

THE TELEGRAPH.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY BRADING & THOMSON.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
One Dollar and Fifty Cents,
if paid in advance.
Two Dollars within the year.
If not paid until after the expiration of the year,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
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MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

BY BRADING & THOMSON POMEROY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852. VOL. 4—NO. 50.

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH,
FRONT STREET,
SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT—OFF STABLES,
POMEROY, OHIO.

Rates of Advertising:
One square (13 lines of text) three weeks, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square, three months, 3.00
One square, six months, 5.00
One square, one year, 8.00
One half column, the year, 15.00
Three-fourths of a column, one year, 20.00
One column, one year, 30.00
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From the New York Times.
DANIEL WEBSTER.
Sketch of his Life and Public Career.
(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)
MR. WEBSTER IN CONGRESS.
The small and roll of his voice struck upon the ears of the spell-bound audience in deep and melodious cadence, as waves upon the shore of the far-reaching sea. The Miltonic grandeur of his words was the expression of his thought, and raised his hearers up to his theme. His voice, exerted to its utmost power, penetrated every recess and corner of the Senate—penetrated every arched-roof and, unobscured, as the pronounced in deep tones of pathos the words of solemn significance: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States disunited, discordant, belligerent on a land rent with civil feud, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is this world?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first, and Union afterwards'; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that our sentiment, dear to every American heart, 'Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable!'"

The speech was over, but the tones of the orator still lingered upon the ear, and the audience, unconscious of the close, retained the hearing breath, the suffused eye, attested the continued influence of the spell upon them. Hands that in the excitement of the moment had sought each other, still remained closed in an unconscious grasp. Eyes still turned to eye, to receive and repay mutual sympathy; and everywhere around seemed forgetfulness of all but the orator's presence and words.

When the Vice President, hastening to dissolve the spell, angrily called to order, there was a deeper stillness—not a movement, not a gesture had been made—no a whisper uttered. Order! Silence could almost have heard itself, it was so superlatively still. The feeling was not overpowering to allow expression by voice or hand. It was as if one was in a trance, all motion paralyzed.

But the descending hammer of the Chair awoke them with a start—and with one universal, long-drawn, deep breath, with which the overcharged heart seeks relief—the crowded assembly broke up and departed.

The New England men walked down Pennsylvania avenue that day, after the speech, with a firmer step and bolder air—"pride in their port, defiance in their eye." You would have sworn they had grown some inches taller in a few hours' time. They devoured the way in their stride. They looked every one in the face they met, fearing no contradiction. They swarmed in the streets, having become miraculously multitudinous. They clustered in parties, and fought the scene over one hundred times that night. Their elation was greater by reaction. It knew no limits or choice of expression. Not one of them felt he had gained a personal victory. Not one, who was not ready to exclaim, with gushing eyes, in the fullness of gratitude, "Thank God, I too am a Yankee!"

In the evening, Gen. Jackson held a levee at the White House. It was known, in advance, that Mr. Webster would attend it, and hardly had the hospitable doors of the house been thrown open, when the crowd that had filled the Senate-chamber in the morning rushed in and occupied the rooms. Persons a little more tardy in arriving found it almost impossible to get in, such a crowd pressed the entrance.

Before this evening, the General had been the observed of all observers. His military and personal reputation, official position, gallant bearing, and courteous manners, had secured him great and merited popularity. His receptions were always gladly attended by large numbers—no whom was himself the object of an attraction.

But on this occasion, the room in which he received his company was deserted, as soon as courtesy to the President permitted. Mr. Webster, who was welcomed, was to the East Room, and thither the whole mass hurried.

He stood almost in the center of the room, hemmed in by eager crowds, from whom there was no escape, all pressing to get nearer to him. He seemed to be but little exhausted by the intellectual exertion of the day, severe as it had been. The flush of excitement still lingered and played upon his countenance, gilding and beautifying it like the setting sun its accompanying clouds. All were eager to get a sight at him. Some stood on tip-toe, and some even mounted the chairs of the room. Many were presented to him. The dense crowd entering and reading moved round him, renewing the order of their ingress and egress, continually. One would ask his neighbor, "Where is Webster?" "There, don't you see him—that dark, swarthy man, with a great deep eye and heavy brow—that's Webster." No one was obliged to make a second inquiry.

