

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence
"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."
\$1.50 in Advance.

BY A. THOMSON POMEROY, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856. VOL. 8—NO. 22.

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH
FRONT STREET,
SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT—UP STAIRS.
POMEROY, OHIO.
Rates of Advertising:
One square (30 lines or less) three weeks, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square, six months, 3.00
One square, one year, 5.00
One half column, one year, 20.00
One column, one year, 30.00
Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.
Casual advertisements must pay in advance.
Job Printing, of every description executed with accuracy and neatness.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.
J. W. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, Front Street, Pomero, O. Jan 20, 1856.
PHYSICIANS.
D. S. G. MENZIES, M.D., Third Street, Lowell, Wm. and Vines, Cincinnati, O. Pays special attention to Diseases of Women. July 1, 1853.
BANKERS.
DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front Street, Pomero, O. July 20, 1856.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
ATINA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Office, No. 20 BRANCH, Court Street, Pomero, O. Jan 30, 1856.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
WASHINGTON STIVERS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner of Front and Court Streets, Pomero, O.
JAMES RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Front Street, three doors below Court, Pomero, O. July 20, 1856.
BRANCH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensbury, and East side of Court Street, three doors above the corner of Front, Pomero, O. Jan 30, 1856.
W. W. COOPER & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner of Front and First streets, Middleport, opposite Coalport Salt Company's Landing. August 1, 1856.
G. C. HANCOCK, Dealer in Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c. Coalport Landing. September 18, 1855.
STIVERS, Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Clothing, Corner of Front and Court streets, Pomero, O. The best work constantly employed. Clothing, Cassimeres, and Vestings kept always on hand. Paris and London Fashion received monthly.
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c. Front Street, a few doors above Court, Pomero, Ohio. Jan 10, 1856.
PLANNING MACHINES, &c.
DAVIS & MORTON, of Sugar Run, Pomero, have their Planning Machine in good order, and constant operation. Flooring, weather-boarding, &c., kept constantly on hand, to fill orders. Work warranted to give satisfaction.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
GEORGE HOSBICK, Baker and Confectioner, Court Street, a few doors above Court, and one door below Hotel, Pomero, O. Feb 1, 1856.
COPPERSMITHING.
S. L. THURSH, Copper-smith, below Pomero, Salt Furnace, Pomero, O. All kinds of Copper work for Salt Furnaces, Steamboats, &c., executed to order. Dec 21, 1855.
BLACKSMITHING.
E. H. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st., opposite the Court-house, Pomero, O. Job Work of all kinds, horse-shoeing, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. Jan 30, 1856.
GEORGE STIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st., opposite Court-house, Pomero, O. Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, one, two, three, and four-horse wagons. Job Work of all kinds executed to order. Jan 30, 1856.
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
F. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, west side of Court Street, fourth door above Court Pomero, O.
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.
J. B. HAMPTON & CO., Saddle and Harness Makers, Front Street, five doors below Court, Pomero, O.
JAMES WRIGHT, Saddle and Harness Maker, Shop, over Black and Rathburn's store, in Rutland, O.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
T. WHITESTED, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Front Street, under Telegraph printing office. The best work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order.
TANNERS & CURRIERS.
GEORGE McQUIGG & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Butler street, (on Sugar Run) Pomero, O. July 20, 1856.
WAGON MAKING.
JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower part of Middleport, O. Carriages and Wagons of all kinds made to order or repaired on the shortest notice. Horse painting, glazing, paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style. July 1, 1856.
H. P. CROSBIE, wagon maker, Mulberry-st., Pomero, O. over F. E. Humphrey's shop. Having had the longest experience in the business, they are enabled to execute, in a neat and substantial manner, all orders for wagons, buggies, carriages, &c., on short notice, and at reasonable terms.
MANUFACTURES.
POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Front Street, Pomero, Ohio. Have constantly on hand and made to order, merchant's Iron of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly executed. Wm. Jennings, Supt. J. F. POTTER, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio. June 2, 1856.
COALPORT SALT COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Salt Company trade Retail, Thirty-Five and Forty-Cent per bushel. June 5, 1856.
SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY, Pomero, O. Salt Thirty-Five Cent per bushel. Office near the Furnace. C. GRANT, Agent.
POMEROY SALT COMPANY, Pomero, O. Salt for sale at Thirty-Five Cents per bushel, for Country Trade.
DARNEY SALT COMPANY, Coalport, O. Salt for sale at 35c. per bushel, for country trade.
HOTELS.
U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomero, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Proprietor. July 1, 1856.
STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, &c., opposite the Court-house, Pomero, O.
S. MILL.
SHEAF SAW MILL, Front Street, Pomero, O. near Carr's Run. N. H. R. S. Proprietor. Lumber sawed to order on short notice. Plastering done constantly on hand for sale. July 1, 1856.
COALBRIDGE FLOURING MILL, Pomero, and Crystal Flouring Mill, Coalport, Muldock & Co., Proprietors. Cash paid for Wheat at all times. Dec 10, 1855.

