MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

POMEROY, O.

TUESDAY,.....MARCH 30.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, March 20, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—As you are aware, we left Pomeroy yesterday morning, on the steamer "Key West." By a fortunate connection with the cars at Cincinnati, we have reached our destination in good time, and in health and safety, and from our home at the Goodale, send greeting.

The House is not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday until Monday next, at three o'clock. The members have nearly all left the city on visits to their several homes, which makes it rather lonesome; but with plenty of books and piles of papers accumulated during a week's absence, the case is not so very desperate.

Several measures of importance have been acted on in the House since our last letter. The bill repealing the ten per cent. interest law was defeated on its third reading, the vote standing 50 to 50, the Constitution requiring 54 votes to pass a bill. It may, however, come up again, in another form, as there are several bills still pending which relate to the same subject matter. It is not probable, however, that any change will be made during the present session.

The celebrated Militia Bill, of which some account was given in a former letter, has been defeated. This was a favorite measure with the epauletted gentry of the State, and was urged with great earnestness by Captains, Colonels, Majors, Generals, &c., in the House; but a majority of the members could not appreciate the intense patriotism which inspired their war-like souls, and consequently the deeds of chivalry that would have been performed if the bill had passed will not be "did," and all for the want of those same five dollars a "soger." It does seem strange that the Representatives of the "fierce Democracy" should fail to pass such a bill; but, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true. They fought long and hard for it, but as there was "nary" nigger in it, the Caucus had no jurisdiction, and the members were left free to vote as they pleased. Perhaps the explanation may be found in these two important facts, the first of which is, the Constitution makes the Governor the Commander-in-Chief of the "Army and Navy" of the State; and the second, that S. P. Chase is Governor.

The bill repealing the law to "prevent slaveholding and kidnapping in Ohio" has passed the House, and is, therefore, a law of the State! The day cannot be far distant when gentlemen would give more than they will make by the transaction to have the dishonorable record blotted forever from the archives. But, alas! for the fair-fame of our noble Ohio, this can never be done. True, the next Legislature will doubtless undo the deed, but the stain is ineffaceable. It has become history, that in this noon of the nineteenth century, the Legislature of Ohio invited the scoundrelism of the world to make her soil, once consecrated to freedom, a grand hunting-ground, where the game consists of men and women, and the chase urged on by the combined incentives of avarice and lust! If this act stood alone, it would appear too incredible to be believed, but taken in connection with other proceedings here, it will be found to be in perfect harmony with the programme of despotism now being consummated on a larger scale at Washington.

The manner of doing the deed was in perfect keeping with the act itself. The bill had been taken from the Committee of the Whole without discussion, by general consent, under the deliberate pledge of the Democrats, publicly given, that those opposed to the measure should have a fair opportunity to be heard. With this distinct understanding, several members (the writer among them) had prepared speeches, which was known to the opposite side. Relying on this pledge, you may imagine the surprise of those not in the secret of the Caucus, when the bill was suddenly called up, and the previous question sprung upon the House. The Republicans appealed to their sense of honor, and the pledges on which they had relied, but they appealed in vain.—The thing had been determined upon in Caucus, and the leaders were inexorable. A few of the Democrats (to their honor be it said) indignantly protested against the dishonorable trick, but without avail The vote was forced under the operation of the gag, when, to the infinite mortification of the plotters, the bill was defeated. Rage and fury ran rampant for a time, when it was discovered that quite a number of sore-footed brethren were not in the Hall. A call of the House was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms dispatched for the deserters. During his absence, the leaders paced the Hall in perfect madness at the thought of having been baffled in their scheme by those of their own party, who, to avoid the commission of an act which in their souls they loathed, had left the House. The House refused to adjourn for supper, and it was nine o'clock at night before the Sergeant could execute his warrant upon enough of the truants to pass the bill. At length he came with his prisoners, and on counting the list it was found that he had captured just the requisite number. The vote rejecting the bill was then reconsidered, the bill again put upon its passage, and *carried!* Will it be believed in after times that such an act could have been passed under such circumstances? Incredible as it may seem, it is, alas, true! Look at the thing. Members publicly and privately denounced the bill as one of unmixed servility, meanness, despotism and folly—so entirely indefensible that it would not bear discussion—so utterly abhorrent to them that they would leave their seats and secrete themselves to avoid a vote on it; and yet, when ferreted out of their hiding places, and brought into the House in custody of the officer, quailed before the frowns of their leaders, foreswore their manhood, and against their convictions of right and duty, voted for the bill, and in doing so, voted themselves ——.