In another part of the room was Colonel Hayne. He, too, had his day of triumph, and received congratulations. His friends even now contended that the contest was but a drawn battle, no full victory having been achieved on either side. There was nothing in his own appearance this evening to indicate the mortification of defeat. With others, he went up and complimented Mr. Webster on his brilliant effort; and no one, ignorant of the past struggle, could have supposed that they had late been engaged in such fierce rivalry. It was said at the time, that as Col. Hayne approached Mr. Webster to tender his congratulations, the latter ac-

costed him with the usual courtesy. "How are you this evening, Col. Hayne?" and that Col. Hayne replied, good humoredly, "None the better for you, sir."

The speech of Mr. Webster on this occasion is so familiar to the whole country, and this extended extract gives so complete a picture of its general scope, that any more specific outline of it would be superfluous. In mere logic, it has often been surpassed; but as a reply to a violent attack—as a defence against a vehement and formidable assault—and as combining all the various qualities which such an effort demands, it is unrivaled in the forensic history of this country. As a masterpiece in the special department of eloquence, it deserves careful study; and, although a severe analysis of its merits detracts something from the popular estimate of its character, as compared with the great speeches of the master Orators of the world, it will only quicken the admiration which it deserves for felicity of terms, adroitness in turning the flanks of the attacking force, the logical consequency of its historical statements, and the grand, stately, imaginative eloquence of its rhetorical passages. No one can read both speeches without feeling that Hayne's did not deserve such a reply; and that the two athletes were most unequally matched. Col. Hayne replied to Mr. Webster, confining himself, however, to the single point of the rights of the General Government under the Constitution. Mr. Webster rejoined in a brief restatement of his argument. But this restatement was in fact a reconstruction of it. He presented it now divested of all the incidental matter by which it had originally been embarrassed, and without any of the rhetorical attendants which had swollen its stentness and rendered it far more impressive and imposing, but which, nevertheless, impaired its real strength. As an argument, merely, we consider this second speech, brief and unpretending as it is, decidedly superior to the first, in the popularity of which, however, it has been completely overshadowed. Mr. Webster's "great speech," as it is universally known, produced a great sensation throughout the country. It was widely circulated, and universally read. The debate continued for some weeks, but the argument had been exhausted and the discussion was really at an end. Mr. Webster received from every quarter of the Union the most complimentary congratulations upon the result of the contest, and upon the service he had rendered the country. Massachusetts passed resolutions of thanks, and the example was followed by the Legislatures of several other states. Distinguished Southern gentlemen added the tribute of their praise.

MR. WEBSTER AND NULLIFICATION.
Mr. Webster continued to take an active part in the business and debates of the Senate throughout the administration of Gen. Jackson and his immediate successor. This period of our history was marked by events of magnitude and permanent importance. As the characteristic of Gen. Jackson's mind was an indomitable will, so his administration was marked by an exaltation of the Executive at the expense of every other department of the Government. Whenever he fixed upon a measure as desirable, the whole power at his command, personal and official, was directed to its enforcement. In one of his Messages, indeed, in reply to objections that the will of the people as represented in Congress should be paramount in all cases of legislation, he advanced the distinct claim that the popular sovereignty was in fact embodied in the President, as he was elected by a direct vote of all the people. This principle, and the spirit which it indicated, began to manifest themselves in various acts of the administration, and to arouse no slight degree of opposition to its arbitrary character throughout the country.

Gen. Jackson had been elected by the union of various parties. Mr. Adams, his unsuccessful competitor, in a letter written in 1836, but which has just been published, ascribes his defeat to the union of four distinct parties against him. "At the election of 1825," he says: "There were four candidates—three of whom were returned to the House of Representatives—besides a fifth, who had sunk by his own weight into the secondary rank of an aspirant to the Vice Presidency—in which he succeeded for the moment, by the ruin of his after-prospect, I believe, for ever. My election was effected in the House by the junction of the fourth and excluded candidate's supporters with mine; and that operation produced the subsequent failure of my successor, and the triumphant elevation of my successor, and the triumphant disappointment of him who had as a last resource linked his political fortunes with mine; but who, from that hour was deserted and betrayed by his own party. They gained the coalition of the three preceding disappointed candidates, and thus left me, at the election of 1828, to my own solitary strength. That remained unimpaired, but was unequal to the contest with the united power of the four parties combined against me, and I fell." It was scarcely possible that this union should long exist unimpaired after the success for which it had been formed had brought responsibility to be incurred, and duties to be performed. Mr. Calhoun, whose friendship had been indicated, if not purchased, by being elected Vice President, specifically found that he could have in that position no special influence or control in the Government; and the exclusion of all his friends from the Cabinet, and the appointment of Secretary of State of Mr. Van Buren, who was Mr. Calhoun's rival for the succession, and as such favored by General Jackson, completed the alienation. Private differences aggravated the quarrel, and it soon became open and violent. Mr. Van Buren, disliking all elements of strife, resigned the Secretaryship, and accepted the Mission to England. But while in office he had given Mr. McLane, then our Minister to the Court of St. James, instructions to seek concessions in regard to our trade with the British colonies, and to represent, as an independent to the British government to grant them that the party which had come into power would be found more favorable to certain interests which Great Britain wished to secure. When, therefore, his nomination