Notes on Desert Lake, or the Route to California in 1850. Journal of W. W. Hubbard, revised by "Wildfire the Wanderer." CHAPTER XIX. During July 19th, our road, in many places, was very rocky and precipitous; and the country through which it led, presented much picturesque and romantic scenery. We encamped at twelve o'clock in the night, having come a distance of eleven miles only. In the forenoon we passed a grove containing the remains of "B. M. Hasley, from Kan.," died July 15th, 1850. July 20th—Morning clear, and beautiful. We arose at half past four, and, commencing our journey at five, we entered a beautiful valley about three miles wide and several miles in length. The valley extended to the South, and our way lay in that direction, directly through it. Five miles from the entrance to the valley, we reached a brook which led from the mountain. Here we halted, for half an hour, to log our cattle, and to take some refreshment ourselves; then, resuming our journey, we struck to the west, and entered a narrow defile that led up the mountain. The ascent was gradual, and a half hour's travel brought us to the culminating point, from which we could look back, and behold the valley we had just left, spread before us like a beautiful meadow. Descending the mountains, we found three springs of good cool water at their base, when we pitched our tents for the night. We had hardly arranged our camp when we were surprised by a company of Indians, who made their appearance from behind a low hill, a few yards from our camp. Our men were immediately arrayed in a position for defence; but we soon found, that, although the Indians were armed, and no doubt on a warlike expedition, they had no design of attacking us, at least on this occasion. On seeing our preparation for a fight, they made signs of friendship, and we allowed them to approach. They were evidently suffering from hunger, and their business with us seemed to be to beg food. Near our encampment this evening I noticed a grave containing the body of "D. Robinson, of Ohio; died July 7th, 1850, aged 40 years. To-day we saw ten dead oxen lying by the road side. On the 21st we traveled a distance of twenty miles over a very rough and mountainous road. But little worthy of record presented itself. In the forenoon we discovered a grave, containing the body of "Mrs. N. P. Humphries, of Andrain city, Mo.; died July 20th, 1850, aged 24 years. During the day we saw seven dead oxen, and three dead mules. In the evening we were driven to encamp by a fine shower of rain. (To be Continued.)