Having thus secured the fugitives, and effectually broken them in, it was thought to be a good time to put through kindred measures—the bill to repeal the Habeas Corpus Act. So late as it was, that bill was called up, the previous question sprung, the gag applied, and the bill passed by the same vote! We have spoken of this bill in former letters, and shall not venture to characterize it now. If the people of Ohio are prepared for this series of acts, they ought not object to the Lecompton despotism. Let them at once renounce all pretense to State sovereignty—write "servile" upon her escutcheon—and advise Texas and Alabama that they need not go to Africa for their slaves. Let them say to their Southern masters that Senator Hammond spoke truly when in the U. S. Senate, the other day, he pronounced all laborers slaves. If acquiesced in, then, indeed, are we slaves!

COLUMBUS, O., March 22d, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—In our letter of Saturday, the defeat of the Militia bill was duly noted, but an incident somewhat connected therewith, and worth putting on record as a part of the history of the times, was committed. Among the great ones of the earth, and figuring largely in the late Military Convention, and as a lobby member demanding its passage, was *Gen.* Chas. H. Sargent. It seems that the correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," Mr. Smith, who is a very small young man, had in his letters said some sarcastic things about the bill, and had in some way named the mighty *Gen.* Smarting under the defeat of a scheme which he had nursed all winter, and acting on the theory that war is the legitimate business of warriors, the said *Gen.* accordingly went to war. The following is the account of the battle as given by Smith himself, which we cut from the "Commercial" of this morning:

About two o'clock yesterday, I was standing in front of the Neil House, in conversation with Messrs. Harrison and Hubbell, of the House. Mr. Harrison had just turned to go to the State House, (I had not finished talking with Mr. Hubbell, as we were making some arrangements to read the "proof" of a House report that night,) when Judge Saffin, thinking that they both had left, and who was standing on the steps of the Neil House, spoke to me. I turned my face toward him, when, feeling some one touch me, I turned it back, and received a blow just above and to the left of the left eye, with a slung-shot, from whom I then did not know. If it had struck further to the left by an inch and a half it would have killed me. I immediately averted my head and tried to escape, the blows being repeated rapidly on the side and back of my head. The first thing I knew afterward, I saw Mr. Hubbell swinging General Sargent around on the pavement rather lively, and high words were passing between them. Sargent threatened Hubbell if he did not let him alone, and H. told him to pitch in, which General S. thought, from H.'s size, it was not best to do. I passed to the State House, where I was kindly administered to. Messrs. Robinson, of Union, and Parsons, of Cuyahoga, and a score or two of friends, whom it is impossible for me now to remember, immediately took the matter up. I will give no more details. Messrs. Harrison, Hubbell, and Saffin were my witnesses, or rather witnesses for the State, and their evidence more than substantiates the simple charge of assault and battery. The Justice said it would have substantiated a much more serious charge—and, as we know, one that would have sent him to the Penitentiary.