came before the Senate, its confirmation was strongly opposed by Mr. Webster, who in this had the concurrence of Mr. Calhoun; and it was rejected.

In the Twenty-second Congress the Bank question became prominent. At the first session, (1831-2), a bill had been introduced by Mr. Dallas, providing for a recharter. Mr. Webster supported the bill upon the ground that the Bank was highly important to the fiscal operations of the Government, and to the currency, exchange, and general business of the country. The President had called the attention of Congress to the subject without intimating any doubts as to the constitutionality of the Bank. No complaints had been made of its management, it was in good credit at home and abroad, and was generally popular as an important agent in the financial operations of the country. The President, however, had endeavored to control the appointments of some of the officers in one of the Eastern branches, and this attempt had been resisted. This difference created a feeling of hostility and mutual suspicion between the President and the Bank, and led to that open warfare which convulsed the country for some years. The bill passed both houses and was vetoed by Gen. Jackson.

Meanwhile the interest in this subject was augmented by another of more pressing importance. In South Carolina, discontent under the operation of the various protective tariffs which had been enacted with the concurrence and generally under the lead of the South, a large manufacturing interest had grown up in the Northern and Central States—while the South had not experienced similar benefits from them. Large tracts of new lands recently opened to settlement near the Mississippi, had drawn from the worn-out sections along the Atlantic great numbers of their people, and the injurious results of this process, as well as of other circumstances, were attributed to the Tariff. Public resentment at the South had thus been turned against the principle of protection, and its constitutionality had been strongly denied. The feeling of discontent had led to the most hostile language, and Mr. Calhoun, with other leading men in the same section of the country, had distinctly avowed the right of any State to resist and nullify laws which she might consider unconstitutional or in violation of her rights. Mr. Webster had repeatedly met Mr. Calhoun in argument upon this question, and had always maintained the supremacy of the Constitution and of the Supreme Court of the United States as the final interpreter of its provisions. In some of his speeches, especially in one made on the 26th of January, 1830, Mr. Webster made a triumphant vindication of the position he had taken upon the subject.

Gen. Jackson was, however, re-elected President in the Fall of 1832; and the people of South Carolina were at once roused to the most intense excitement against the North and the protective policy. Public meetings were held throughout the State, and at a general Convention, an Ordinance was adopted, declaring the unconstitutionality of the Tariff Laws, and proclaiming the purpose of South Carolina to resist any attempt that might be made to collect taxes under them within the limits of that State. The Legislature, which met soon after, ratified the Ordinance; declared the Tariff acts null and void; directed the enrollment and the enlistment of volunteers, and advised all citizens to put themselves in military array. The whole State was in arms. Meetings were held every day. Charleston looked like a military depot, and an immediate collision between the State and National forces was apprehended. Col. Hayne resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and was elected Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency, and succeeded Hayne in the Senate. Congress met early in December, and the vacant chair was filled by the election of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, over John Tyler, of Virginia—White receiving 17 and Tyler 14 votes. Mr. Calhoun had not arrived, and rumors were afloat that Gen. Jackson had threatened to arrest him on his way, for reasons against the government. What course, indeed, the President would take was not known, but it had been the topic of current rumor for some months previous. Mr. Webster, in October, had met the citizens of Massachusetts at a public meeting at Worcester, and had there asserted the supremacy of the Constitution, and claimed for Congress the power of providing for the emergency. He raised his voice "beforehand," against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against suspending the authority of the laws, by a armed force, under the pretence of putting down nullification. Referring to a rumor of Gen. Jackson's intended action, which had been widely current, he said: "The President has no authority to blockade Charleston; the President has no authority to employ military force till he shall be duly required to do so by law and by the civil authority. His duty is to cause the laws to be executed. His duty is to support the civil authority. His duty is, if the laws be resisted, to employ the military force of the country, if necessary, for their support and execution; but to do all this in compliance only with law and with decisions of tribunals." The course pursued by the people of South Carolina roused the President from the inactivity which had only concealed, but had not prevented, a vigilant preparation for the rising storm. Confidential orders were issued to the officers of the Army and Navy to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Gen. Winfield Scott was sent to Charleston, to take such steps as he might deem necessary to preserve the authority of the Government. Prudent and resolute men were stationed at the proper posts; arms and munitions of war were provided, and the preparation was made for all contingencies. On the 11th of December, 1832, the President issued a Proclamation, written by Mr. Edward Livingston, who had succeeded Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, from notes furnished by Gen. Jackson himself, and taking "beginning with the original error, that the Government of the United States is nothing