Washington vs. Slavery and Modern Democracy. Mr. Editor: During these times of slavery agitation and discussion, when the Democratic (?) party, together with those miscreants the "Border Ruffians," is straining every nerve, and making every effort, to extend the area of that "mighty curse," that "infernal institution"—slavery, it is well worth while, to go to the battle armed with the sentiments of those great statesmen who have preceded us, and to whom we owe an eternal debt of gratitude for the freedom which we now enjoy. This becomes doubly our duty, when through the despotic and demoralizing influence of the "sum of villainies,"—in the halls of our National Senate—one of the most accomplished scholars, and profound statesman of the age, is murdered, assaulted, and almost deprived of life, for exercising a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of the land—the freedom of speech. Again, our duty is more than ever apparent when we reflect that within a few days, the lives and property of our fellow-citizens have been destroyed, by Federal troops, because they would not submit to and obey enactments the most infamous and atrocious that ever disgraced a civilized nation; acts forced upon them by the votes of non-residents, led on by the Vice-President of the U. S. These outrages would be sufficient to arouse every man who had a spark of the love of liberty in his breast, were not party bands stronger than his native independence, and the compunctions of a guilty conscience. But leaving these considerations for the present, I propose to give the views of some of the founders of our free institutions, upon the abolition of slavery, its prohibition in the territories, &c. First upon the stand will be Washington—the superior weight of his character giving him precedence over all others. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—WASHINGTON. In a letter to Robert Morris, dated Mount Vernon, April 12, 1786, he said: "I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of (slavery); but there is only one proper and effectual mode in which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this so far as my suffrage will go shall never be found wanting."—Sparks' Washington, 158, Goodell's Slavery, p. 31. In a letter to John E. Mercer, September 9, 1786, he again avowed this sentiment: "I never mean (said he) unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."—(Ibid.) But again, in a letter to Lafayette, written May 30, 1786, he says: "Your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with the view of emancipating the slaves upon it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God like spirit might diffuse itself, generally through the minds of the people of this country."—(Joy's Works on Slavery, p. 456.) Once more, in his last will and testament, Washington freed all his slaves, and made provision for them after his death. I am aware that it has been asserted on the floor of Congress, that this emancipation was not the result of principle in Washington, but that it happened in consequence of his not having any children. The utter falsity of this statement will be seen from the following extract from a letter addressed to his private secretary, Tobias Lear, on the 6th of May, 1794. Mr. Lear was in Great Britain charged with negotiations for the sale of a portion of Washington's landed estate, Washington said:—"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less to specialties; that the remainder of my days may thereby be more tranquil and free from care; and that I may be enabled knowing what my dependence is to do as much good as my resources will admit for although in the estimation of the world I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford unless I sell part of it for that purpose. Besides these, I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for these things—it is indeed more powerful than all the rest—namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess, very repugnantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels until I can substitute some other expedient by which expenses not in my power to avoid (however well disposed I may be to do it) can be defrayed." This letter was first published in the New York Tribune, two years ago, some time this month, from the original manuscript. Its authenticity has since been attested by Jared Sparks, L. L. D., as well as by the general character of Washington's writings on slavery. From the above extracts it will be seen that the Father of his country was not only opposed to extending slavery but he was also in favor of its abolition. If the hearts of Pierce, Douglas, Aitchison, Stringfellow, and Co., would swell to a size sufficient to appreciate the sentiments of Washington, our country would no longer be embroiled in civil war, in consequence of the attempts of a corrupt and imbecile administration, to force slavery into a territory nearly twelve times as large as the State of Ohio, contrary to the expressed will of its lawful inhabitants. But Washington was not only in favor of the abolition, and opposed to the extension of slavery, he also looked forward to the time when it should be abolished in the slave States. Hear him in a letter to Sir John Sinclair: "There are in Pennsylvania (said he) laws for the gradual abolition of slavery which neither Virginia or Maryland have at present, but which nothing is more certain than they must have, and at a period not remote.—(Goodell p. 81.) Washington little dreamed when he penned the above extract that in 1856 his native State would still cling to that crushing despotism, and that the organ of the Virginia Democracy (?)—sunk to a depth of degradation hitherto unknown in our history—would advocate the enslaving of the laboring classes white and black, yet such is the lamentable fact. Washington believed Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the U. S. In 1787 the old Congress acting under the Articles of Confederation, passed an Ordinance prohibiting slavery in every foot of territory of the U. S. This Ordinance was reaffirmed by a special act of the first Congress under the new Constitution—a few alterations being made in regard to officers &c., but none being made so as to affect the slavery prohibition. The affirmative act received the approval of Washington, although according to the "latter day sages"—Douglas & Co.—it was unconstitutional. One more extract from one of Washington's letters, showing his views about enforcing Legislative Slave Acts, and we are done; although much more might be said did space and time permit. We find in Hon. Charles Sumner's unanswerable constitutional argument on the Fugitive Slave Bill, delivered in the Senate of the U. S. Aug. 26, 1852. Mr. Sumner says: "While the President of the U. S. at the close of his administration, he (Washington)

sought to recover a slave who had fled to New Hampshire. His photograph letter to Mr. Whipple, then Collector of Portsmouth, dated at Philadelphia, 28th November, 1796, which I now hold in my hand, and which has never before seen the light, after describing the fugitive, and particularly expressing the desire of her Mistress, Mrs. Washington, for her return, employs the following language: "I do not mean however by this request that each individual measure should be used as would incite a mob or riot, which might be the case if she has adherents, or even uneasy sensations in the minds of well disposed citizens. Rather than either of these should happen I would forego her services altogether; and the exertion is of infinitely more importance." Mr. Whipple replied in substance, that the fugitive could not be returned upon the conditions named by the illustrious claimant; and in the language of Mrs. Sumner, "She never was returned, but lived in freedom to a good old age, down to a very recent period, a monument of the just forbearance of him whom we aptly call the Father of his country." In Washington's day, fugitive slaves were not to be returned if it would cause "uneasy sensations in the minds" of the people; the prohibition of slavery in the territories was regarded by him as constitutional; he confidently looked forward to the time when slavery would be abolished, and proclaimed that his suffrage should "never be found wanting" in the accomplishment of that object. But how is it now? The Democracy of this nation boldly proclaim by their public acts, that the extension and perpetuation of slavery is the great object of our National existence. The catching of runaway negroes, they tell us, is the duty of all "well-disposed citizens;" and the murdering and robbing of our fellow-citizens in Kansas, is the pastime of the U. S. forces under a Democratic administration. In opposition to the slave-extension, border-ruffian, free-murder modern Democracy, of Douglas, Aitchison, and Pierce, stands the Republican Party advocating and endeavoring to carry into effect the great principle of constitutional freedom and equal rights. As advocated by the Father of his country—Washington.