In his remarks to the Court he said that the "Commercial" had, through its editorials and correspondence, ridiculed the Militia Bill, and used his name without authority, all of which exasperated him.—This act of cowardice has aroused the whole city, and with a few exceptions, the whole Legislature—everybody denounces it, and denounces the Court for not binding him over. This is what I desire you to notice particularly: Mr. Collins, of your city, and of the Legislature, was his witness, and in his testimony stated that he had pointed me out to Sargent, not knowing then what he wanted, but knowing immediately after that S. was going to attack me, and in time to prevent it; but did not do it because he was disposed to have it done, as this he thought the only way the public had of protecting itself from the attacks of your correspondent. This made him *particeps crimines*.

This account is fully corroborated by the correspondent of the "Gazette," which is as follows:

General Sargent was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, for his mean and dastardly assault upon Smith, correspondent of the "Commercial," yesterday. I refrained from any very decided expression of opinion yesterday, but after being put in possession of all the facts in this case, by attendance at the trial, I think it is due Mr. Smith to say that a more unprovoked and cowardly assault was never made on an unprotected and unresisting man, by an armed bully. The facts in this case are briefly these: Smith was standing in front of the Neil House talking with Messrs. Harrison and Hubbell—both members of the House—when Sargent came along on the other side of the street, and meeting Collins of Hamilton, asked him who "P. C." of the Cincinnati "Commercial" was. Collins pointed Smith out to Sargent, just across the street, when he passed over—Harrison and Hubbell being in the act of leaving Smith—and came up behind him, laid his hand on Smith's shoulder, he said, "G—d d—m you! I'll *show* you whether I'm a fighting man or not!" and as Smith turned toward him, struck him with a slung-shot across the eye. Smith turned and commenced backing rapidly toward the street and into the street, Sargent followed and striking at him furiously with the slung-shot, till Hubbell succeeded in laying hold of him. He then turned furiously on Hubbell, but did not strike him. It did not appear in the evidence, but it may be well enough to state here that Hubbell is a large, muscular man, who can't run very fast, and who, notwithstanding any christian forbearance he may be possessed of, does not show any very decided marks of a non-resistant. In fact, he *rather* looks as if he might have stomach for a "muss" on very short notice.

Harrison probably had a speech fast in his head—he does not seem to have been actively engaged in any way. Probably Sargent moved the previous question so quick he had no chance.

Collins also was a witness on the trial, and went so far out of his way, on being questioned as to whether he knew of Sargent's purpose when he inquired for "P. C," as to say in addition to his reply "that he did not know that it would have made any difference if he had known, as he considered this the only way of answering such things." Now, whatever excuse there may be for such an expression from a born blackguard, Mr. Collins, who has every outward appearance of being a gentleman, is totally inexcusable in making such a remark, and I have no doubt felt ashamed of it the moment it was uttered. It was entirely a volunteer statement, not called for by his duty as a witness, and not sustained by any reasonable construction of the facts in the case. The article in the "Commercial" was mere idle banter, and "*General*" Sargent was foolish in getting angry at it in the first place, and an arrant coward to attack an unresisting man in the way he did, afterward.

All accounts agree that the attack was unprovoked, and dastardly to the last degree. It is, of course, applauded by the few congenial spirits who know no argument but the bludgeon, and who look upon the weapons of the assassin as the badges of true chivalry. The "Commercial" touches them off gently in this style, but the editor is said to be a larger man than Smith, and is therefore probably safe. He says:

We publish in another column a statement made by our Columbus correspondent, of the assault made upon him by Gen. Sargent, of this city, Friday last. We also give the testimony of another gentleman, concerning this matter. The act of Sargent was that of a poltroon and an assassin. He was offended at our editorials, it appears, as well as our correspondence. The Militia Bill had been ridiculed by us. Therefore he assails one of our correspondents, with the weapon best becoming a cowardly, murderous scoundrel. Mr. Isaac C. Collins, a member of the Bar of this county, and a member of the Legislature, acted the part of a hound for Sargent. He pointed out our correspondent to the Brigadier with the slung-shot, and enjoyed the fun which followed. This he did, he states, because he thought Sargent was using the best means left the public to protect itself from this paper and its correspondent. His position is, if possible, more despicable than that of Sargent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Last Moments of Lecompton in the Senate.