but a compact between sovereign states; asserting in the next step, that each state has a right to be its own sole judge of the extent of its own obligations, and, consequently, of the constitutionality of laws of Congress; and in the next, that it may oppose whatever it sees fit to declare unconstitutional, and that it decides for itself on the mode and measure of redress, the argument arrives at once at the conclusion, that what a State disses from, it may nullify; what it opposes, it may oppose by force; what it decides for itself, it may execute by its own power; and that in short, it is itself supreme over the laws of Congress, and the Constitution of the country—supreme over the supreme law of the land. However it seeks to protect itself against these plain inferences, by saying that an unconstitutional law is no law, and that it only opposes such laws as are unconstitutional, very the result, since it insists on deciding this question for itself, and in opposition to reason and argument, in opposition to practice and experience, in opposition to the judgment of others having an equal right to judge, it says only: 'Such is my opinion, and my opinion shall be my law, and I will support it by my own strong hand. I denounce the law. I declare it unconstitutional; that is enough; it shall not be executed.' Men in arms are ready to resist its execution. An attempt to enforce it shall cover the land with blood. Elsewhere, it may be binding; but here, it is trampled under foot. This, Sir, is practical nullification."

Against these positions, Mr. Webster laid down a system, embodied in the following propositions:

1. That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities; but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.
2. That no State authority has power to dissolve those relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution; and that, consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.
3. That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties; and that in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, that supreme law, so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation; and in cases capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter.
4. That an attempt by a State to abrogate, annul, or nullify an act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on the part of the State, and a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency.

These propositions were maintained with great ability, without any attempt at sarcasm, humor, or any thing but simple argument.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Little Orator.
BY MRS. DENNISON.

"Mayn't I say, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me—cut wood, go after water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly looking woman, who said seemed to doubt the reality of his good intentions.

The cottage sat by itself on a black moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. The time was near the latter end of September, and a fierce wind rattled the boards of the two only naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow door-way, as if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snowflake touched, usually his soft cheek the cheek of the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently loth to grant the boy's request, and the peculiar look stamped upon his features, would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but by no means handsome gray eyes.

"Come in at any rate till the good man comes home; there, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold; and show a rude chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the child from the corner of her eyes, she continued seating the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes; the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the 'good man' presented himself, weary with labor.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself; he, too, scanned the boy's face with an expression not evincing satisfaction, but nevertheless made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he dispatched his supper.

Day after day passed and yet the boy begged to be kept 'till ill to-morrow'; so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that as long as he was so docile, and worked so heartily, they would retain him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a pedlar, long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods readily, as if he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there, splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the pedlar evasively.

"And where—who is he? what is he?"

"A jolly bird; and the pedlar swung his pack over his shoulder; 'that boy,' among as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard his sentence—ten months—he's a hard one. You'd do well to look keenly after him."

Oh! there was something so horrible in the word jail—the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchases, nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew that dark part of his history.

As he sat, distressed, the child hung down his head; his cheeks seemed burning with the hot blood; his lips quivered, and anguish was painted as vividly upon the forehead as if the words were branded into the flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing, as if a burden of guilt or joy had been removed, "I may as well go to jail as to ruin at once."