For the Telegraph. Mr. Editor: During some slightly antiquarian researches "about town," the following "rich specimen" of a "love letter" was brought to light, and as we are one of those who believe that "such talents"—as here displayed—should not be buried, we do our part in rescuing them from oblivion by sending the "thing itself"—verbatim et literatim et punctuatum et spellatum—dates and names excepted—for publication in your columns. (It will be necessary, fully to appreciate the "epistle" that a fictitious name be substituted for that of the gentleman and lady.) The "thing itself" reads as follows: "P— September the 20th 185— To Miss Sarah Ann Raymond— With caution and with a trembling hand And all most dispart I take up my pen to Write you a view line for I no other way of having communication With you than the way I have Taken. The first time I recollect of seeing you was at Chester at a funeral I new you only by site and that was at and again I saw you at the camp Meeting and there I tried on several occasions to get an introduction to you but I failed to do so As I was an entire stranger to the most of the people There it may appear strange to you that a stranger should take the boldness to write to you. Though strangers we are yet friends we may be if I could I'd enjoy your sweet company. But per haps I am intruding on good nature and per haps I had better stay my pen before I let my thoughts carry me to Far But the one that writes this is true to you Sarah Ann as ever mortal man can ever be Miss Raymond per haps I am intruding on some other mans time But please accept this and let me no If I may yet hope for success And in me you will find your Warmest friend on earth. William A. Jones To Sarah Ann Raymond yours truly W. A. Jones. Not noting Where to direct this I have sent it through a friend by which means I thought it safe. Please answer soon and a blig me W. A. Jones, to Sarah Ann Raymond