EIGHT MAJORITY IN ITS FAVOR.

Pugh Votes Against its Passage.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report and resolutions relative to matters between the United States and China, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson announced an intention to speak on Kansas this evening.

Mr. Foot earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution; the creature, he said, of a long series of frauds, outrages and unmitigated rascality. It was a question rising far above party; one on which he was willing to shake hands with conservative honorable men of all parties of the North and South. He denied that the parties in Kansas were sectional; the Free-State party contained many from the South, while the Pro-slavery party, he was ashamed to confess, numbered many adherents from the North; the great border-ruffian leader, Calhoun, himself being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst class of border-ruffins in Kansas were from the free States; he was sorry that truth and justice required the admission, but it was no new thing. Slavery had always done its dirtier work through Northern men.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, followed Mr. Foot, arguing against Lecompton.

Mr. Bright then followed. Referring to the policy of admitting new States he said: Each State in the Union has to bear the burden of its own support, and why not the Territories, when they have the ability? He thought when Territories apply for admission, Congress should grant the petition, and then coerce them into the Union by all fair and just appliances known to the Constitution.

The admission of new States was a relief to the General Government. He then examined the various objections already advanced, replying to each, and concluding with expressing his own opinion, that the speediest way to settle the difficulty would be the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which, if the people do not like, can be changed any time, and the agitation will thus be localized.

The Senate then took a recess until seven o'clock, Mr. Stewart having the floor.

Seven, o'clock P. M.

Only five Senators were present.

Mr. Toombs made some facetious remarks touching the vacant seats.

Mr. Brown complained that in a former speech Mr. Wilson had done him injustice by attributing to him disunion sentiments. He pointed out the mistake, adding he loved the Union, but loved the rights of his State more, and there might be contingencies when he should advocate a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wilson then explained.

Mr. Broderick hoped the Senate would adjourn. There were several who desired to speak: Messrs, Dixon, Wilson, Bayard, Douglas, Stewart and Grow; and he himself might have somethining to say, but did not wish to stay listening to speeches when less than a dozen Senators were present; therefore, he hoped they would adjourn until Monday.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Wilson said that some lawyers had achieved a reputation on account of their success in defending criminals; but he said that nobody would gain an enviable notoriety by defending the notorious Kansas swindle. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Hammond's speech. He saw nothing new in that speech; the same doctrines had been enunciated by Calhoun, McDuffie, and other South Carolina statesmen.

South Carolina, he said, had always led the Democratic party, and he held that the Administration was responsible for these doctrines; that State had always taken the lead in the efforts to extend and perpetuate slavery. As to Mr. Hammond's comparison of the relative strength of the North and South, he (Wilson) proposed to show by facts and figures how freedom has worked in the other.

He also commented on the condition of the poor white men of the South, contrasting it with that of the laborers of the North. He (Wilson) had been an employee and an employer. Whatever he possessed had been obtained by the labor of his hands and brains.

He had hundreds of men at work for him, many of whom were equal in intellect and morals to himself or the other Senators around him. The mechanics of Massachusettss live in better houses and read more books than the slaveholders of the South, yet Mr. Hammond calls them slaves. The Senator also says that our slaves vote. It is true, that the same class of men govern every free State, and will yet govern South Carolina.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Monday, March 22.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, said that he would not discuss the question on the abstract principles of slavery, but on the ground that the action of the Lecompton Constitution was an intentional fraud upon the people, and did not express the will of the people. He then followed with considerable closeness the President's message, contending that its reasoning in some cases was fallacious, and in others absurd. He was astonished, he said, that the President would, in his special message, say that Kansas was in a state of rebellion, and yet propose that this rebellious State should be admitted into the Union. He (Stewart) would not recapitulate the history of Kansas; that has already been done. The Senator from Virginia, (Hunter,) the other day, by way of disreputable contrast, alluded to the eagles of Europe gathering to the spoils of empire, while we are wrangling over the frauds of Delaware Crossing. That Senator here unwittingly described the difference between the nations of Europe and this Republic. There, empire is extended and the people governed by the strong arm of power; while here, they are governed through the purity of the ballot-box.—Had the Senator forgotten that impurity, flowing through all the arteries and veins of this Republic, may reduce it to a shapeless, rotten mass? Statesmen must not overlook small agencies.