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight if that should be necessary—how came you so young to go to that dreadful place? Where was your mother when?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, "Oh! I haint no mother—oh! I haint no mother—ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother, he continued, his anguish growing vehement, and the tears gushing out from his strange-looking grey eyes, 'if I'd only had a mother, I wouldn't a been bound out, and kicked and cuffed, and laid out with whips. I wouldn't a been saucy and got knocked down, and run away, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! I haint got no mother—I haint got no mother—I haint got no mother since I was a baby.'"

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she coldly bid him pack up and be off—the jail-bird?

"No—no; she had been a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the church-yard—she was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head—to tell him to look up, and from henceforth find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arm about the neck of that forsaken, deserted child—she poured from her mother's heart sweet, womanly words—words of counsel and tenderness.

"Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night! how soft her pillow! She had linked a poor suffering heart to hers by the most silken, the strongest bands of love; she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinner, but striving mortal. None but the angels could witness her holy joy, and not envy."

Did the boy leave her?

Never—he is with her still; a vigorous, manly, promising youth. The low character of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead; his good foster-mother is aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependent, and nobly does he repay the trust.

"He that saveth a soul from death, hideth a multitude of sins."

The Athens Messenger speaks of the proposed Railroad from Columbus to the mineral regions of the Hocking Valley as follows: "Time will demonstrate that this will be one of the most important roads in the State."

On our first page will be found the proceedings of the Lancaster meeting of the friends of the Columbus and Ohio River Railroad, of the 18th. It was our intention to allude to the claims of this enterprise at some length at this time, but other engagements will prevent us bestowing the necessary attention and preparation at present. We will say, however, that this proposed road through the Hocking Valley is rapidly finding favor with, and attracting the attention of the commercial and business men of different portions of the country, and is destined, at no very distant day, we believe, to become stocked that will be sought with avidity by the moneyed men of the country. The vast mineral region through which the road will pass, and its important connections at either terminus will make it one of the most important, as well as one of the best paying roads in the country.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.—The great railroad which was built by American engineers between St. Petersburg and Moscow is 400 miles long, and has a double track the whole length. It is substantially built, and the trains run at the rate of 30 miles per hour. For regularly and speed it perhaps has no equal in our country. As in all monarchical countries, there are cars of different grades for the people of different classes. For the first class of cars, the price of a ticket for the 400 miles is fifteen dollars; for the second class it is ten dollars; for the third six dollars. The grandees only ride in the first class of cars, the peasants in the third class, and the free merchants in the middle class. Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, have a contract for twelve years, to keep all the cars, engines, &c., in good running order, and to leave them all in good condition at that time.

SINGULAR FATE OF AUSTRALIA.—For three or four generations the Dutch alone had any knowledge of Australia. The Dutch had eyes, but saw not. Their Commander, Oenaves, sent out to explore the country, described it as consisting of barren coasts, shallow waters, islands thinly peopled by cruel, poor, and brutish natives, of very little value. The natives had not found the gold that nature had thrown in their river beds and creeks, and the voyagers did not suspect its existence. The people were hostile and ugly. They wore no glittering chains, as the natives of Para did. The aspect of the coast was wild, gloomy, and barren. No tropical vegetation, no luscious fruits invited the strangers to prolong their stay, or to penetrate the thick bush to search of them. The Hollanders did not want land; they came in search of trade and gold, and finding neither of these, they threw away a confident as large as Europe in disgust. *Athenaeum.*

VARIOUS ITEMS.

TUNNELING OF THE ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS.—One of the tunnels on the Alleghany Railroad, now constructing, is to be 3,670 feet in length. Its area at the widest space within the lines of the masonry will be about 24 feet, and the spring of the arch will begin 16 feet from the crown of the arch. The arch itself of the tunnel will be rather of an oval form, one of the most beautiful curves which Conic Sections can afford. The greater part of the vast arched excavation will be made with strong and substantial masonry. More than half the tunnel will be excavated by hand, and the remainder will be hard burnt brick. The whole masonry will be 22 inches thick.

The Tunnel passes the Alleghany Mountain in Sugar Run Gap, and lies partly in Blair county, and partly in Cambria county. Taking into account the length of the Tunnel, and its interior breadth, and the quantity and solidity of its masonry, it may be regarded as the largest work of the kind in the United States. About 400 men are employed upon it.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The Athens Messenger says: "We learn that Messrs. Cushing, Wood & Co. have ordered another locomotive to be placed on the line of our road east of Chillicothe. They are determined to complete the road to the coal mines, in the shortest possible time."