For the Telegraph. Mr. Editor: The object of the article over my signature, which you had the goodness to spread before your readers on the 3d inst., was not to disparage, but to aid in developing a better system of teaching and training in our schools. Good schools cannot suffer by investigation, and a just criticism; but both will aid in furnishing weapons of defence to the friends of thorough education. To say that our teachers are generally efficient, would be detrimental to the cause of learning, by preventing vigilance on the part of parents. Eternal vigilance is the price of learning. The work of propagating mind, which does not perish like material objects, but lives on—is a great vocation, which ought not to be placed in unskillful hands to be treated rudely. We need teachers, who have a knowledge of the nature and powers of the human mind. Both from study and experience. We want those, who know what a child is capable of doing, and how to direct and develop its powers. How are we to have such teachers? By having Teacher's Institutes and by Boards of Examiners requiring more thoroughly qualified teachers. If Examiners would demand thorough qualifications, the supply of thoroughly qualified Teachers would soon meet the demand. Granting certificates to badly qualified candidates, has a retrograde tendency, by preventing further improvement—for generally they do not study any more after receiving their credentials. We need teachers who are capable of teaching mostly by analysis, which consists in separating a compound in its original parts. Distributing type (models) after they have been set up, letter after letter, is an example of analyzing words. But this is not all that belongs to teaching Orthography by analysis. A word must be reduced to a simple one, if a compound word by stripping it of its pre-fixes and suf-fixes, and by exploding the letters and giving to each letter its proper sound. This is teaching orthography from the root, as all branches should be taught, and not begin at the top of a tree to cut it down. Books are being so simplified as to render most studies comparatively easy—for instance, fifty years ago Geography was studied without an atlas. Now, Ben's Charts of Chronology profess, to be History what she gives is to Geography. Knowledge should be simplified and brought down to the comprehension of the youthful mind—for example in forming the possessive case; if the noun does not end in s, the s should never be joined to the word, but should stand plainly separate from it by the apostrophe, thus: Ben's Charts. The office of the apostrophe is to show that something has been left out. This stands for a whole word, and should, therefore, never be joined to the noun. ON THE RIGHT USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS AND THE USE OF ABBREVIATIONS.—All abbreviations commence with a capital letter, and take a period after them; as Ala. St. Louis, and Mo. It has been customary to write dates as follows: Dec. 10th, 1856. At present the date of a letter, bill, &c., is written simply thus: Dec. 10, 1856, the periods denoting the abbreviations. One example more—John strikes George. Here, as in other cases, the verb strikes, tells what the agent John does. The blow passes over and his George the object, which makes it an active intransitive verb—active, because it expresses action—transitive, because the action passes over and terminates on the person affected by the action: It is admitted by all thorough educators, that the only method of developing the powers of a child's mind, is to teach him or her to think—to think vigorously—to think correctly; and then there is a positive gain to the child's mind. By this mode of teaching a child becomes something more than the mere recipient of the ideas of others. He becomes an agent capable of collecting, originating, and producing ideas when presented with the objects or the facts from which they may be derived. To do this, it is urged that a course of education be divided into two parts—the period of development, and the period of acquisition. The first period should be particularly devoted to developing the faculties and forming the habits of the mind, in order to prepare it as an instrument of future operations. The analytical process should be employed to do this. Time is not here so much important, as the habit of investigation and effort, which can only be acquired by meeting and overcoming difficulties. This period is succeeded by the period of acquisition, in which the mind is more especially called upon to exercise the powers which have been previously developed and cultivated in the acquisition of such positive knowledge as may prepare the individual for life and action. The analytical process is still employed, because in most cases it is the shortest and most agreeable, and it is important to maintain the habit it has produced, and to invigorate the faculties it has served to develop. I respectfully add in this connection, that just such a teacher, as is intended to be indicated throughout this article, is needed to grade and superintend the schools in Middleport, O., at a salary of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars per annum. I catch the response from the people—we do! The next question in order, is how shall such a one be obtained? Just as a company of two or three men would obtain a bookkeeper, by employing one and paying him a thousand or twelve hundred dollars per annum.—Some may say that we cannot afford it; but a community of over one hundred families, can afford to pay as much as two or three men pay to a book-keeper; for a man to superintend three or four hundred youth and make book-keepers, teachers, and prepare all for the active duties of life. The best legacy a man can leave in this world, is a well educated family. R. BISSELL, Middleport, O.

For the Telegraph. Jefferson vs. the Perpetuation and Extension of Slavery. Mr. Editor: In my last article I gave your readers a brief history of Washington's sentiments upon the all-absorbing and agitating subject of Slavery—its abolition in the States and prohibition in the Territories—showing that he would vote for the former, and from his public acts—that he considered the latter within the constitutional power of Congress. Next to the name of Washington, probably that of Jefferson is as greatly revered by the American people—for his powerful efforts in the great struggle for liberty—in laying broad and deep the foundation of our Independence—upon the great and eternal principle of equal rights—as that of any other statesman of the Revolution.—We shall proceed, therefore, with this brief introduction, to give a statement of his views upon the different phases of the slave question. 1st. Jefferson on equal rights. Tuesday, June 11, 1776.—The Congress of the "United Colonies" Resolved: "That the committee for preparing the Declaration consists of five: The members chosen Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. R. B. Livingston." Thursday, July 4, 1776.—The Declaration was read and agreed to. It was drafted by Jefferson and contained the following declaration of rights: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—(The Constitution by W. Hickey, p. 194-6.) This declaration of rights—containing the concentrated wisdom of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston—was regarded at that date as the only true foundation of a Republican form of government. It denied the right of any man to deprive his fellow-man of life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness; and proclaimed slavery an outlaw—a violation of every principle of equity and justice—which it was the duty of government to suppress and destroy. Hear him once more. The true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property and in their management.—(Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery, p. 87.) (In another part of this article it will be seen that slaves were recognized by Jefferson as equal rights, we must pass to another part of our subject. And 2dly, Jefferson on the abolition of slavery. Holding to the views that he did upon equal rights none will be surprised to hear from his able pen, that "the abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."—(Am. Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 1, p. 696—Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery, p. 72.)—This was in 1774; about eight years subsequent—in his "Notes on Virginia"—he writes: "The spirit of the master is obdurate;