Mr. Stewart pleaded earnestly for conciliation on this question. Let this Kansas act, he said, be fairly executed; let the people make a Constitution in their own way, and there will be peace in Kansas and in the country. Let the people exercise the privilege, which in common with all within our borders, belongs to them, and in a few days we can herald throughout the Union that Kansas has had her rights secured.

The galleries are crammed. A lady has fainted.

Mr. Douglas has just entered, and is holding a private conversation with Mr. Green. He looks sick, and everybody is trying to get a peep at him.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Douglas, on entering the chamber, was greeted with applause, which he deprecated by shaking his head and making gestures to the multitude to stop.

Not a foot of vacant room was left in the galleries, and the reporters were overrun by the invading "border ruffians." All the seats on the floor were also occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled.

After alluding to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he said that Congress eventually decided that new Territories should choose their domestic policy for themselves.

He was one of those who, for the want of power to carry out his own measure, agreed with the new line of policy, with the view of healing the sectional strife, and restoring peace to the country. The object was to localize, not nationalize slavery. The people of Illinois approved of his course, and the Legislature passed a resolution to that effect.

As a Senator from that State, he felt it to be his duty to apply the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the principle which had been substituted for the geographical line.

Now, said Mr. Douglas, the question arises, is the Lecompton Constitution in accordance with the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and in accordance with the Organic Act? Have the people been left to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? Does the Lecompton Constitution embody the will of the people of Kansas? If it does, you have a right to admit her into the Union under it.

The whole action of this House turns on this, whether or not the people have had a fair expression of their will in that Act; but what evidence have we that it is so? At a subsequent election the vote against it was 10,000. This was evidence, to his mind, that the Lecompton Constitution is not an expression of the will of the people. It has been said that the election of December 21st was legal, and that on January 4th was not legal. The Legislature possessed as much power on the 4th of January as it did on the 21st of December, and on the 20th of February.

If you can judge this Constitution by the technical form of law by which it was voted down, you are called on now to give it vitality; but if you approach it in a spirit of statesmanship, you find that it was not the embodiment of the will of the people; hence I deny your right to make it the organic law—and if it becomes so, it will be by an Act of Congress, and not by the will of the people.

We are told that the Constitution may be changed, and that it is a small matter. The principle is the same, when you set the example of violating the principles of free government for a day, as for a year, and give precedents to unscrupulous men.

Further, it is said that the people may change their Constitution when they will, and they had no right to tie their own hands until 1864. He did not agree that the people cannot tie their own hands. He held it as a fair interpretation that when one mode of changing it was prescribed, every other mode was prescribed, and it could not be altered until 1864. He did not object to it because it bound them until 1864. If it is not the will of the people, you have no right to bind them to it for a single hour.

What right has Congress to annul the provisions prohibiting a change until 1864? If Congress can change one clause, it may annul or alter another and another, until the whole instrument may be subverted. You have no right to annul it, or alter, or coustrue it. Lay not your sacrilegious hands upon it, be it the people's act and deed. Farewell to State Rights and State Sovereignty, when Congress undertakes to construe State Constitutions. States would become provinces, with no more independence than their counties have now.

Mr. Toombs went into a severe attack on Mr. Douglas's course in relation to the Missouri Compromise, and asked how many of his present confederates then voted with him. He then retorted on the Douglas party; whereas they had said that no slavery Constitution could be imposed upon the people against their will, they had no objection to cram a free Constitution down the people's throats.

