed as Whig; 107 Democratic. In South Carolina there were 20 Democratic, and no Whig papers.

We give some facts of ignorance and crime in the State of New York, as follows: In the record of 27,949 convictions, 1,182 are returned as having received "a common education;" 414 a "tolerably well educated;" and 128, or 1 in about 200, as "well educated." Of the remaining 26,225, about one-half could barely read and write, and the remainder were wholly destitute of instruction. Of 1345 convictions in 1848, only 10 were well educated; 13 had "a tolerably good education," and 23 "a common education;" the remainder were destitute of education.

By good authority, in 1849, the opium trade in India and China amounted to 60,000 chests, each containing from 126 to 140 lbs., the total value of which was $33,000,000. Nearly all of this trade is in the hands of the English, who realized in that year over $15,000,000 clear profit from the trade! And it is estimated that in consequence of the use of this article 400,000 Chinese die annually!

In the year ending June 30, 1850, the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors imported into the United States was 11,156,119; and according to the census of that year the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the country, (six States and two Territories not reported,) reached 83,972,175 gallons. And, will it be credited, the manufacture and the import together amounted to more than four gallons for each man, woman and child in the country! The entire export of intoxicating liquors for that year was less than 2,000,000 gallons. Probably the full reports would give as consumed in the country annually, of intoxicating liquors, not less than 100,000,000 gallons!

HOCKING MINERALS.—We took great pleasure in examining an extensive collection of iron ore, coal, sand stone, &c., at the Mayor's office on Wednesday last.—These were collected by Mr. Somers, from his mineral lands, near Nelsonville, on the Hocking river. A great variety of ores of various qualities were exhibited, many of great richness and value. The specimens of coal and coke were very fine. A vast abundance of all these minerals can be procured from that Valley. The amount of iron, deposited directly by the side of coal, and in the immediate vicinity of the great produce region of the West, all indicate that nature made the Hocking Valley for a vast manufacturing region. Cannel coal is also there. These great resources, far exceeding the natural resources of the British coal and iron regions in abundance, cannot long remain undeveloped. A Railroad MUST be built to them. We hope our enterprizing business men will look into this business at once.—*O. S. Jour.*

The Stockholders of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations" are notified at New York that an instalment of 10 per cent will be required on or before the 6th of November inst.