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.—The Auditor of Virginia has made a report of the condition of the State's finances, from which it appears that, during the year ending the 1st inst., the receipts into the treasury amounted to \$1,279,527; making, with a large balance of \$30,474 on hand at the time of the last report, a total of \$1,310,001. The expenditures during the year were \$1,272,373, leaving on hand on the 1st of October last, \$37,628.

The Cumberland Journal states that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are now building fifteen schooners, of 400 tons each, to transport their coal to New York market by sea; also forty scows of 200 tons each, to navigate the Chesapeake and Delaware and Raritan canals, by means of steam tugs, for the same purpose. They contemplate a business next season of not less than 600,000 tons.

In 1810, there were 15,017 slaves in New York; 792 in Pennsylvania; 310 in Connecticut; 208 in Rhode Island; 235 in Indiana territory; and 24 in Michigan territory.

TEA A PREVENTIVE OF SCROFULA.—Prof. Sigismund says: "I think tea of great importance in the prevention of skin diseases—the removal of all glandular affections. I think Scrofula has been very much diminished in this country since tea has been so largely used, and for those classes of society who are of sedentary habits, and exercise the mind a great deal, and whose nervous system is much excited up, I consider tea of the utmost importance."

There are nineteen plank roads in the State of New York, costing \$3,890,238, or \$1,633 per mile.

Over twelve hundred square miles in Ohio are underlaid with Iron Ore. The Whig policy is to dig it out and use it; the Loco policy is to let it alone, and send to England and buy there. Which is right?

FERRIFOLIA.—The Iron Register says this is the name which has been fixed upon for the town heretofore known as Cateau, situated at the mouth of Big Sandy, Greenup Co., Ky. The same paper says that D. D. Geiger offered for sale a number of lots situated just below Cateau's Creek, immediately adjoining the old town of Cateauburg, on the 25th ult., and all the lots offered sold at an average of \$221.

BREAKING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Nathan Smith, charged with breaking the telegraph wire a few miles below Marietta, has been committed and bound over in bonds of \$200.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—The West Baton Rouge (La.) Vis-a-Vis has placed the name of Winfield Scott at the head of its columns for President in 1856. Brownlow's Whig does the same for Mr. Fillmore, and the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer proposes the Hon. A. H. Stuart, the present Secretary of the Interior, for Vice President, on the same ticket with Mr. Fillmore. A Whig paper in Berks county, Pa., has raised the flag of the Hon. Ed. Stanley, of N. C., for President, while in several quarters we notice that ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, is suggested as the Whig standard bearer in 1856.

TELEGRAPH LINE IN INDIA.—A line of 72 miles of telegraph has been constructed in India, and it is proposed now to connect all the important British possessions in India in the same manner, requiring 3,805 miles of telegraph to be built. A different mode of construction has been adopted in that affair. An iron rod, five-eighths of an inch thick, is substituted for the wire used in the United States, and is laid part of the way under ground, in a cement of melted rosin and lead.

COLD WATER AND CHOLERA.—It is stated in the London prints that during the prevalence of the cholera in the Polish town of Koval, the worst cases were quickly cured by giving the patients copious draughts of cold spring water.

Five hundred and twenty-eight marriage licenses were issued by Judge Warren, of Cincinnati, week before last.

J. B. Booth, the celebrated tragedian, died on board the steamer J. S. Chagwedon on her passage up from New Orleans a short time since.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be completed and opened to Wheeling on the first day of January next.

The Cincinnati Atlas is enlarged, and is now an evening paper. The proprietor has become one of the stockholders in the Cincinnati Gazette Company, and the Atlas is now printed at that establishment.