Mr. Toombs then followed Mr. Douglas at great length; characterized the gentlemen who voted with Mr. Douglas as hypocrites, &c.

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, March 23.

The Senate is again crowded to-day.

Mr. Green replied to Mr. Douglas, denying the assertion of the Senator form Michigan, that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have been driven from their position.

The Senator from Illinois implied the same thing; but it is not so.

Committee's report stands unchallenged; its every individual charge is sustained by official evidence, and the only exception taken to the report is by the senior Senator from Vermont, who objects to the harsh appellation of rebels.

He made some desultory and preliminary remarks in reply to the Senators from Michigan, Illinois, and Vermont, and then went into the main line of the argument, saying that the Kansas government was the government *de facto* quite as much as in that of California even if you admit that the alleged frauds were committed.

He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. Douglas' opinions on the latter in support of his own views on the former.

He said that the statement that nineteen counties were disfranchised in Kansas meant to deceive. Those counties were a wilderness without inhabitants.

Everybody knows that Walker was in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. He advocated it, but had no power to pledge it.

The Senator from Illinois says that the only reason why he did not submit the whole Constitution, was because it was said it would be voted down. Who said so? No one except the Senators from Illinois and Michigan.

The great question is, does the Constitution embody the will of the people?—We cannot take the flying rumors and opinions of Governors as evidence.

The Senator from Kentucky says it could do no harm to show abundant cause to submit again and again. Yes! try again. Col. Fremont would have liked that principal, to try again.

As to the cry of fraud, it reminded him, (but he would not apply the maxims to the Senators) that a lie well stuck to, and often repeated, is as good as a truth.

Mr. Green continued to analyze the reputed frauds, admitting that frauds did exist, but none to vitiate the Constitution.

Further than this, no legal evidence exists to show that the Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people, and if we go beyond the legal evidences we strike at the very principles of liberty.

In summing up, he said that he would not appeal to the Americans to build up the Democratic party, but would ask them to help break down the only party dangerous to both.

Mr. Crittenden said that he would not re-open the debate, but he would make an explanation that his statements were made from official records, and not on the conversations of the Governors of Kansas.—He thanked God that he could distinguish right from wrong, and had the courage to say so.

He wished neither to build up nor break down any party. He made an affectionate reference to his compatriots of the Senate, when the Senate was a great body, included among its members, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Benton. He professed himself an American, and it was his principles to protect the ballot-box as the only instrument by which the people can exercise their sovereignty.

When Mr. Crittenden concluded, Mr. Green, without further remarks, withdrew Minnesota from the bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the original bill.

Firstly—To strike out the preamble and insert the following: Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates, called and assembled at Lecompton on the 9th day of September, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Convention, having asked for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States, etc. Carried.

Secondly—To amend the second section, by inserting that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to abridge or infringe on any right of the people, at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such a manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare any construction of the constitution except to see that it is republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 31. Nays 23.

Thirdly—A verbal amendment in the eleventh line of the second section of the bill to cancel the word "of," in the sentence "in the ordinance of said Constitution," and substitute therefor the words "annexed to making." Carried.

Mr. Pugh withdrew amendment of March 2d, to the amendment of Mr. Green, substituted another, setting forth that the federal laws shall not inapplicably be extended into the State of Kansas; that a judicial abstract be formed, and that a Judge, District Attorney, and a United States Marshal be appointed and paid as in Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 37. Nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill in substance, that the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention be submitted to the people of Kansas now; that if it be approved of, the President shall admit Kansas by proclamation. If it be rejected, the people of the Territory shall call a Convention to frame a new substitute.

The substitute makes a special provision against the occurrence of frauds.

Mr. Houston would vote for the original bill, in obedience to the resolutions passed by the Legislature of his State.

Mr. Pugh reluctantly voted against it for the same reason.

Mr. Green accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. Crittenden's substitute was then put and lost. Yeas 24. Nays 34.

The bill as amended, to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, was put and passed. Yeas 33. Nays 25.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright Brown, Clay Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Given, Henderson, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas; Johnson, of Tennessee; Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, of Kentucky; Thompson, of New Jersey; Toombs, Wright and Yulee—33

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlin, King, PUGH, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—25.

Absentees—Messrs. Bates and Davis.

The announcement of the result was received with applause and hisses.

The Senate then adjourned.

POMEROY MARKET.

Flour,	$4 00@$4 25 per bb
Wheat,	62@65c per bushel.
Oats,	25@28c " "
Potatoes,	30@40c per bush.
Apples, (green)	50c per bush.
Beets,	50c " "
Cabbages,	25@50c per doz.
Butter,	15c per lb.
Eggs,	10c " doz.
Molasses,	37@40c per gal.
Syrup,	75 " "
Sugar, (Orleans)	7@8c per lb.
" (White)	14c " "
Coffee,	12½@14c. " "
Rice,	6@7c " "
Cheese, (domestic)	6@7c " "
" (W. R.)	7c " "
Soap,	4@6c " "
Candles, (tallow)	14c " "
" (opal)	22c " "
" (star)	25c " "
Fish, (Cod)	5@6½c " "
" (Mackerel,	8@10c " "
" (White)	8c " "
Pickled Pork	9c " "
Shoulders,	8c " "
Sides, (smoked)	10c " "
Hams,	12½c " "
Dried Beef,	15c " "

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In cases where medical skill has exhausted all its expedients, and the practitioner sorrowfully admits that his repertory contains no drug that will help his patient, this all-conquering antidote achieves its most signal triumphs. Where the frame is reduced almost to a skeleton, the appetite gone, and a general at ropby of the system prevails, a course of the Pills will infuse energy into the whole vital organization, and spur into action every torpid and palsied function. Thus nature is enabled to combat the debilitating influence of disease, while the antiseptic properties of the remedy are at work upon the animal fluids, purifying them from all matter antagonistic to health, and imbuing them with nutritious and life-sustaining elements. 1t

☞ The mind and body have that close connection, that it has been aptly said, that when one is diseased, the other is delicate. Equally true is it, that when any of the dietory or digestive organs are diseased, even in the most incipient form, we find the mind distracted and perturbed, and the bowels are then clogged with unhealthy secretions. The only safe remedy for this mental and bodily condition, is for the patient to take a regular dose alternately of the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. Sold by W. R. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and his Agents. 1t.

☞ Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." It interests the majority. 9-1m

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Central Bridge, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced incurable by the principal Physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending to his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently in great demand. Respectfully,

See advertisement. JOHN G. CARRYL. 2t

☞ Prof. Wood, 144 Market Street, St. Louis, offers "to the sick everywhere," his Oriental Sanative Liniment, and his Vegetable Life Pills. The remarkable efficacy of these justly-celebrated Medicines in curing diseases, has given them a reputation rarely obtained by any remedies of their class.—Belleville Advocate, April, 1855. 9-1m

OUR NATIONAL DISORDER—DR. ROBACK'S CURES.—The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has no time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He bolts it, and as bad habits are catching, all classes follow his example. Hence dyspepsia, with all its complications; hence indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, Dr. Roback is waging an exterminating warfare. His weapons are the famous Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, and they are irresistible. The success of these medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not ALLEVIATE, they EXTERMINATE a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize afflictions of the digestive and secretive organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. We say to the sick, everywhere, read Dr. Roback's advertisements, and give his Blood Pills and Blood Purifier a fair trial. 9-1m