upon the subject. A counter Proclamation was at once issued by Governor Hayne; and laws were at once passed by the Legislature for putting the State in a condition to carry on war with the General Government. U. S. troops were collected at various points; and on the other side, the militia were drilled, muskets cleaned, foreign officers tendered their services to the Governor, and every thing indicated the speedy approach of civil war. At a large meeting of Nullifiers, held at Charleston, Col. Preston, one of their leading men, set forth the state of the case by declaring that the Government was a tyrant, and that the people were bound to resist its operations. He urged the march to that city of a contingent of the moment Congress should pass the laws recommended by the President in relation to our port, I will pour upon a torrent of volunteers, that shall sweep the myriads of the tyrant from the soil of Carolina." Mr. Calhoun did not reach Washington until January. On the 4th of that month he took his seat in the Senate, received the congratulations of the members of that body, and, in the midst of a crowded and eager assembly, took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In a few days, he moved for a call upon the President for copies of the Proclamation, and of the counter Proclamation of Governor Hayne. These were communicated by the President on the 10th of January; and on the 21st the "Force Bill," as it was called, "making further provision for the collection of the revenue," was reported by Mr. Wilkins, from Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee. It gave the President the largest powers over the men and money of the nation, to put down any armed resistance to the revenue laws of the United States. Upon this bill, and upon resolutions which he introduced, embodying his general views on the right of a State to annul unconstitutional laws of Congress, Mr. Calhoun made, on the 15th and 16th of February, the ablest arguments ever advanced in support of his position. The debate, previous to that time, had been shared by various Senators, and had been marked by various incidents. Mr. Webster had maintained silence, except in one or two instances, where he had thrown in a suggestion upon some incidental point. Of this nature was a remark which he made, when there seemed to be a general disposition to attack the bill, passing over the proclamation. Mr. Webster desired it should be known, once for all, that this was an Administration measure; that it is the President's own measure; and I pray gentlemen," said he, "to have the goodness, if they call it hard names, to speak boldly against its merits, not to overlook its source. Let them attack it, if they choose to attack it, in its origin." He had declined an invitation to speak upon the subject, so long as Mr. Calhoun had kept silent, or so long as the advantage in debate seemed to rest on the other side. But Mr. Calhoun's speech on this occasion called him out.

Mr. Calhoun's speech was awaited with great anxiety, and heard with eager interest. He was considered, beyond the bounds of his own State and party, as a bold, bad man. An all-devouring, unscrupulous personal ambition was popularly supposed to have driven him into this position of a conspirator against the Constitution. He was daily announced as John Calhoun Calhoun, by the special organ of the President, the *Globe*, and by the people at large he was feared as such. His personal appearance, as is remarked by the author already largely quoted, "answered well the preconceived idea of a conspirator. Tall, gaunt, and of a somewhat stooping figure, with a brow full, well-formed, but receding; hair, not receding on the head, but starting from it like the Gorgon's a countenance, expressive of unquelled intellect, the lines of which seemed deeply gullied by intense thought; an eye that watched every thing and revealed nothing, ever inquisitive, restless, and penetrating; and a manner emulous, yet restrained; determined but cautious; persons who knew not his antecedents nor his actual position, would have pointed him out as one that might meditate great and dangerous pursuits. To an audience already embittered, he seemed to realize the full idea of a conspirator." His speech was a masterpiece of direct, simple, unadorned argumentation. It very far surpassed, in every respect, the previous effort of Mr. Hayne. His tone was that of injured innocence—claiming always that South Carolina was the party wronged, repelling, with calm and sorrowful dignity, the imputations which had been thrown out against himself, lamenting, plaintively, the decay of fraternal feeling between different members of the Union, and sustaining by an elaborate argument of great cogency, the right of a State—not to resist the Constitution, not even to judge of the exercise by the General Government of any power which it delegates—but to repudiate, utterly, every assumption of power not delegated, and to resist, as null and void, every law that may be passed under any such assumption. His speech extended through two days—and he closed by challenging the opponents of his doctrine to disprove them, and warned them, in the concluding sentence, that the principles they might advance would be subjected to the revision of posterity.

Mr. Webster rose immediately and entered upon a reply. He had been looked to, not only by his own political friends, but by the President and his party, as the champion upon whom would devolve the defence of the ground they had taken. The bill had received prompt modification, in several respects, upon his requirement—and had thus been brought into more full conformity with the views he had expressed at Worcester. His speech on this occasion is one of the best he ever made. Less showy, it is more logical; than his reply to Hayne, and although it produced a less powerful impression at the time upon the audience which heard it, it will be far more frequently referred to hereafter for the argument it embodies. He stated the theory of Mr. Calhoun in a few brief sentences, stripping it of all the qualifications by which that master of language, and of thought had concealed the real meaning. "Beginning with the original error, that the Government of the United States is nothing