THE BOWELS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.—As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it. The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off the useless matter; they are the main channel which nature has appointed to carry everything that is unnecessary. And it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by constipation or costiveness; in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular; it is the main road to all diseases; it is the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membrane of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence, the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find a speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to drag you through a miserable and wretched life. Such medicines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels and restore their natural strength. To accomplish this, there is no compound so valuable as these Pills; all other medicines sink to utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as though the Author of nature has designed them for this as well as other complaints. From two to five pills a day will increase strength and appetite, and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. 9-1m

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

HANCE'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Epileptic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF FITS, SPASMS, CRAMPS AND ALL NERVOUS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Persons who are laboring under any distressing malady will find HANCE'S VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

These pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In Chronic complaints or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price, $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post-paid. [Jan. 12, '58.—6-1y

OHIO STATE AND UNION LAW COLLEGE.—This Institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are regularly conferred, and Students upon graduating may be admitted to practice. For Circulars address, at Cleveland, M. A. KING, Sec'y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES.

(Late L. O. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by D. Reed, Pomeroy, O.; J. D. Park, Cincinnati, O. [July 21]-1

New Advertisements.

KANAWHA BANK NOTES

WANTED at the Bank in Pomeroy, by DANIEL & RATHBURN.

March 30, 1858.—13tf

ELIZABETH BARNES vs. Ira Barnes—Petition for Alimony—The defendant, Ira Barnes of Placerville, Eldorado County and State of California, is hereby notified, that Elizabeth Barnes did on the 25th day of March, 1858, file her petition for Alimony, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Meigs and State of Ohio, charging the said Ira Barnes, with wilfully abandoning her without good cause, and has since wholly refused to provide for and support her. The petition also charges the said Ira Barnes with adultery with divers persons in the State of California, unknown to the petitioner, the object and prayer of said petition is, that she be allowed reasonable alimony in the real estate of the said Ira Barnes, and that she have the custody and control of the minor children. Said petition stands for hearing at the next term of said Court, to wit: the 25th day of May, 1858, and unless he plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as true.

ELIZABETH BARNES,

By Hanna & Earhart, her Attorneys.

March 30-w6.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ISAAC COST, against Charles Pearsons—Before John Hugg, a Justice of the Peace of Salem township, Meigs County, Ohio. On the 15th day of March, A. D., 1858, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of four dollars debt and eight dollars probable costs of suit. Said cause is set for trial on the 1st day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ISAAC COST.

13—3t*

PROBATE COURT.—The State of Ohio, Meigs County SS.—Final settlement of accounts.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the following persons have been filed in the Probate Court, in and for said county, for settlement: Moses A. Webster, Adm'r. of Augustin Webster, deceased; Elijah Jones, Adm'r. of Wm. McDaniel, dec'd; S. C. Larkin, Guardian of James E. Bullock. Said accounts will be heard and settled on Saturday, the 24th day of April next.

ARTHUR MERRILL, Probate Judge.

18—w3

T. SUTCLIFF,

Silk, Woolen & Cotton Dyer, &c., Condor Street, back of the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, Ohio,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity, that he is now prepared to clean or dye, all articles of Gents' or Ladies' apparel. Also, every variety of Household Draperies regenerated; Bonnets Bleached or Dyed; Kid Gloves cleaned.

From his long experience in the business, Mr. Sutcliff hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. 12-1y

GEORGE DANA & SON, NURSERYMEN,

Belpre, Washington County, O.

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND a large stock of Apple trees, very thrifty and healthy, embracing the most desirable variety; also, Cherry and Pear Trees—a few of the best kind. Also, Evergreens and Ornamental trees, including Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Swedish Juniper, American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, &c. Our Evergreens are very fine indeed. We venture no finer ones can be found in any nursery west of the mountains. All who may wish to obtain trees are invited to call and see them. Evergreens may be removed in tubs or boxes, with but little risk any time previous to the middle of June. We can forward trees promptly by the daily packets from Parkersburgh to Gallipolis. Catalogues may be had on the "Silver Star," and "Pomeroy," or at Moore & Osborn's, Dry Goods House, Pomeroy. 12